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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Ninth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Flushing Meadow, New York,  
on Friday, 15 June 1951, at 2.00 p.m.

President: Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.353 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES: TANGANYIKA, FOR THE YEARS 1949 and 1950 (T/786, 786/Add.1, 804, 903, 904, 915; T/L.176) (continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Lamb, Special Representative for Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration, took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will continue with its examination of the Report of Tanganyika under trusteeship, and it will now proceed with questions on political advancement.

Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): The first visiting mission has expressed the feeling that the growth of native authorities and their development into isolated larger bodies such as federations may lead to a tribal separation which may be inimical to the unity necessary for political advancement. The Administering Authority, however, did not share this concern and felt that the establishment of tribal federations would serve as examples to other areas to federate. It mentioned in the annual report of 1948 the success achieved by the annual conferences between the Ha, Bena and Sangu native authorities and stated that conferences to include other tribes in the province, of Southern Highlands, were in view. The report for 1949 stated that these conferences were still being held, but the report of 1950 makes no mention of these conferences at all. Are these conferences still held? If not, could the Special Representative indicate the reasons why they have stopped.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The conferences are still being held, indeed, in many parts of the Territory on a wider scale than reported even in 1948. There is no particular reason for them not being mentioned in 1950, I think, unless it is to avoid continual repetition of the same point.

Prince Wan WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): In paragraph 140 of the 1950 report reference is made to the number of areas which so far as the establishment of representative councils is concerned must be regarded as undeveloped. Can the Special Representative give some rough indication of the territorial area involved in which representative councils are regarded as undeveloped in comparison with the developed part? A comparative estimate of the numbers of the population involved would also be very useful.

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Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I have a document with me which I should be very happy to show the representative of Thailand or any other members of the Council if they should wish to see it. This has recently been prepared by the member for local government on the development of African local government in Tanganyika. It contains a good deal of the detail on which the information in the annual report is based. It sets out the areas where no action has yet been possible and where the highest development is that of the chiefs in a district council. So far they have very little in the way of popular representation. It sets out the districts. There are several in the Central Province among a tribe known as the Gogo, which the Visiting Mission will see when it goes to Tanganyika. There are two districts in the Eastern Province and one or two other scattered districts in the Territory.

Prince Wan WATTAYAKON (Thailand): Could the Special Representative give some idea of the population concerned?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could give those figures, but not immediately, as I have those papers in New York. I have the census figures which have the information for these districts. There is a short paragraph which may of interest in this connexion. There is no common factor for the areas listed. Some have an existing system of native administration which is weak and may not provide a foundation for development; others are strong and the problem is apathy among the people towards new forms. There being adequate means of traditional consultation, in two districts there is a strong traditional system organized on a feudal basis, and so on, giving the various reasons why these particular districts have not developed along the lines of the normal council system.

Prince Wan WATTAYAKON (Thailand): How often do district and other subsidiary councils meet, and do the members of the councils receive remuneration for their services?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There is nothing laid down to dictate to these councils how often they should meet. They decide themselves according to the circumstances how often they should meet, for how long, and so forth.

Normally, only those members of councils who hold executive posts in the native administration are paid; they are paid from the native treasury funds. The elected commoners are normally voluntary members of councils, and are unpaid. In some cases, where necessary, they receive a fee which may cover out-of-pocket expenses and things of that type.

Prince Wan WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): My next question refers to a question which has already been put by the representative of New Zealand. Paragraph 119, page 32, of the report for the year 1950 states:

"While it remains true that the Senior Service is filled almost entirely by specially qualified officers recruited from overseas, it is open to any member of the Junior Service who fits himself for promotion by obtaining the necessary technical or professional qualifications..."

In reply to the question of the representative of New Zealand, the Special Representative stated yesterday that the opportunity for Africans to be admitted as members of the senior service will increase with the development of training school facilities. He mentioned in this connexion the Efunda School and the projected Natural Resources School. Would those who passed through these schools be qualified for admission to the senior service and would a graduate of the Makerere College or other universities be similarly qualified?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I should clear up an apparent misunderstanding if I spoke of the Efunda School and the Natural Resources School as directly applying to the question of the representative of New Zealand regarding promotion to the senior service. Those are more the type of school for training artisans and technicians rather than for qualified professional people. The only higher educational facilities in East Africa are at the Makerere College and at University College. In addition to that there are opportunities afforded by bursaries and scholarships to enable Africans to proceed to universities, technical colleges and so on, overseas for training to fit them for higher posts in the service.



Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): I do not know whether this question was asked yesterday, but merely for the sake of curiosity I should like to know exactly when we shall receive the report that is to be presented by the Committee on Constitutional Development. It seems to me that until that Committee has presented its report, all political activity in the Territory will be stopped. When will the Administering Authority be able to present to us the report from the Committee on Constitutional Development? What session of the Trusteeship Council will be able to study that report? Also, is it to be included in the Security Council report for the year 1951?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): As I have stated, the report has been submitted to the Administering Authority, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and is now being considered. We hope that the report will be published, along with the findings of His Majesty's Government, at an early date. It will certainly be during this year. I think I can say that it will be available before the next session of the Trusteeship Council, and it is our hope to have it published at least before the Visiting Mission leaves for Tanganyika so that it will be able to have the report during its visit.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA(Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): The hope was voiced in the Trusteeship Council last year that the number of European members of the Legislative Council would be increased, so as to put the elected and ex officio members on an equal footing, both European and non-European. Has that increase been made, or is there still a numerical superiority of non-Europeans? I should like to know if, with the president's vote and the votes of the Europeans together, it is possible to pass a law not supported or backed by the non-Europeans.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): As the Council is at present constituted there is an official majority of fifteen as opposed to an unofficial membership of fourteen, and of that unofficial membership seven are Europeans and seven are non-Europeans. But the Constitutional Committee's report will make recommendations for changes, fundamental changes no doubt, in the membership of the Legislative Council. What they will be exactly and what finding will be made on its recommendations, I am not yet able to say. I cannot give exact numbers or anything of that sort.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): Something has come up with regard to the matter in paragraph 76, which appears on page 20 of the report. My question perhaps does not refer directly to the political question, but I think it does bear on something that was mentioned by the representative of Australia. I believe that in 1949 an Australian mission visited Tanganyika and "agreed to take 883" -- refugees, I presume they were. I remember that when we studied New Guinea last year we were told Australia had found doctors among the refugees who were living in other parts of the world and not in Europe. I should like to ask the Administering Authority if any doctors are included among these 883 persons who left the Territory. I ask this question because I note in the report -- in a part we shall get to later on -- that there is a dearth of medical officers. It would be strange that doctors should be withdrawn from one Trust Territory and taken into another Trust Territory when they are needed in the first. It sounds rather like taking from Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think I can safely say that there were no doctors among those refugees who were transferred to Australia. I can say that had there been, among those particular refugees, or indeed any other refugees or displaced persons, adequately qualified medical men who desired to practise in Tanganyika and their qualifications were adequate, they would have been very welcome.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I should like to ask further about the answer which the Special Representative gave to the representative of Thailand and also, incidentally, to the representative of New Zealand, with respect to paragraph 119, page 32 of the report, which deals with the employment of indigenous inhabitants. It is stated in the report:

"...it is open to any member of the junior service who fits himself for promotion by obtaining the necessary technical or professional qualifications or otherwise proving himself of outstanding ability".

If I understood the Special Representative correctly, and if not I hope I may be corrected, he said that outside of the Natural Resources School and outside of Makerere College, there were no institutions in which junior officials might qualify themselves for the senior service.

In paragraph 156, on page 45 of the 1950 report, the third sentence says:

"Considerable thought has been given to the question of training facilities, not only in the general principles of local government but also in the specialized duties of the permanent establishment of local government officers".

I should like to ask the Special Representative whether further developments have been taking place in the thinking <sup>on the question</sup> for the formation, as I understand it, of perhaps a school for training government officials. In other words, I should like to have further information about the question asked by the representative of Thailand.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): May I deal first with the second part of the question. Paragraph 156 is rather limited in its scope and is not directly connected with paragraph 119. Paragraph 156 deals entirely with the local government set-up, in other words, to a large extent the native administration of the Territory. One of the problems which we have experienced,

and are still experiencing, is that it was not always possible to get such well-trained and well-qualified servants for the native administration, the local government, as for the central government service, sometimes because the emoluments are not quite so good.

Paragraph 156 deals with the problem of training local government servants, the clerks and the accountants and so on of the native administration service, in which various steps are being taken; certain appointments of instructors have been made in different parts of the Territory.

Paragraph 119 of course deals with the central government, the civil service of the Territory.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): If I may just push that a little further, as far as training for local posts is concerned, is it the thinking that a school would be set up, perhaps a central school or two central schools, or that that training should be localized in each of the localities in the form, perhaps, of individual instruction? In other words, I am interested first in the first part of your reply with respect to the training for the local work.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): There have been several suggestions; one was for centralized schools of clerical training. That has not yet been found possible, but they are taking steps on their own in the different provinces to provide training facilities; in one or two cases they have appointed well-qualified men in native accounts, and things of that sort, to travel round the various native administration centres, and to train staff on the spot rather than to take them away to school from their work. The teacher goes to them, as it were.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): In the shape of individual instruction, more or less?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Individual instruction, yes. No doubt later on we shall have to proceed further with more centralized training facilities. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): With respect to the second part of the Special Representative's answer -- that is, directing our attention to training for the central government -- am I correct in understanding that there is no school or institution for that purpose other than the Natural Resources School and Makerere College? I would be interested in learning a little more about just how these junior service men can get the practical training which they must have to qualify them for the senior service.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): With regard to the first point, there seems to be a little misunderstanding again about the Natural Resources School, which is a thing of the future. The one that is in operation is the Efunda Trade School. The Natural Resources School is part of this new educational development programme. Makerere does, of course, provide training which will fit young men for posts in the higher branches of the service, particularly now that Makerere has achieved its goal of university college status in connexion with the London University. We can now go forward with our aim of a university college which can confer degrees instead of only local diplomas. It will be possible to take degrees; indeed, according to those of the London University, from the Makerere University College, and that will obviously qualify young men to enter immediately the more senior branches of the service.

For those already in the junior service the problem is a different one. It is possible for them, while still in the service, to be away sufficiently long from their work to take some course of instruction, or a university course, or something of the sort, which will fit them for the senior branch of the service; but that does not apply to many. The provision, "or otherwise proving himself of outstanding ability", is put in for the definite purpose of allowing the opportunity to a man in the junior service who is so efficient and capable and trustworthy that he fits himself by experience and by knowledge gained in the work to be promoted to a senior branch. That leaves the door open for him.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I have another question, which concerns municipal government as distinct from the central government. On page 18 of the report, paragraph 67, mention is made of plans for raising Tanga, the second largest town in the Territory, to the status of a municipality, but the plans "are being held in abeyance pending further consideration of the financial implications." I wonder whether the Special Representative would be good enough to explain to us the meaning of holding the plans for Tanga in abeyance pending further consideration of the financial implications, what the problem is, and what the prospects are with regard to making Tanga into a municipality.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): A very brief answer is that the development has been held up at the request of the Township Authority of Tanga. They have had the experience of watching Dar es Salaam, the first municipality, and learning something from its struggles. It is easy enough to set up a municipality with legislative and similar powers, but those powers are really not much use without the finances to carry into effect its social development and its other work. It will have to be the same in the municipalities of Tanganyika as it is elsewhere in the world, namely, that we shall have to have a rating system, and the problem of an adequate rating system for Dar es Salaam has not yet been completely solved. Tanga is seeing the difficulties/ <sup>through</sup> which Dar es Salaam is going and has thought it wise to wait a little longer and to remain a township with township authority until it sees the way more clearly towards an adequate <sup>rating</sup> system which can be applied to Tanga.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): Do I understand that at present no municipal taxes are levied in Tanga under the Township Authority?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There is such a thing as a municipal house tax, but what must come in now is a rating system on evaluation of property in the formal manner, and that, of course, has not yet been done.



Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): My last question relates to page 33, paragraph 123, of the 1950 report where, after a very interesting discussion of native administration, we read near the bottom of the page that "The powers and duties of native authorities as governed by this Ordinance recognise the extent to which African life is still regulated by the observance of indigenous laws and customs, but no attempt has been made to codify these laws and customs." Further down on the page it is stated that "One result has been a unification of the personal law affecting approximately one-eighth of the total population of the Territory."

This question of the administration of native law and native personal law affecting, I assume, marriage and property holding, perhaps, and certainly land holding, is of interest, and I should like to have further information concerning that problem and how it is being met, realizing that those different local laws differ extensively in different parts of Tanganyika. I realize also that the tribunals administering those laws, with constitutional authority to do so, must determine in the particular spot where they are sitting what that local law shall be, how it shall be reconciled so as to coincide with the progressive development of Tanganyika towards -- shall we say? -- English common law. That whole problem is a very interesting one, as I think all of us recognize, and I would be very much interested in receiving a little further explanation of the problem and of how it is being handled.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I will do my best to answer the question as I remember it. If I fall down on any part, will Mr. Sayre call my attention to something which I have missed?

It is true, of course, that the local personal laws vary considerably from one end of the Territory to the other. Such laws in a purely pastoral tribe may differ completely from those of a tribe which is tied down to its lands by valuable crops, such as coffee.

The non-cattle owners have quite different customs from the tribes who own large herds of cattle, and so on. There is no way of bringing all these tribes under one uniform set of laws at this stage. Slowly but surely the native laws must become modified by the change of circumstances. Social advancement, economic advancement and the general development of the country necessitate the modification and the changing of native laws. That is a slowly continuing evolutionary process.

But if we said today that we would start as from now to codify the laws of each tribe or each tribal group and that we would set them down in a book the same as the Penal Code of the United States or English common law or whatever it may be, we would have to change them in two or three years because it would become necessary to modify them by changes in social and economic pressures. Therefore this does not seem as yet to be the stage to codify those laws, to make them out and dried.

It is necessary and desirable that we should have them recorded. That is one of the things being undertaken by the anthropologist. The particular part referred to here is Sukumaland where a large tribe is spread over four districts. During the course of generations, there have been minor changes here and there in their local laws which made for little differences in marriage, inheritance and other customs. However, it is still one and the same tribe. We have now succeeded in bringing these four districts into a federation, and they themselves have said that this is rather absurd and very difficult. We now have a federation appeal court. An appeal comes from an African belonging to the Shinyanga district with respect to a local custom. The next day an appeal comes from a man in the Kwimba district on exactly the same problem. The local laws and customs of the latter are slightly different from the former. How is the appeal court to decide those matters when these little variations exist throughout the federation? The members of the federation have asked to get together and to discuss these things in order to secure uniformity.

With the help of the anthropologist who recorded and examined all these questions, they<sup>have</sup> succeeded in bringing about uniformity to a great extent in these local customs as the first step toward a later codification.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): As I understand it, that unification in written form does not, like codification, give it the force of binding law, or am I wrong?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is binding at this stage in that it will be the law administered both by the courts of first instance and the appeal court. Should it be found necessary to change those laws in any way because of economic or social changes, then it will be uniformly made throughout the whole of the area and will again be administered both by the lower courts and the appeal court.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): How is the change made, by legislative authority, by the courts in the way English common law is changed, or by simple agreement among the head officials?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Doubtless by a decision taken by the Council that these changes shall be made and duly promulgated.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I appreciate very much the discussion with Mr. Lamb, particularly this last point which interests me very much.

Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (Interpretation from Spanish): One of the concerns of my delegation is always to take note of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and to see how they are considered and respected in the Council. Afterwards, we, the non-administering Powers, have to render an account to the General Assembly.

Last year the General Assembly adopted a resolution by the overwhelming majority of 55 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions, which referred to corporal punishment. In the 1949 report on Tanganyika -- of course prior to the passing of that resolution by the General Assembly -- corporal punishment is very clearly detailed on page 37. I had hoped that the 1950 report which is before the Council would not have had any mention of corporal punishment, especially since I and the other Members of the United Nations saw the United Kingdom representative vote in favour of the elimination of corporal punishment. Unfortunately, however, there is mention of corporal punishment on page 49 of the 1950 report. The details are given and there is a figure there.

I should like to ask the Special Representative whether corporal punishment has been eliminated, is being eliminated or is to be maintained within the penal or judiciary system of the Territory?

The PRESIDENT: This is really a matter for social rather than political advancement. As the representative of Argentina has asked the question, the Special Representative may care to answer it now.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): In paragraph 762 of the report, reference is made to the resolution referred to by the representative of Argentina:

"As stated, the policy is to bring the law in this respect into line with that of the United Kingdom and to abolish this form of punishment as soon as possible. During the year under review the Administering Authority has caused further careful consideration to be given to this question. The Government of the Territory is anxious to achieve the total abolition of corporal punishment at the earliest possible date but viewing the problem objectively from all angles, including local conditions and public opinion, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the power to award corporal punishment must for the present be maintained for a few serious offences..."

That really summarizes the position. There is no question about the policy to be pursued. During the past year, to my knowledge, definite instructions have been issued to the Administering Authority of the Territory and, what is equally important, advice <sup>has been</sup> given to the native administration. It must be remembered that a vast number of the cases tried in the courts of the Territory are before native tribunals and they have this power to award what we call corporal punishment but which might better be described as whipping.

At a previous appearance before the Council, I mentioned a resolution in this connexion passed by a native council, consisting of official and non-official members, the latter being commoners elected by the people. This resolution was to the effect that by pressing for the abolition of whipping we were in danger of sparing the rod, spoiling the child and making it much more difficult for law and order to be maintained. Indeed it

suggested that it was having that effect. Therefore there is always local African opinion to be taken into account.

Of the number of cases in which corporal punishment has been awarded by the native courts a large part have been in respect of cattle theft, which is regarded by the African as a very serious offence, and whatever other punishment -- a fine or anything else -- has been awarded for cattle theft there has very frequently been also a sentence of whipping. These native courts have now been persuaded and have agreed no longer to award corporal punishment as a sentence in a case of cattle theft unless the theft is accompanied by physical violence. That is one step, and it is by such means that this policy will be brought into effect.

As will be noted from the figures given in the report, a large number of the sentences of whipping are awarded to juveniles for various offences. It is not my place to enter into a long argument as to whether or not boys should receive a whipping for an offence, or whether it is better that they should either go to prison or receive some alternative form of punishment, but I think that the answer to that problem is the formation of a proper probationary service which we have now started. I think that that is going to provide the answer.

The PRESIDENT: I think that we should now get back to questions dealing with political advancement.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): I should like to make just one point in connexion with the chapter dealing with the judicial system. The Special Representative has referred to the punishment of juveniles, and that was the very reason for my question. It is precisely in the case of juveniles that my country objects to corporal punishment. We have been studying this matter of the penal law for so long that I do not feel that we should go into the matter further now, but this corporal punishment carries a stigma and whipping is something which a child will never be able to forget. He can forget being punished in some other way, but being whipped is a thing that he will remember for life. It is that kind of stigma which the General Assembly discussed at such length and so thoroughly at the last session, when the overwhelming majority was in favour of the elimination of corporal punishment. It is the corporal punishment itself to which we are opposed. We read in the report that a person is whipped with a cane or with a stick according to what



he deserves. However, it is not the degree of punishment or the force with which it is applied but just the system itself which should be eliminated in a Trust Territory. That is why we brought up the subject, and I think we should all consider this matter seriously. In the view of my delegation the United Nations cannot approve anything resembling corporal punishment in the Trust Territories.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any other questions relating to political advancement?

Mr. Y. W. LIU (China): I have <sup>one or</sup> two questions of a very general nature, and I hope the Special Representative will forgive me if they sound a little theoretical. I ~~was~~ rather impressed by the vivid way in which the Special Representative described yesterday the manner in which the indigenous people choose their chiefs, when he enumerated all kinds of methods -- the method of acclamation, and so on. I have also been impressed by a number of the observations in the report. I do not think that anyone who reads some of the comments in that report can quarrel with the Administering Authority on the objective or general principle, although it does bring out a great deal with regard to the tempo, speed and so on. At one point we find in the report the phrase:

"In a territory with such widely different conditions as Tanganyika there is no safe short-cut to full political maturity."

That seems to me to represent the tempo of the Administering Authority. I do not think that we can quarrel on the question of a short-cut to political maturity. The report uses the expression "full political maturity" and we cannot expect the indigenous people to become fully mature overnight. I want to raise this matter, however, because <sup>one</sup> member of the Legislative Council, for instance, is appointed and I should like to ask whether there would be risks involved in allowing the people, by way of an experiment, to choose one of their number. Could that be done or are there really risks involved in adopting a procedure of that kind?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Before answering the question at the end of the remarks of the representative of China, I should like to make it

clear that when I described -- vividly, he suggested -- the methods of election adopted by the indigenous organs I was not, of course, referring to the election of their chiefs. My description concerned the election of members of their councils, and it does not quite apply to the question of chiefs, because the position of chief is very often a hereditary appointment. That is just by the way.

With regard to the election of an African member to the Legislative Council -- which was, I believe, really the point of the question put to me by the representative of China -- the answer is that there certainly should be no great danger, if any danger at all. The point is as to whom he would represent. It is such a vast country and has such a large population. How could we devise a means at this stage, with the population so scattered and so largely illiterate, to enable the indigenous people to express a view regarding the choice of one man for the Legislative Council? The hope is to build up from their local rural councils, through their district councils and then through the regional councils, an electoral college which will be able to choose the representatives as members of the central legislature. At the moment we have no basis on which we could arrange for an election of one member unless we took a small part of the country and just let him represent the voluble elements thereof.

Mr. Y. W. LIU (China): My second question is of a similar nature. The system as the Administering Authority conceives it at present is described in the report as a kind of indirect administration. On the one hand the Administration is trying to prepare the indigenous people for self-government: on the other hand, it is making use of this so-called indirect administration. Has the Administering Authority taken into account the possibility that, in using this system, there is the danger of creating a kind of intermediary group? What is meant by indirect administration? Does it mean government through an intermediary, and is there the danger of the establishment of middlemen, so to speak, a class of persons, whether indigenous or not, who will, before the population reaches political maturity, have become a kind of vested interest -- which may not be the best term to describe them -- which may stand in the way of speeding the natural, spontaneous development of the local indigenous population? I hope I have made myself clear.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think I understand what the representative of China means, and the answer is no, because when we use the term "indirect administration" in regard to Africa it is a much abused term. Indirect administration or indirect rule is only another way of saying local government. Our contention is that if we can build up the local government on a sound basis it is then a comparatively simple matter to build the structure of central government. Our indirect administration is to administer the Territory through local government, and the local government is in the hands of those best fitted to carry out those functions acceptable to the people and acknowledged by them. Those best fitted people are the Chiefs and the Councils. They have their own tribal systems. If we can modernize and democratize their local government on that basis we can build up the full, mature, central government.

Mr. Y.W. LIU (China): I have one more question which might be called a specific question. I read with great pleasure about the formation of the Constitutional Development Committee, and I am a little curious about it. When the Government wrote the memorandum and gave it to the Constitutional Development Committee which it appoints, did this Committee have to use that memorandum as a basis for discussion? I wonder whether the Special Representative could enlighten me on that?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I do not think there is much I can say. It was a memorandum prepared by the Governor of the Territory purely as a suggestion that might form the basis for discussion. When the Committee met, it consisted of all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council representing the three races, European, Asian and African and only two official members, the member for Law and Order as Chairman and the member for Local Government discussed it and decided that they would not take anything at all as a basis for discussion until they had travelled around the country and discussed it with the people. They tried to find out the views and opinions of the people. When they had done that, they would make a decision on the basis of their consideration and not on any memorandum produced before they started to make enquiries. They would leave themselves with a completely open mind.

Mr. Y.W. LIU (China): Ordinarily, when a committee is appointed by the Governor, his memorandum and suggestions serve as a basis of discussion. Would that be terms of reference for them? That is what aroused my curiosity.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): The Constitutional Committee, like most committees, had expressed terms of reference which I think are set out in the Annual Report. That was one thing. They were bound by that. The other was in the informal document just presented to them on the basis that they might like to consider it as a basis for their discussion. There was nothing binding about that at all, and after discussion they thought it would be better if they started out with a completely open mind and without any bias at all.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It has already been indicated here that the report details the composition of the Executive Council to the Governor in the Trust Territory. I should like to know how many indigenous inhabitants are members of the Governor's Executive Council, if any.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): An African has recently been appointed to the Executive Council. That is the first appointment of an African to the Executive Council of Tanganyika.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I take it that one indigenous inhabitant has reached the Executive Council. I should like to learn who that person is.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): He is Chief Kidaha, a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May I learn what were Chief Kidaha's educational and other qualifications which warranted his appointment to the Executive Council? In other words, I am trying to ascertain on what grounds and on the basis of

what criteria the Administration decided that this Chief was qualified and was a proper appointment to membership in the Executive Council.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): As to his academic training, he was first educated at Makerere College. He left there to take up his appointment as Chief on the death of his father, and he recently has had a term at Oxford University. Apart from that, he is a man who is very well versed in territorial law and customs, and he is full of territorial knowledge, if I may put it that way. He is a Chief of the part of the Sukuma Federation, the biggest federation of indigenous Africans in Tanganyika. He is in every way a most influential man in the Territory.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to learn whether there are other persons in the Territory like Chief Kidaha whose qualifications as regards education and participation in the social and political life of the Territory would be similar to those of Chief Kidaha?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Similar, yes, but Chief Kidaha is undoubtedly at present an outstanding case.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Special Representative doubtlessly knows very well who are the outstanding leaders of the indigenous population. Of course, it would be difficult to believe that there are no other highly qualified persons who would be as qualified as Chief Kidaha. I do not think that I would agree to the thesis that there are not others. But the Special Representative does seem to believe that there are others whose qualifications are similar to that of Chief Kidaha. Can the Special Representative tell me what sort of persons they are? Are they chiefs of tribes and do they work in the Administration in the Territory? Perhaps they participate in some social organization; perhaps they are educational leaders, professors. Could the Special Representative give us an idea of whether there are ten, fifteen, twenty or forty persons like that, and what sort of persons are they?



Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I do not find that a very easy question to answer. We have a number of well-qualified chiefs, men educated to a certain extent and having influence and position among the African tribes. We have in the government service a number of men, again of varying degrees of academic education and competence, but many of them most excellent people. Educated men are to be found in other walks of life: in native co-operative societies and things of that sort. Neither in the matter of education nor in the matter of capabilities and general qualifications are such men confined to any one stratum of life in the Territory.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to have clarification from the Special Representative on the following point:

The Special Representative says that there are persons in the Territory who are well trained, educated, influential, and so forth. Why, then, should not those persons, or others like them, also be appointed to membership of the Governor's Executive Council?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I must assume that the representative of the Soviet Union is aware of the nature of the responsibilities and duties of an executive councillor.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It is because I am fully aware of that that I wish to ask the Special Representative why such notable members of the indigenous population are not appointed to membership of the Executive Council.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It has taken some time to reach the stage of appointing the first African representative to this most important body: the Executive Council of the Territory. We have now appointed the first African ever to be appointed to such a council in East Africa. This is not a matter into which we should rush wildly, because that would be good neither for the Territory nor for the indigenous population nor for any other branch of the inhabitants of the Territory. Such selections must be made with the most tremendous care.



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Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I fail entirely to grasp the point. On the one hand, the Special Representative says that there are persons among the indigenous population who are educated, influential, well-trained and otherwise most excellent men and who have qualifications which are similar to if not identical with those of Mr. Kidaha, who has been appointed to the Executive Council. On the other hand, for some reason it is found impossible to appoint these persons to membership of the Executive Council. Why? How many years does the Administration think it will take before it can reach the decision to appoint a second member of the Executive Council from among the indigenous population, or to have the entire Executive Council composed of members of that indigenous population?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is quite impossible for me to fix a term of years for such a thing. It may be sooner, it may be later, according to the process of development in the Territory. Men for such positions -- be they Africans, Asians or Europeans -- are chosen largely for their personal qualifications, not because they can point to any particular letters after their name or because they have large salaries, or anything of that sort. The important thing is the personal qualifications of a man to fit such a post.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Perhaps there is in the English language something similar to the Russian proverb which says literally: "It does not take a god to bake a clay pot."

Is it not perhaps excessive caution which governs the Administration's attitude in this matter? After all, Mr. Lamb said that there were <sup>other</sup> well-qualified indigenous inhabitants like Mr. Kidaha in the Territory. What is the Administration's main objective? It is to foster political advancement. Now, there are in the Trust Territory persons who can deal with political matters and can contribute to the political advancement of the Territory. Perhaps sitting in the Council for a year or two would give them all the training that they need.

I must say that I still fail to understand why other members of the indigenous population are not appointed to the Executive Council, in spite of the fact that there are qualified persons available in the Territory.

My next question relates to the Legislative Council. So far as I was able to gather, there were formerly fourteen non-official members of that Council, of whom seven were European, four Africans and three Indians. I should like to know whether there have been any changes in personnel in that Council recently.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Before answering that question, I should like to take up one point which is left over from the previous question of the Soviet Union representative.

Mr. Soldatov said that I had said there were other men in the Territory who had qualifications similar or equal to Mr. Kidaha's, and who were well-trained and capable. That is very true. They are very capable, very well trained and very well fitted for the posts which they now occupy -- but not necessarily for a post on the Executive Council, which is another matter altogether.

Now, I am not quite sure whether I heard one of Mr. Soldatov's words correctly. In the interpretation, it sounded as if he had said "force political development". I think the word must have been "foster". It is one of the aims of our policy to foster political development. It is through giving the inhabitants political training in the local government, first, and then providing political training in the Legislative Council that the inhabitants will in due course become fitted for even more responsible posts in the Executive Council.

As to the particular question asked by the Soviet Union representative, I think I have already given an answer. The constitution of the Legislative Council at the moment remains as the Soviet Union representative stated it. No change will be made until it is decided upon as the result of the investigations of the Committee on Constitutional Development, which is now studying the matter.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): In other words, thus far the matter is confined to studies of further changes in the composition of the Legislative Council, and no changes have occurred recently in the sense of increasing the proportion of indigenous inhabitants on the Council.

As regards the Special Representative's statement as to the interpretation of my remarks, I do not think that there was an incorrect interpretation of what I said. The Russian word that I used was interpreted, I am quite sure, as "foster" -- in the sense, of course, in which the Charter calls for the fostering of the political advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories.

The Administering Authority, however, seems to be governed by a principle which the Special Representative has repeated a number of times, the principle being "slowly but surely" -- with a remarkable emphasis on the "slowly" part of that phrase.

My next question relates to page 32 of the Report, which states that, during the period covered by the Report, "there have been no fundamental changes in the composition of the staff of the Territorial administration.". Appendix II of the Report for 1949 indicates that the indigenous population does not participate in the governing of its country, because virtually all important executive posts in the administration are occupied by Europeans. I should like to inquire of the Special Representative or of the Representative of the United Kingdom how such a situation can be held to be compatible with the obligations assumed by the Administering Authority under article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, to the effect that the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika should be secured a constantly growing role in the administrative machinery and in other services of the Territory, that their participation in legislative and advisory institutions should be increased, and so on.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think the requirements of that article can only be fulfilled by providing opportunities of training, education, experience, and so on, for the people to fit them for higher posts in whatever walk of life they may have chosen. That is part of our policy. We may not be able to provide educational and other facilities as quickly as we should like to do, but the endeavour is being made to provide them, and it is only by giving the people the opportunities for training and for fitting themselves for higher posts that that objective can be achieved.

I am sure the representative of the Soviet Union would not wish always to have the last word. He said that we put the emphasis on the "slowly" part of the phrase "slowly but surely". That reminded me of the concluding remarks of our last session, I think, when some representative reminded us of the famous proverb that "the mills of God grind slowly...", which, he said, seemed to be particularly true in Africa. But he forgot to complete that famous saying of which he reminded us. Our stress had been on thoroughness: "The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small." If, in our work, putting the stress on thoroughness, we are able to achieve that divine thoroughness, as I suggested then, I think we shall have cause for congratulation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): I suppose we could bat proverbs back and forth ad infinitum. The proverb that I quoted was rather pertinent, I thought, to a question which I asked. The Special Representative replied with a proverb in connexion with a question which I thought we had disposed of. But I certainly do not insist that my word should be the last one, because the results do not really depend on that. The results, I say, do not depend on who has the last word. What is important is that the last word should be the correct one. The main point is: What is the correct word, the correct statement and the correct view? And the main question now is the way in which the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are fostered, the way in which their interests are protected.

The Special Representative said that persons have to be trained, that time is required, and so forth. I was in Tanganyika quite a while ago; nine years have elapsed since then. I have been in Tanganyika three times. Since my visits were brief ones, I do not base my statements here on my personal impression; I base them on the information supplied by the Administering Authority. It seems that within the last year nothing has been done by way of training persons to give them adequate qualifications to fulfil responsible or executive posts in the administration. How many persons has the Administering Authority trained, since the Government of the United Kingdom assumed trusteeship over Tanganyika, for occupying responsible posts in the Administration? I should like to learn how many persons the Special Representative can name whom the Administering Authority has trained, during the period covered by the Report, and placed in responsible posts within the administration. That is the first question.

The second question is the same, but relating to posts of medium responsibility rather than to posts of top responsibility -- for the last three years, let us say.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid it is necessary for me to ask for a little clarification as to what is meant, first of all, by posts of top importance or top responsibility. What type of posts has the representative of the Soviet Union in mind?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): I was speaking of important posts -- key posts, if you will -- in the Administration. What sort of posts? Let us say District Commissioner, as an example. How many indigenous inhabitants have been appointed District Commissioners? Let us take another one: Assistant District Commissioner -- if there is such a post now. Perhaps some indigenous inhabitants have been appointed to that sort of post. Let us start off with those.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The answer is that so far there have been no Africans appointed as District Commissioners or Assistant District Commissioners -- or, as we call the latter category, Assistant District Officers. Within recent years, certain new posts have been created, known as Administrative Assistant, which is a step toward that administrative officer rank.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): And how many indigenous inhabitants have been appointed to that post?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think there have been only two so far.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): How would the Special Representative explain the fact that so few have reached that stage and that it may quite fairly be said that no substantial progress, or hardly any progress at all, has been achieved in that direction?



Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is not a matter which, I think, calls for any particular explanation by me. The creation of that type of post is a new departure for which certain of the men trained at Makerere may wish to apply. Not all the men that go to Makerere will want to enter into what we now call the administrative service. Some of them will want to take up medical training; others, veterinary training; and others, agricultural training. There is to be an engineering school, the ordinary arts degrees for teaching, and so on. They do not all wish to apply for such posts, and at the present time, so far as I know, only two or three have made applications for such posts.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to learn whether in the Trust Territory there are any schools, courses, other forms of instruction or training of the indigenous inhabitants for active participation in the government of their country.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The whole educational system works towards that end, does it not, from the time a youngster goes to a primary school until he finishes the highest form of education which he attains, and this is surely a whole complete process of training for life, the future, and the responsibilities of life, whether he decides that those duties lie in government service or elsewhere. It is all part of his training. There are no special schools for training civil servants, if that is what the question asks.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Why did I ask this question? I asked it because, when it is stated that the Administering Authority is expected to develop education in the Trust Territory -- primary education or higher education -- it is understood that the population is expected to be trained for active participation in the affairs of the Territory. When this does not happen quickly, we are told that there is not money available. As far as education is concerned in Tanganyika, the situation is rather deplorable; but we will get to that chapter later. This being so, it might have been expected that the Administering Authority would have organized some schools, courses or curricula which would have prepared indigenous inhabitants to participate in the government of the country as, let us say, public servants, servants of the Administration. But it would seem that that is not done.



Does the Administering Authority plan to set up schools, courses or similar instructional media and, if so, what sort of persons are to be invited or expected to attend such courses of study?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): If the question is, is the Government of Tanganyika or is the Administering Authority proposing to set up schools for the training of local politicians, the answer is no. If the question is, are we going to set up schools for the training of men and women to live a good and useful life, the answer is yes, as quickly as we possibly can, as soon as men, materials and money permit. But there is certainly no suggestion of setting up schools for the express purpose of turning out politicians.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The word "politicians", particularly when uttered in the country where the Trusteeship Council is now sitting, has certain overtones -- or rather undertones -- which lead me to avoid using it. The Special Representative was the one who introduced that word into the debate.

My question merely was whether the Administering Authority was entertaining or contemplating some plans for the establishment of schools, courses or curricula designed to prepare or train indigenous inhabitants for active participation in the government of the country, be that in the field of executive authority or in the field of legislative authority. As regards the politicians, I would prefer to use the phrase "political leaders" or "the preparation <sup>and</sup> / training of political leaders", if you like that expression. I am referring to the preparation and training of political leaders. Perhaps we might venture to use this expression.

I would therefore ask, what has the Administering Authority to prepare or train political leaders, statesmen or state leaders who would be qualified to sit in the executive or legislative council? Would it be so deplorable to prepare persons to be qualified to sit on these bodies? These persons, therefore would not be politicians. That is not the point. The point is with reference to the preparation of persons who would be qualified to take an active part in the government of their country. I took it from the reply of the Special Representative that nothing was being done along these special lines -- at least no special measures are being taken toward that end specifically -- and, if this is correct, I am prepared to go on to the next question.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That, I need hardly say, is quite the wrong construction to put on what I said. I have no particular need to stick to the word "politicians" or desire to stick to that word. Let us forget it and think of something else.

One subject on the curriculum is citizenship. In the primary schools citizenship is taught, and that is the first stage in introducing the young mind to the responsibilities of life as a citizen of the country. That part of his education is continued throughout his school career, however far he may go. If he goes on to technical education, it is still further carried forward, but more important, still, in the producing of leaders of the people is the education that they get by carrying out duties and responsibilities in their own native councils. Those are the schools in which leaders of the people are taught their responsibilities and from which they are produced to lead the people to further development.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In the native councils, let us say, persons go through the school of life to some extent, inasmuch as they take part in the public life and the political life of their tribe or of a certain territorial unit. It is understandable, therefore, that it may be said that these councils constitute a practical school, the school of life. But the Special Representative himself, in answering my first question, said that that was not sufficient because you have excellent men who are as good or almost as good as Chief Kidaha. Nevertheless they fail of appointment to the executive council because presumably they are not sufficiently trained or they have insufficient qualifications. Consequently, it would seem that special qualifications and, therefore, special preparation would be required. As regards administration, one cannot simply take a graduate even of a secondary school and plant him in the administration directly. He would, of course, not have the special qualifications. You would say that. Take any department in the administration. You have the Department of Information, for example, in which you have public relations officers.

If I should ask why the post of public relations officer cannot be filled by an indigenous inhabitant with secondary education, the Special Representative<sup>would retort</sup>/that his education was insufficient. In passing to another post description, there is the post of deputy conservator. Why cannot an indigenous inhabitant be appointed to that post? The<sup>Special Representative</sup> will say that he does not have the proper education. Therefore, here as in other cases it is a question of the need of specialized education, and this is what I am enquiring about: specialized education to train indigenous inhabitants to participate in the governing of their country. In neither the political field nor the field of administration, in specialized posts such as the ones I have mentioned, is such training provided.

My next question relates to the East African Central Legislative Assembly. As far as I have been able to gather from the reports, Tanganyika has been assigned five votes out of twenty-four in that Assembly, and is represented on the basis of equality with the neighbouring colonies of Uganda and Kenya, one of which the Special Representative has called a protectorate, which I might mention for the sake of accuracy. First, I should like to ask whether this information is correct, since the period that we are covering during the consideration of the reports is a rather lengthy one?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I ask the President to stop me if I am wrong in doing this, but it does seem that each time I have answered a question the representative then repeats or adds to what I have already said and puts some construction on it, whereupon he leaps to the next question hoping that he has finished with me on that one. I did not say that we have no facilities at all for training Africans in higher education, be it forestry, veterinary studies or anything else. I have already said that those facilities are provided at Makerere College, and I should like that to be made plain.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Is that college located in Tanganyika?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is not situated in Tanganyika; it is an East African university college.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Yes, I did remember that, but my questions, of course, concerned the Trust Territory.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Within the Territory?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Of course.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): As long as the facilities are provided, it does not seem to me so terribly important whether it is just inside Tanganyika or just outside Tanganyika. The main thing is that the facilities are there.

As regards the question of the representative of the Soviet Union, the information is set out on page 24 of the report for the year 1949 and on page 25 of the report for the year 1950.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In other words, my information was correct. I was actually referring to page 24 of the report for the year 1949. In this connexion I want to ask the Special Representative what is it that safeguards the special status of the Trust Territory within the organization of the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I am not quite sure that I understand that question.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In what way is the special status of the Trust Territory as such secured? What safeguards are there for the maintenance of the special status of the Trust Territory within the East African Central Legislative Assembly?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): First, there is the assurance given by the Administering Authority that nothing is being done and nothing is contemplated in the East African Inter-territorial Organization which will in any way affect the status and political autonomy of Tanganyika as a Trust Territory.

That, surely, is the first and greatest safeguard. Secondly, Tanganyika has its own representatives on the Central Assembly who are always able to express their opinions. Remember that very little can be done by the East African Organization as such without first of all having it approved by the local territorial legislature.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The representatives of the Administering Authority in the past have always stressed that <sup>the</sup> inter-territorial organization, including Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, does not bear the character of a political union. This was repeatedly expressed in the past by the representatives of the Administering Authority. Can the Special Representative or the representative of the United Kingdom tell us what the situation is now as regards this inter-territorial organization?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): It remains as it has always been; there is no difference. There has been no change. The only thing that has happened recently has been the decision taken to prolong the life of the Central Assembly, which is the legislative body of the East African Inter-Territorial Organization, by a unanimous vote in each of the territorial legislatures. Otherwise, the structure remains unchanged.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): On this point I understand that a question similar to the one just asked by the representative of the USSR has been studied by the Committee on Administrative Unions, which has produced a chapter of its report on the relationship between Tanganyika and the administrative unions. I understand from the introductory remarks made some days ago by the chairman of that Committee that he expects these sections of the report to be considered in conjunction with the discussion on the reports on the Trust Territories. Therefore, I do not know whether the President would consider it suitable to consider all these questions at the same time when we could have the benefit of the views of the Committee on Administrative Unions.

The PRESIDENT: They can, of course, and should, I think, be considered during this general discussion on political advancement. The representative of the Soviet Union may proceed with his questions on political advancement.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to request some clarification of the information contained on page 24 of the report for the year 1949 which indicates that the High Commission, consisting of the governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has normal powers of a territorial government. How can this be held to be compatible with the statement that the Inter-territorial Organization does not bear the character of a political union, if you have a territorial government?



Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think it is explained by finishing the unfinished sentence: "the High Commission consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has the normal powers of a Territorial Government in respect of the common services which it administers".

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): This points up the essential character of my question. Common services have been set up. In respect of these common services the three Territories have been combined, and the organization which combines them has the characteristics of a body corporate and of a government. In other words, this is a political union, if any union ever was political. A government which runs certain common services cannot be other than political. This was the crux of the matter that I tried to raise. Could the Special Representative or the representative of the Administering Authority clarify this point? If he could, I would be thankful to him.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I think that perhaps any difficulty there is resides in the interpretation of the word "government". Here we say "the High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has the normal powers of a territorial government in respect of the common services which it administers". That is to say, it has those administrative powers over these particular services. It has those powers by virtue of legislation which has been passed by the separate territorial legislatures, of which that of Tanganyika is one. Those powers are powers which any governing body, in the more extended sense of the term, must have in order to be able to control these services and make <sup>them</sup> accountable to it.

I see nothing whatsoever which is sinister or political in the use of this phrase in its present context.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Since we are not specifically discussing this topic now, I wish to reserve the right to comment on it in greater detail later when we discuss the character of the administrative union prevailing between

Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

I now wish to ask a question which relates to page 29 of the 1949 report. It says there that the tribal structure offers the surest foundations on which to base future social and political development. Is this statement to be construed as meaning that the Administering Authority is determined to cement and strengthen that tribal system?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The words I would prefer to use are: "to support and mold" the tribal structure to bring it into line with modern requirements, not to crush it, break it down and try to put something completely new in its place.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In that case I should like to learn in greater detail what is the molding, the sort of modifications, in other words, that have been carried out in the tribal structure by the Administering Authority, to the end of replacing that structure ultimately with a system that is based on democratic foundations.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The only answer I can give to that is that it is stated, as briefly as it was possible to state it in an annual report, in paragraphs 122 to 158 of the report for 1950. That would take a little time to read.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I suppose the Special Representative could outline the gist of this matter in his own words. I would of course not expect him to repeat the information already contained in the report, which I have had an opportunity to peruse.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is a little difficult. If the representative of the Soviet Union has had an opportunity to peruse the report, and has done so, I do not know quite what there is left for me to answer; it is so clearly set out in those paragraphs, <sup>as</sup> briefly as we were able to do for such a report, showing the methods slowly being adopted to modernize,

if you like to use that word; democratize, if you prefer that one, the tribal structure by the introduction of representative councils with popular representation of the people; slowly taking over the local government from the individual and passing the responsibilities on to a council, the gradual divorcing of the executive and the judicial responsibilities of the native authorities, giving them financial and other responsibilities, and gradually building them up to a sound system of local government bodies.

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I do not know/what else I can say.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I take it that the Special Representative had an opportunity to visit various localities in the Territory, and to become acquainted with such indigenous inhabitants as participate in the native authorities. Could he give us some examples? He has spent some thirty-odd years in Tanganyika. Could he give us some examples covering the last few years of ways in which tribal chiefs or tribal notables have indeed begun discernibly to think in democratic terms, in connexion with measures taken with the Administering Authority, so that one might fairly say that person X or person Y is a forward-looking one, a progressive one, a person who has obtained a grasp of the meaning of democratic principles?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): In the course of the years I have certainly visited a number. I could name several. May I ask that I should be allowed instead, in about two to three months' time, to have the privilege of taking a visiting mission to see some of them and leave that visiting mission to make up its own mind and report back to the Trusteeship Council?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): If that question relates to me, I would prefer to get an answer now.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There seems to be no escape. We could go to the Moshi district and meet some of the tribal chiefs, who would certainly themselves claim to have considerable ideas on democracy in general and on certain matters in particular. Mr. Laurentie, who is still in the Council and who was a member of the last Visiting Mission, will no doubt remember something of this. If there had been time when the Visiting Mission was there, we might well have called into the Pare district and met another very forthright sort of people.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): Would you show me the way on the map?

The PRESIDENT: If the Special Representative and the representative of the Soviet Union are going to have a private talk, the Council might as well adjourn. Since it is now four o'clock, the Council may in any event wish to take its usual recess. Before we adjourn, however...

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): I will receive a reply after the recess?

The PRESIDENT: Unless you have had a private talk with Mr. Lamb in the interval.

There may be some misunderstanding regarding the matter of administrative unions, which has been referred to briefly today. If it belongs anywhere in the discussion, it clearly falls within the heading of political advancement, and any questions on the subject should be asked at this stage of our discussion before the discussion of political advancement is closed this afternoon.

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

The PRESIDENT: Before the recess was taken, the representative of the Soviet Union had put a question to the Special Representative.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I have just told the representative of the Soviet Union that I missed him during the recess so that we did not have the private talk that I suggested.

The map of Tanganyika is now before us and we are going to go on a very quick tour. We will start at Tanga in the Usambara area and with the Pare and Moshi districts. We should find a number of people whose councils are developing on very democratic lines. It will be noted in the report that we have mentioned that in the Arusha area progress has been more rapid than in the Meru area. We think this is so because before we started in Arusha we had a very careful anthropological investigation made which helped a great deal and put us on the right track.

Going to the other end of the Territory, we have the large Sukumaland federation which includes the Mwanza, Shinyanga, Maswa and Kwimba districts. There we have a very strong council system. Across the lake in the Bukoba district, we have a progressive people like the Chagga, who are coffee growers and comparatively wealthy people. They have their own court system.

South of Sukumaland, we have a people living in Nzega, part of Kahama and Tabora districts who are very much akin to the Sukuma, the Nyamwezi. They are developing a system along the same lines as the Sukuma. Other outstanding examples which have been mentioned in the report are the Rungwe district down in the south just to the north of Lake Nyasa, and the Hehe who live in the Iringa district northeast of Njombe.

Those are some of the main examples. All the districts have a council system in some form or other except the few I mentioned in reply to a question from the representative of Thailand where not much progress has been made.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I was not so much interested in the geographical situation as in people human beings, concrete members of the indigenous population with a view to being able to make an estimate on that basis so that it might be said, for instance, that four or five years ago A, B or C was backward and did not see his way clear in political questions, but that then, as the result of various changes and mouldings, he had evolved and his habits of thought become so modified that it might be said that <sup>now</sup> he did in fact grasp democratic principles of government, at least in a rudimentary manner in relation to local organs of authority. I was interested in separate human beings and their "personalities" as they are called in English.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think that that is true of a very large proportion of the thinking Africans in the Territory. There are still lots of Africans, all over the territory, who, to be honest, are not really very interested in what we call democratic forms of government. They are much more interested in whether the rain is going to be good or is going to fail, whether they are going to have good crops or bad ones, and whether their cattle are going to flourish or be stricken with disease or die as the result of drought. Those are the things which really make life for them and we have to persuade them to take an interest in what we think are important things - principles of democratic government, and the like. Many of them think that their own systems of government -- which they have had from time immemorial as far as they are concerned -- are good enough, and wonder why we should press them to change. We have to persuade them, slowly sometimes, that there is an advantage in making these changes and that it is better for them to introduce principles of popular representation, and so on, but it is not the kind of thing we can force feed them.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I wonder whether I should pursue this question further since it is up to the Special Representative to cite some concrete cases of representative of the indigenous population in a manner which would show the way in which they have matured in their outlook since the adoption of the Charter and the establishment of the Trusteeship Agreement. If the Special Representative



could give concrete examples, with names and descriptions of the personalities of those concerned, I should be grateful, but of course he may not be able to do so. I am interested, as I have said, in human beings. I am trying to obtain a picture of a human being, a live person, who, under the influence of the democratic ideas at the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, as implemented and propagated by the Administering Authority, may be said to have matured and to have grown<sup>up</sup> during the period with which we are dealing, and who may be said now to understand the principles of democratic law whereas such things could not have been said of him previously.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I find this a little difficult, since I am not quite sure what the representative of the Soviet Union is asking for. By "individuals" does he mean Mr. X or Mr. Y an individual by name?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Yes, that is right.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Well, to begin with I would take the four present members of the Legislative Council and give those as the four first examples. Others are to be found in a lesser degree in provincial and area councils. There are quite a number of them in the Territory. Whether we would all agree that they were yet mature would depend on what we conceived as maturity, but they are certainly more forward, more developed and more understanding than they were a few years ago.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Unfortunately I have been unable to elicit the information in which I was interested, but of course as I have stated, the ability of the Special Representative to provide that information depends on whether he has an opportunity to come into contact with and to speak to persons on the spot -- the members of the various councils for instance.

What I had in mind was that it might be said that in a certain village, three or four years ago, one of the tribal chiefs or notables, or perhaps a person who had no relation to the tribal system at all, had begun to take an interest in local matters and that the Administration had encouraged him to participate in local government, with the result that during these years he had received

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Does the last answer of the Special Representative mean that all those more or less democratic measures which the Administering Authority intended to carry out have now been halted, inasmuch as the Constitutional Development Committee has not yet handed down its recommendations?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Only on the point which I think I explained yesterday, the geographical consideration. The Committee had doubts which I presume it had resolved as to whether the present division of the Territory into eight provinces of different sizes and vastly differing populations -- whether that was an ideal geographical division on which to base those Provincial Councils. I think they will use the special regional councils instead of the provincial ones; however, I am not quite sure.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My last question on political advancement is as follows: What are the powers and prerogatives of the Lake Province Council, and what role does the Provincial Commissioner play in that Council?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The Provincial Commissioner is Chairman of the Council. I think it was in the 1949 report where some details were given on page 28 and 29 of the functions of the Lake Province Council:

"The Council meets in full session three times a year and business is conducted on parliamentary lines, with questions and answers, the receipt and examination of official reports and papers, consideration of recommendations of the standing committees and debates on former motions.

"As the council becomes more firmly established and experienced so will greater authority be delegated to it, but it already has significant executive responsibilities. In the budget for 1950 the provincial council appears as a separate head in the estimates" -- that was for the first time -- "and a total sum of 86,000 pounds has been provided under various sub-heads to be expended by the council. The council has control of the provincial allocations for Agriculture, Forestry, Provincial Administration, Tsetse Reclamation and Veterinary Services -- except those for the salaries of senior posts and for

research work -- and also for provincial development schemes. The council is responsible for the preparation of the estimates and control of the allocations for Public Works Recurrent and Public Works Extraordinary."

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I was interested in the relationship between the Chairman of the Council and its members. Let us say that the majority of the members of the Council have adopted a decision with which the Provincial Commissioner is not in agreement. Will such a decision be regarded as carried or is the Provincial Commissioner empowered to revoke it?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The Chairman has to cast his vote and where that would carry the day I suppose he might use it. In other circumstances, if the Council advised a certain course of action with which he was in entire disagreement, it would be up to him to report the circumstances to the central Government.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): He will send a report to the central Administration, but will he implement the measure in the meantime or will he suspend implementation pending receipt of the reply of the central Administration?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think that would depend entirely on the nature of the recommendation or decision taken by the Council.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): But will he implement the decision of the Council or will he not -- one with which he is not in agreement? He therefore has the choice to implement or not to implement?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): At the present stage, yes, because largely the functions of the Council are advisory at this time. In the case of financial responsibility, control of provincial allocations and deciding how funds should be expended and where they should be used, I am quite sure that the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman of the Council even if he did not quite

agree with the views taken, would not attempt to prevent it. But if the Council gave him advice on an administrative question which he felt unable to accept, it would obviously be his duty to report the matter to the central Government and to seek instructions there.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I just wanted to show that I was interested in the Lake Province Council because it is not said in the report that this is an advisory body. It does not mention that Council as an advisory council.

(Continued in Russian): Those are all the questions I wish to ask.

The PRESIDENT: As no other delegation wishes to ask questions on political advancement, we shall turn to questions dealing with economic advancement.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): On page 44 of the 1949 Report the statement is made that:

"Measures to combat pests and diseases in coconuts have had excellent results and the production of copra during 1949 was more than double the previous average annual production."

That is of very great interest to the administering authorities in numerous other territories, and I would appreciate a little more information about this. Could the Special Representative explain just what those combative measures were that brought those results, because many of our Trust Territories are dealing with the problem of diseases and pests in coconut production? I am sure the answer to that question would be of interest to many of us.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I wish that I were able to answer that question as fully as I should like. Unfortunately, I am not an agricultural expert, and I have not with me the agricultural annual report, which might help us in this matter.

I know that, generally speaking, the broad expression "plantation sanitation" is used. I know that the programme of plantation sanitation includes burning the dead and diseased trees, so that the beetles -- or whatever they are -- are destroyed and not left, when a diseased tree falls, to affect other parts of the plantation. I know that great attention has also been given to the kiln-drying of the nut for better copra production -- but that is hardly part of the representative's question.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): What about wasps?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Here I must plead ignorance. I know that the wasp stings, but I do not know much about its activities with coconuts.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I was referring to the coconut beetle.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I had never heard that called a wasp.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): No, I was referring to the use of wasps to destroy the beetles.

The PRESIDENT: Let us get this straight. I do not think the Special Representative has the technical qualifications to answer these difficult questions.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I fear that I have not.

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps the representative of the United States would like to put another question to the Special Representative.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): In the second paragraph at the top of <sup>page</sup> 39 of the 1950 report, we read the following:

"Economic controls have in general been relaxed during the year as supplies of all kinds become more plentiful. In particular, price control has been removed from a very wide range of goods..."

Now, in Appendix XIII to the same report, on page 307, there is a table showing the cost of living, setting forth prices. We see that the figures are steadily going up, particularly when we compare the prices on 30 September 1948 with those on 30 September 1949 and 25 October 1950. I am wondering what the current situation is. In other words, with rising prices throughout the Territory, as is indicated in Appendix XIII, is price control still not in effect?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): So far as I am aware, no controls other than those remaining at the end of 1950 have been introduced.

The report mentioned that a committee on rising costs had been established. I have just received, but have not myself had time to examine, a copy of the report of that committee and a covering letter summarizing its recommendations. If it would interest the representative of the United States, I should be very happy to let him see this material.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I should appreciate very much having an opportunity to examine that report, at the convenience of the Special Representative.

Those are the only questions on economic advancement which I wished to ask.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (Interpretation from French): We put a written question to the United Kingdom delegation on the restoration of the land in Uluguru. That is a matter which the 1948 Visiting Mission considered on the scene.

We read in the report that the Administration recognizes that there is still much to be done in that field. As a matter of fact, we know that work on the matter has been in progress for only two years. My delegation would like to know how long the Administration considers it will take before adequate results for the entire region can be achieved.



My second question is this: Does the Administration consider, as the report seems to imply, that, in order to ensure the necessary co-operation from the agriculturists, in the rehabilitation of the soil, it is sufficient to give them good advice and to show them the results of the work that has already been done?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): As regards the first question, I would not dare at this stage to give any precise time limit. All I can say is that the promise now being given leads one to hope that a comparatively short period will see a great deal of advance in the rehabilitation of the Uluguru area.

The representative of France will remember that we went to have a look at that work. I had wished to bring a photograph with me, because I thought it might be of particular interest to the representative, personally, to see the terracing that is going on. Unfortunately, the photograph has been left in London for reproduction, but it will be available later on.

As regards the second question, I think it is easier for me to answer such a question coming from the representative of France, because he is so well experienced himself in matters of African administration. At present, the people concerned are showing <sup>great</sup> interest in the work, apparently are putting their backs into it and intend to make a success of it. We have every reason to hope that they will profit by the lessons being given and by an understanding of the results being achieved. But the point that we have yet to decide is how soon we can trust them to carry on the good work for themselves, without some immediate supervision to see that it is carried out. That is the problem.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (Interpretation from French): I was not thinking only of control or guidance by the Administration. Of course, that is necessary. I should like to know whether in this specific case -- and this is a case where the co-operation of the population has been lacking -- the Administration has felt the need to pass certain legislation making obligatory such work as the cultivation of the land.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That certainly has to be done, and it is of course done through the medium of rules and orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance by the Native Authorities themselves. Certain parts of the land may be cultivated; certain parts may not be cultivated; parts that are cultivated must be tie-ridged, terraced, aforested, and so forth; and orders are given to that effect.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to thank the Special Representative for his reply, which satisfies me completely.

Now, to go on to another question: The Visiting Mission was also very favourably impressed by the school that was set up on Kilimanjaro for the cultivation of coffee. The 1950 report furnishes figures in this connexion -- the number of pupils graduated from this school, and so on. Could the Special Representative tell us what the Administration thinks of the quality of the students, the actual results obtained in the school, and the specialized courses which are taught? I should also like to know whether the students who leave this school go only to Kilimanjaro, or whether the native authorities permit the benefits flowing from this school to be utilized in other parts of the Territory.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): One point which will be remembered is that this school is of a very special character. It has been built and is maintained by funds provided by a native co-operative union, and that union is largely concerned with the cultivation and the marketing of coffee. Their main intent -- and, for the present, their only intent -- is to train students in the better cultivation of coffee, for two reasons: They have on Kilimanjaro a vast programme of improvement which includes, incidentally, practically replanting the whole of the coffee areas on the mountain. For that programme, they want to have an adequate number of trained coffee agriculturalists. The school is to provide those. It will also train others in coffee cultivation, prevention and control of disease, and so on -- persons who do not necessarily wish to become employees of the native coffee board, but who wish to put those principles into practice in their own cultivation.

For the present, they are entirely concerned with training in coffee cultivation. When they satisfy their needs for that, then, I think, they may well turn their minds to some other branch of agriculture.

To answer another part of the question asked by the representative of France, I think that the results so far have been very satisfactory, as far as we are able to judge.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (interpretation from French): If I understand the figures of the report correctly, there would in that case be a number of students who have already become teaching assistants and others who would be cultivating coffee on their own account.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think that is so, because it says: "The first twenty-four pupils have finished the course, and sixteen of them will enter the field service of the Moshi native coffee board." The other eight may be going into some form of employment or they may be private cultivators but they are not entering the service of the coffee board.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (interpretation from French): That is all I wish to ask for the moment.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): Some days ago, when my delegation put in written questions, as suggested, we were expecting written replies. I should now like to ask the Special Representative whether it would be his preference that we should await the receipt of written replies or whether, in order to save time, we should ask the so-called written questions orally here and now. In the latter case, I should like to ask two or three questions in addition to the oral questions which I put.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to say just a word on that question. It seems to me that the rule we have followed in past sessions of putting in written questions has fallen into disuse, as very few delegations have put in written questions in regard either to Somaliland or Tanganyika. I should like to put it to the Council, at our meeting on Monday, to decide what we should do in regard to written questions when we consider the other Territories. The next Territory to be considered, of course, is Ruanda-Urundi. In the meantime, if the Special Representative is ready to reply to the written questions put in by the United States delegation, he may do so now.

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Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I should be glad to proceed in that way. I received the written questions only on my arrival here, and I have not yet had time to reply to them in writing.

The PRESIDENT: Then I would call on the representative of the United States to ask his questions.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I have one political question and three economic questions. May I ask the political question even though we have departed from that sphere?

The PRESIDENT: Yes. Will you please ask the political question first?

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I will simply read the questions as they have already been submitted to the Special Representative. The first question is as follows:

The increase in the membership of the Dar es Salaam municipal council from 15 to 24 is mentioned in paragraph 67, on page 18 of the 1950 report. Could information be provided as to the distribution of this increase among racial groups in the municipality?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think I am right in saying that there is equal representation, as far as the increase is concerned, among the three groups -- Asians, Europeans and Africans. If this question had been asked on Monday, I might have obtained direct information from two Indian friends who are at present in New York and who, I hope, may be attending our meeting on Monday. They are anxious to attend, but were unable to do so today. One of them was -- and, I think, still is -- a municipal councillor. I can probably obtain that information from them.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): If I understand correctly, each of the groups has three additional members; is that correct?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think that is the fact. However, if I may check up on that, I shall be able to provide the correct information.

The PRESIDENT: Will the representative of the United States now proceed to the questions on economic advancement?

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): In paragraph 154 of the 1950 report, on page 45, reference is made to a proposal to establish in the coming year a Local Authorities Loan Fund, to be based on the reserve funds of the native treasuries. On page 67, the statement is made that a Local Development Loans Fund has been established, and that a land bank has been in operation since 1949 for the purpose of making agricultural loans. In the revised ten-year plan, on page 22 of that document, reference is also made to a Local Development Loan Fund capitalized by a grant of 100,000 pounds from the development budget. Could information be given to clarify the situation with regard to credit facilities, as well as with regard to any differences in objectives, policies and administration, which might exist between the various funds?



Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think I must first say that I can understand that this is perhaps a little confusing and becomes even more confusing if I add to the paragraphs the representative of the United States has mentioned paragraph 560 which mentions another source of credit which we will come to in a moment. I noted in reading through document T/L.176 which was circulated, I think, yesterday that the position is covered to a large extent on page 26 of that paper. But briefly the position is this: the Land Bank and the Local Development Loans Fund -- it is called this in one place and the Land Bank and the Local Development Loan Fund in another place, but these are one and the same fund; it is wrongly printed in one place -- are largely for agricultural credits. The Land Bank fulfils the normal functions of a land bank, and the Local Development Loan Fund is specifically provided to give credit to Africans and Arabs, either individually, communally or collectively, for agricultural purposes. The Local Authorities Loan Fund is an entirely different matter. That is entirely native treasury funds for native administration purposes.

It is mentioned in the report that native administrations may perhaps be said to be under-capitalized/<sup>and that</sup> they have not spent sufficient money on capital works. But a good many of them have adequate reserve balances. It is not that they have been short of funds. They have been short of a plan sometimes. They have been short of materials in other cases. But more often than not they have been short of supervisory staff. However, now if they pool all their resources into a fund from which loans can be obtained with improvement in the position regarding staff and materials, there is no reason why they should not go ahead with their expenditure of capital. Therefore, the/<sup>Local Authorities</sup> Loan Fund authority is exactly what it says: local authorities, native authorities.

The Land Bank and the Local Development Loan Fund are agricultural credits. To complicate the position there is mentioned in paragraph 560 the provision in 1951 of a sum for minor community development projects. It has often happened in the past that villages and other communities have been unable to carry out small but very desirable projects for which they were willing to contribute their own voluntary labour, because funds for the purpose of the essential materials such as cement, for example, were not available. The provision made in the estimates is to enable financial assistance to be given to projects of this nature. That is a small matter/<sup>as</sup> for example, the digging

of wells and projects of that sort.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): The second question is this: reference is made in the 1950 report to a new source of revenue through the levying of cesses on market produce. The tax is to be an ad velorum one "bearing directly / <sup>with</sup> the market prices of the produce". Can further information on this tax be given, particularly as to the manner in which it is levied and collected, the ultimate incidence of the tax, and, if possible, the effects which it has had to date on the production and consumption of the items on which it is levied?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): In the first place, it is almost completely true to say that this is a newly proposed source of revenue, so that it is difficult for me as yet to give an indication of its effects on either production or consumption. It is a project proposed to be brought into effect in 1951, as far as most of the native treasurers are concerned. The method of levying is to levy it at an ad velorum rate on the produce actually marketed at the time of sale in the produce market.

It is difficult to give the ultimate incidence or the total likely to be derived from the tax. It is suggested that it will be considerable. The only thing that I have to go on is a new document of which I brought a copy because I thought it might interest the Council. For the first year we have published selected native treasury estimates of revenue and expenditure, a selection from various native treasuries, which the Council might be interested in seeing. Only one of the treasuries is mentioned, that is, Rungwi. This was introduced in 1950. They estimate that in 1951 they will obtain a revenue of 3,000 pounds.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): My last question is with respect to a brief mention made in paragraph 256 on page 72 of the 1950 report of special smelting tests being made in Sweden of coal and iron ore from Tanganyika. That seems to be of particular interest, and my delegation would be very glad to hear about the results of this test if they are yet available.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): As far as I know, the results are not yet available. But when they are available, I could certainly arrange for them to be had either in a special paper or by inclusion in next year's annual report.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): Perhaps I might ask my questions at the next meeting, but there is one that I should like to ask the Special Representative today which refers to a question which was previously put by the representative of the United States. I am referring specifically to the problems caused by the tsetse fly. I notice in the report that it is stated that selective anti-tsetse clearance is being carried out. I should like to know exactly what is meant by that. How is this being carried out and what have been the results? My curiosity is due to the fact that, although my country does not suffer from that disease, we would like to know how it is done, because my country is just as vulnerable as any other country. What is meant by selective anti-tsetse clearance?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): It was thought at one time that, in order to rid a part of a country from the tsetse fly or to prevent the tsetse fly from coming into that country, it was necessary to cut down and uproot every tree growing on that land. It has been found by scientific experiment that it is not necessary to cut down all trees. If certain types of trees are eliminated by selective clearance and patches are cleared, it is found to be possible to rid the whole country or the whole area of the tsetse fly.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): That was exactly what drew my attention, because I understand that if the entire territory had been cleared, you might have avoided one danger but fallen into another. I mean you might have fallen out of the frying pan into the fire. You might have hurried the erosion of the country. Outside of the report I read that two United Kingdom scientists were included in the Honours List this year because they discovered a drug that seemed to immunize cattle against the tsetse disease. Is that true? Has some drug been discovered that immunizes the cattle from the tsetse fly?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): A drug has been discovered which it is hoped will have that effect, but experiments are still being carried out. It would not do to be too optimistic, perhaps, and it is not known how long that immunity would last.

The PRESIDENT: Does the representative of Argentina wish to ask any other questions on economic advancement?

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): I will on Monday. The President will recall that this item was advanced and that it was supposed to be taken up on Monday. I am sure that other delegations are in the same position as me, because a few days makes a big difference.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I notice that the visible balance of imports and exports is unfavourable. I would not want to provoke my friend, the Vice-President, but it seems to me to be on the whole and in the long run not a good thing. I should like to ask two or three questions in that respect.

Are there invisible items that would tend to reduce that unfavourable balance?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I cannot claim to be an economist, and therefore I have to be rather careful how I go on this one. If one takes the whole of the trade of Tanganyika, including in that its imports from and its exports to Kenya and Uganda, it does show an adverse balance. If we left out of the picture entirely our local inter-territorial trade, on the other hand, we have a favourable balance.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): The Special Representative asserts that he is no economist. I should merely like to say that he is not alone in that respect, and the answer he gives me leaves me gasping. Surely it is a simple question -- or to a simple mind like mine it seems to be a simple question -- whether on the whole a country buys to a value greater than to the extent to which that country sells. Could the Special Representative clear my quite muddled mind as to what these special cases of buying and selling are? Is it true that Tanganyika buys more than it sells?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): At the present moment, yes.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): How then is the deficit -- perhaps "deficit" is the incorrect term, but I use it for want of a better one -- met? What steps are taken to meet the difference?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): A similar question was asked last year when we had a rather greater adverse trade balance. I suggested that it was a normal type of phase through which developing countries went.

when it has to import capital goods in order to equip itself for greater production within the Territory. Therefore I could not accept that it was a bad sign. I thought it was a good sign of the increased development taking place and about to take place in the Territory which necessitated the import of capital goods to a greater value than the exports reach at the present moment. The way to cover that balance is, when the capital goods are imported, to get to work with them producing exports to a greater figure than the imports. Then you will have the balance on the right side.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): That is, of course, a delightfully simple way to put it. I would agree at once that a visible adverse balance is not necessarily a bad thing, and I carefully used the term, when expressing my doubts on the situation, "in the long run". Of course, if one year you import a very large amount of capital goods with the idea of increasing exports in the years to come, that is good business. That, I suppose, is what my friend, the Vice-President, was referring to the other day. But I do not think that I can press this matter too far, so long as the point is being watched. On the whole, unless there are valid reasons, it really is not a good thing to spend more than one earns. I shall now pass to the next question.

I note from paragraph 223 that provision is made for a native house and poll tax liability to be discharged in certain <sup>cases</sup> wholly or in part by labour. Could some indication be given of the numbers or the percentage of the indigenous inhabitants who are unable to pay the poll or house tax and therefore work?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): To frame my answer not quite as a literal reply to the question, in 1949 the number of those who worked under this system of work in lieu of payment of tax, which requires a bit of understanding and explanation, was 2,422, which is a very small number out of a population of seven and <sup>one-</sup>half million with perhaps one and one-half million taxpayers. At the time I left the figures for 1950 were not quite complete so they could not be included in the report, but they would be less because it was a favourable year with good crops. But the question was "who are unable to pay poll or house tax and therefore work". The answer really is none -- they are all able to. The only people who are presented with an



opportunity to work and to work for wages at the current rates -- people who work in lieu of tax -- are those who, when the time comes to pay the tax, have not for some reason or other provided themselves with the money either from the sale of crops or from working, and they have no money to pay. We ask from what source they propose to obtain the money and they say "We do not know". We then say "You had better come and work, and for that work you will be paid the ordinary wages, the market rates for voluntary labour, and from those wages you will be able to pay your tax". That is all there is to it. Those who actually did that numbered 2,422, and the number is probably less for 1950.

The PRESIDENT: If the representative of New Zealand does not mind the interruption, the representative of Iraq would like to intervene at this point on the economic question which has been raised.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Before the representative of New Zealand proceeded to the last question, I wanted to make a short comment concerning the previous remark about the "old friend", the adverse balance of trade. The representative of New Zealand said it for me. It is exactly what I meant the other day, and I am very glad that the Special Representative got me out of the difficulty now. Mr. Lamb, with a more eloquent tongue, and certainly more experienced in African affairs, has expressed it better than I could in the case of Somaliland.

Of course what I said was that the Italian Administration should not be discouraged by an apparent adverse balance of trade, that that in itself was not a disaster. The idea in undeveloped or under-developed or Trust Territories is to get to the country the ways and means of making production possible, so that at some future date a favourable balance of trade can be struck. But a completely favourable balance of trade nowadays is a rarity, just as a surplus in a national budget is a rarity. In passing I would say that I am also glad to note that the representative of New Zealand said the other day that his country was a going concern economically. I wanted to say that I could say the same for my country. For the first time we have a surplus in our budget. I can only hope our Ministry of Finance is sure of its figures.

But to conclude, now that Mr. Lamb has gotten me out of this difficulty, I can only hope that the feud between Sir Carl and myself will be transferred to Mr. Lamb.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I scarcely think it is necessary to point out to those who have heard the Vice-President, that there is no man alive who is less in need of help in getting out of a difficulty.

In paragraph 228 of the report I see that the East African Currency Board provides for and controls the supply of currency to East African territories including Tanganyika. Could the Special Representative tell me, because I should imagine everybody else knows, what is the rate of exchange between the pound sterling and the British East African shilling and -- and this is really the gist of my enquiry -- by what procedures can that rate of exchange be altered, if necessary?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): East African currency is the pound sterling. Again, I am not an economist or a financier, but as far as I understand the position, the rate cannot be altered because sterling, with which it is a part, is the backing of the East African currency. I do not see how the relationship between sterling and the East African currency can be altered.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): In light of the very proper importance attached by the Administering Authority to the improvement of land utilization and current practices in animal husbandry, one notes from paragraph 271 that at a place called Ukiriguru there is a school equipped for 130 pupils, giving a two-year course of training for agricultural instructors. Are there any other agricultural training schools in the Territory? What other steps, if any, are under consideration to provide indigenous inhabitants with basic agricultural training?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There are at present no other schools of exactly the same type as at Ukiriguru, but in all school curricula there is provision for a modicum of agricultural training, increasing as the education goes on. There are demonstration farms at which courses and lessons are given.

At the Natural Resources School, which it is proposed to start soon, there will be agricultural instruction. Of course, in the higher reaches there is the agricultural school of Makerere.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): From paragraph 273, I see that at a place called Mpwapwa there is a veterinary school in which training is provided for African staff. Could the Special Representative give details of the numbers of Africans who have received or are receiving veterinary training in this way?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): We are quits on this one. The representative of New Zealand could not pronounce the name. I can pronounce the name but I cannot give him the numbers.

That is one of the unfortunate things of the written question system breaking down. I think the original idea was that these questions should reach the Special Representative before he leaves his Territory so that he can hurriedly look up a few books and find the answers to the questions he did not know. I have not had the opportunity of doing that. It is not a large number, but I cannot give you the actual figure.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I fully appreciate that difficulty. I was recalling only the other day that in 1926, before many here were born, I appeared in this particular role as the permanent member of another commission. I lacked notice of the questions they were going to ask. They expect one to know everything, and of course one knows practically nothing.

My final question on this particular subject relates to a matter to which I think the Argentine representative referred. I wish to take the other end of that question, namely, the tse-tse fly. I was going to ask whether modern scientific developments, such as D.D.T. and these effective disinfectants and homicidal chemicals, have given any encouragement -- I use that term advisedly because, apparently, it hits more than it was intended -- whether they have given encouragement to a more effective scientific approach to the destruction of the fly.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): They are being studied and have been for a long time. We have a tse-tse research department going into the subject of insecticides -- as opposed to homicides -- and various other means of dealing with the insect itself, and some of the scientists engaged in it -- I know this because I meet them personally -- are enthusiastic as to the possibilities. But they have been enthusiastic about it for a good many years now, and still the only one hundred per cent cure is clearing and settlement. Clear your country and settle it with people and you will get rid of the tse-tse and it will not come back. So far, that is the only one hundred per cent answer that we have found.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I thank the Special Representative.

Mr. KHALIDI (Iraq): Several representatives have delved into the question of the tse-tse fly. I have one or two questions, but is this the time to ask them, or should it be when we reach the discussion on social advancement?

The PRESIDENT: It has considerable effect on the economic stability of the country whether or not the cattle are destroyed, so I think this might be treated as an economic matter.

Mr. KHALIDI (Iraq): I wish to ask whether there is knowledge scientifically of the approximate incidence of infection in the tse-tse fly. I think I am right in saying that not all tse-tse flies are infectious. Is the incidence known?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I do not think there is any figure that applies everywhere. It can be found, of course, by research and examination, by catching flies and examining them. I have heard it said that in some parts of the Territory the incidence is one in five thousand, and then only in the female of the species. I have no figures to go on as a sort of general incidence.

Mr. KHALIDI (Iraq): No doubt the tse-tse fly is a problem in many parts of Africa. During my roaming in West Africa some two years ago I noticed that the problem was concerning other areas -- the two Cameroons for instance. I believe there are some institutions concerned with this matter; is there any thought of pooling the efforts of the various institutions and making, if not one over-all institution of research, perhaps an exchange of scientific knowledge between one institution and another in different localities of West Africa?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is certainly true. There are frequent conferences on both the tse-tse and rhodesiense, the disease which results from the infection, in various parts of Africa, and there is a continual exchange of information between East and West Africa, particularly with our neighbouring Belgian territory.

Mr. KHALIDI (Iraq): I do not know whether I am imposing too much on the time of Mr. Lamb -- if that is so, he will get out of it very neatly, I am sure -- but could he give us a brief description of the effect of the sting and the diseases which one catches? That is to say, if a tsetse fly stings and is infectious, how does it act? What are the stages which it goes through in a person, and how long do the effects last? I ask that because when we were in the Cameroons I met an English administrator who had, unfortunately, been subject to that ailment at some time in the past, but who did not look the worse for it in any way. He said he was cured. I was very happy to hear that because it means that there is a real cure for the disease. I wonder whether Mr. Lamb could describe briefly that sort of thing.



Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I shall endeavour to, although I am not a medical man.

There are two main types of sleeping sickness: rhodesiense and gambiense. We are afflicted mainly with the rhodesiense type which I have fortunately not had. Several of my friends have had it and have been cured. In one or two cases, the medical research men have had self-inflicted attacks of sleeping sickness and have been cured. I know of one doctor who has had three and is still alive and well and in practice.

I am told by those who ought to know that the rhodesiense type has as one of its symptoms the fever that one gets with any of these things. The greatest symptom, however, is a most splitting headache which was described to me vividly by an African who was suffering from sleeping sickness as a man with an axe in his head which he insists on turning from side to side. That is the most violent symptom.

I think that the length of time from infection to death unless treatment is given is from seven to ten months. Probably the President knows a great deal more about that sort of thing than I do.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): I was going to attack the President from the right in the same way as Mr. Lamb attacked him from the left. You, Mr. President, have had a very vast experience in administration in Africa and you have lived there quite a long time. I know that this is unorthodox but it would enlighten us if you would care to add something to what Mr. Lamb has said, perhaps from your own experience of African affairs.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I should add that the tsetse fly bites but does not sting.

The PRESIDENT: I shall speak for a moment as the United Kingdom representative and not as the President because the President is not supposed to possess any rules of procedure regarding tsetse flies.

There are two great divisions of tsetse flies although there are several kinds: They are those that bite human beings and those that bite cattle, and are quite different insects.

Those that bite human beings may or may not be infected. My experience has fortunately been that with the great number of tsetse flies that have bitten me none have been infected. Therefore I have escaped from the effects of sleeping sickness. Of course it is a very terrible disease. Most people that are infected by it, unless they are treated quickly, die a very unpleasant death. As Mr. Lamb has described, they start off with violent pains and temperature which does not yield to the ordinary treatment received by malarial patients. It is a sort of wasting disease which reduces them practically to skin and bones. In many cases it ends up with complete lethargy and sometimes with madness. If the disease is caught in time and treated properly in that a sufficient number of injections are received, the patients are completely cured. If they only have half the number of injections, it is worse than not having any.

I should like to emphasize the fact that to be bitten by a tsetse fly in the bush or in the forest, remote from the habitation of people, is not likely to infect one. If you are bitten near a village where some of the people may be infected, then of course there is a danger.

With regard to the cattle, Mr. Lamb has made one point which is that the only effective method of getting rid of the tsetse fly is to clear the country and to settle it with people. That is absolutely true and has been proved conclusively. The real reason is that if the country is cleared of bush and swampy water -- and, as a corollary of that, it is cleared of wild animals who are hosts of the tsetse fly -- there is very little danger that it will remain in that area. If the bush is cleared, the tsetse fly goes away. It is the most effective and I think probably the only effective way of getting rid of this unpleasant insect.

It is a vast subject. The tsetse fly has had a tremendous effect on the entire history and development of Africa. This has probably been one of the most effective means of keeping back the African people.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): I am grateful to the President for his very helpful intervention. I have no more questions.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): May I just add one footnote to the discussion of the tsetse fly question? The United Kingdom delegation has available a number of copies of a publication issued by the Government of the Gold Coast describing its fight against the tsetse fly in West Africa. If that were of interest to the Council I could arrange to have the document circulated to representatives.

The PRESIDENT: I think it would be a good idea if the representative of the United Kingdom would have that done.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I should like to add one observation in connexion with a point raised by the representative of Iraq and referred to briefly by Mr. Lamb -- co-operation between the Territories of Africa. Mr. Lamb referred to the Belgian Congo. There is in the Belgian Congo, at Costermansville, the Inter-governmental Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research, and there is a full exchange of information between those working on this problem in tropical Africa.

The PRESIDENT: Since there are no further questions this afternoon I shall adjourn the meeting until Monday next at 2 p.m.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.