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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Ninth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Flushing Meadow, New York,
on Monday, 18 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.354 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT IN REGARD TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS

The PRESIDENT: I stated on Friday that I would consider the matter of written questions and answers and make a statement today. It seems to me that there are definite advantages in the practice we have followed at previous sessions of putting in written questions on the annual reports. By giving a special representative notice of information required, it is possible for him, if the information is not available in New York, to telegraph to the territory concerned and to get that information. Moreover, if questions are received in sufficient time to permit the special representative to put his replies in writing, this saves a great deal of time at our meetings. If he does not have time to reply in writing, the special representative may, of course, reply orally to the written questions. However, the ideal solution seems to be for both questions and answers to be written and for them to be circulated to the Council as a "T" document before the oral questioning begins.

To achieve this, I think an early dateline should be fixed for the handing in of written questions, and we shall try to arrange for this in the future. I propose that written questions regarding Ruanda Urundi should be handed to the Secretariat not later than 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 20 June. This would appear to be rather short notice, but it is the best we can do in the circumstances. For the other reports, those on the Cameroons and Togoland, I shall suggest dates later.

Those delegations which will not wish to put in written questions may, of course, continue to put their oral questions.

I hope the representative of Belgium will find it convenient if the written questions on Ruanda Urundi are put in by Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I am not entirely convinced that, as the President has indicated, written questions result in a gain of time in the Council. I have noted that, where there have been numerous written questions, we have seemed to lose just as much time as in other cases. However, there is a certain usefulness in the written questions. We have noted this in the case of the report on Tanganyika, when the Special Representative repeatedly told us that, if he had been informed that certain questions would be asked of him, he would have seen to it that he had the appropriate documents or materials on hand. He told us that he did not have the information with him but that, had he been warned, he would have looked up the appropriate documents.

I do not think it is necessary that the answers to written questions should be made in writing. That would involve a considerable amount of work for the Secretariat, since all the questions and answers would have to be translated. All that the delegations want is to have the answers to their questions. They want some complementary information. Once they have such information they have nothing else to ask. As far as I am concerned, I do not demand written answers to such written questions as I may wish to put. If I ask questions in writing, it is merely in order to inform the Special Representative, some days in advance, of certain questions I am going to ask him, so that he may have time to look up the answer. I may have been unable to find the proper information in his report and, therefore, he might wish to have the opportunity of looking up the answer, or of making enquiry of the Administering Authority or of the authorities on the spot in the Trust Territory.

It is understood that if written questions are to be asked by Wednesday, it will be totally impossible for the Special Representative to furnish replies in writing before Thursday, or the time when we begin the discussion on the report on Ruanda Urundi. I suppose, therefore, that the delegations would content themselves with oral replies, the written questions being regarded as a warning to the Special Representative that a certain request for information would be posed to him. It may well happen that the Special Representative may not have all the necessary information in his notes or in the documents that he has with him. In that case, of course, he might request additional information from either Brussels or the authorities on the spot in Ruanda Urundi.

EXAMINATION OF THE 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: On Friday last we were dealing with the questions on economic advancement in Tanganyika.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): I should like to ask the Special Representative some questions which would clarify and supplement the report. Page 55, paragraph 188 of the report refers to the fact that there have been certain difficulties with respect to the building of houses. Inasmuch as that, generally speaking, is very closely linked to medical help -- because the setting up of hospitals is usually made difficult by the lack of housing facilities -- I should like to know if there have been any developments or improvements in the building facilities in the Territory.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The shortages referred to are shortages of essential building materials and the position in that respect has been improving during the past year.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): Page 58, paragraph 201 of the report indicates that the commercial future of Tanganyika has shown a quickened interest, because twenty-six new companies from outside the Territory, with a nominal capital of well over 10 million pounds sterling have taken an interest in the future of Tanganyika. I presume that there is some benefit accruing from the work of those companies. I want to know whether there is any provision with regard to the percentage of those benefits that have to remain within the Territory, or is all the interest and profit taken out of the Territory. Is it all taken to Kenya or Tanganyika? I believe there is a certain union between the two Territories. Are there any provisions with respect to that situation?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): In the case of new companies registered with capital in the Territory, it is of course directly to the benefit of the Territory in a number of ways, in that the trade provides the circulation of money, provides employment, and either manufactures goods for export or imports goods for sale in the country. As regards the profits, they are, of course, all liable to the normal taxation of the Territory, including income tax.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): Page 59, paragraph 203 of the report, says:

"As regards the non-indigenous community the economic equality provisions of Article 76 (d) of the Charter are embodied in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika..."

Is there any other capital in the Territory besides British capital? For example, is there American capital in the Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There is considerable capital in the Territory other than British capital, not only American but other countries as well.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): I would like to know whether, if the capital were from the United States, the profits accruing from that capital can be withdrawn in dollars or in pounds sterling, or is the exchange control a monopoly of the Administering Authority.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I think that I am perhaps in a better position to answer that question than the Special Representative. The regulations regarding the repatriation of capital or the export of capital profits after all territorial tax has been taken, as far as dollar capital is concerned, are as follows: any profits which remain after taxation may be remitted in dollars or in the currency concerned, and the investment itself, if liquidated, and an amount up to the total of the original capital invested, excluding capital profits, may be repatriated in dollars.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): I have one more question to ask. Page 71, paragraph 250 of the report, refers to the fact that, together with salaries, the employees receive rations of foodstuff. I should like to know if that covers all the employees of the national administration. I want to know whether they all receive rations of foodstuff besides their salaries, and if that ration includes the needs of the employee himself and his family, or just the employee.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Might I ask whether the representative of Argentina was referring only to the employees of the Overseas Food Corporation?

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): My next question refers to paragraph 268 on page 74 of the report. Here, again, the Special Representative has partially answered my question. I should like to know, however, whether he could give us an idea of the extent of the area covered by the tsetse elimination programme. I am not asking for exact figures, but I should like to know whether the area in question is several thousand acres, several thousand square miles, or what.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I cannot give detailed figures for the entire Territory. One figure is mentioned in the report: 600 square miles for the Mbulu District alone.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): Is it much more than that in the whole of the Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Oh, yes, considerably more. There is vast clearing taking place in Sukumaland, of course, and in various other parts of the Territory.

I have a few details, if they would be of interest, as to what was actually done during 1950. In part of the Mbulu District, eighty-three and one-half square miles were cleared completely, with eighteen further square miles slashed. In North Iraqw, ^{there were} twenty-one square miles of barrier clearing and one hundred and twenty miles are now completed. A further twenty miles were cleared in Central Iraqw. I have various other figures of that sort which perhaps it is not necessary that I should read. As can be seen, the areas are sizeable.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): On page 83, paragraph 293, of the report, reference is made to an inquiry into land occupancy before concessions are granted. I should like to know whether the advice of the Native Authorities is considered. The report says that the local Native Authorities are consulted. If the Native Authorities did not agree, would their opposition be overridden? The report states:

"If there is no opposition to the application he prepares an inspection report ...".

If there is opposition, can the land be granted in concession, despite such opposition, or does it constitute an insuperable obstacle to the granting of the concession?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That would depend almost entirely on the circumstances. If the land were required for private purposes, then the genuine opposition of the Native Authorities and people would be an insuperable obstacle. If, however, the land were required for essential public services, or something of that sort, it might be necessary to bring in the provisions of the Land Acquisition Ordinance and take the land for public purposes -- on payment, of course, of such compensation as might properly be awarded.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): In the event of opposition by the Native Authorities, then, only the act relating to land required for public purposes could be invoked to alienate land?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): If there were opposition by the Native Authorities and people.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In paragraph 320 on page 92 of the report, reference is made to some experiments in mechanical ploughing. Could the Special Representative tell us the approximate area which is covered by mechanical cultivation? Is this merely an experiment, or are any practical achievements to be noted?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Some of the projects must still be regarded as experimental, in that they are still in the early stages. Some of them, of course, have gone quite a distance already. For instance, in paragraph 200 of the report, mention is made of 200 acres which were ploughed during 1950. The paragraph goes on to say:

"...requests for a further 2,000 show that the popularity of this important experiment is growing."

That quotation refers to one particular case: the mechanized preparation of rice fields for the Rufiji Native Authority. That is one example, and there are numerous others in the Territory.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In Appendix X to the report, the number of labourers working in sisal plantations is indicated as being 126,000. In the same table, the number of workers in the coffee industry is also given. I fail to find, however, the number of agricultural labourers for anything except the sisal industry, where all workers are regarded as industrial workers. The figures are not indicated for the coffee plantations and the copra plantations, to the extent that you have the latter.

Could the Special Representative tell us the total number of agricultural labourers?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not give complete details, but some indication is given in paragraph 534 on page 155 of the report. The figures for indigenous workers in employment on 31 December show the main agricultural activities.

KRIDAKON (Thailand): Paragraph 208 of the 1950 report states that 30 forest concessions were in operation at the end of 1950 covering an area of approximately 45,000 square miles, and paragraph 351 states that concessions in the form of a partnership agreement between the government and the concessionaires were given in the involved area of 1,500 square miles around the Rondo Plateau. I assume that this 1,500 square miles is included in the 45,000 square miles previously mentioned. The point of interest, however, is that the concession is in the form of a partnership under which, in lieu of royalties, the concessionaire pays to the Government a sum of 50 per cent of the net profits. Does this constitute a new departure in the policy of granting concessions, and in the opinion of the Special Representative which system is better for the exploitation of the resources of the Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is a new departure. I should hesitate at this stage to give an opinion as to which is the better method -- partnership or the normal procedure of the payment of royalties -- but there are particular difficulties connected with this one which are described briefly in paragraph 351. It was not a concession that could easily be disposed of on normal terms. There is a good deal of work that has to be put in in the making of roads and all sorts of things.

Mr. KRIDAKON (Thailand): I note that the area of land held by the non-indigenous population has increased from 2,739 square miles in 1949 to 3,121 square miles in 1950. At the same time the number of immigrants seems to grow steadily. In 1948 the number was 3,348; in 1949 it was 5,643; and in 1950, it was 7,175. The number of European immigrant alone jumped from 1,892 in 1948 to 3,840 in 1950. Could the Special Representative indicate if the increase in land held by the non-indigenous population has any relation to the number of immigrants, particularly the European immigrants?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It has a definite relation in this respect: the earlier figures do not include land alienated for the purposes of the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation. Those only appear in the later-year figures and, of course, of the immigrants coming into the country within the last three years a large proportion are connected with such

operations as that of the Overseas Food Corporation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): In the report for 1949 it is noted that there is a great shortage of foodstuffs as a result of the drought. The report for 1950 states that, despite favourable climatic conditions in 1950, the Territory was unable to meet its food requirements and had to import foodstuffs from neighbouring territories. I would like to know what measures have been taken by the Administering Authority in order to meet the contingencies of droughts and similar matters to provide a more reliable basis for meeting the foodstuff requirements of the Territory.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): As is stated in connexion with development plans in general, the number ^{one} priority in those plans is to make the Territory self-sufficient in food supplies. To that end, as far as the indigenous population is concerned, every effort is now being made to persuade them to improve their farming methods in order to improve their harvests. In regard to non-native agriculture and other industries, a considerable amount of foodstuffs is required in order to feed the industrial workers. Every effort is made to persuade, let us say, one who cultivates a sisal plantation not to confine himself to the cultivation of sisal exclusively, but also to grow maize and other foodstuffs. As a reserve against the sudden onslaught of droughts, reference is made to the great storage scheme which is now in operation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to learn what is the area of irrigated lands in the Trust Territory at the present time.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is a question which I am afraid I am unable to answer. There are considerable areas of irrigated land in different parts of the Territory, but I could not give the acreage of them.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Perhaps the Special Representative may have some data as to the number of hectares of land that were irrigated after the end of the Second World War, that is, as of the moment of the signing of the Trusteeship Agreement by the Administering Authority.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I regret that I cannot give those figures either.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I suppose the Special Representative could communicate these figures to the Council subsequently inasmuch as they are of considerable importance if one wishes to form a more complete picture of the agricultural situation in the Trust Territory. Incidentally, could the Special Representative now tell us, perhaps, how and what irrigation work is being done in the Territory, what companies are engaged in that work, and what other methods are used to that end? What resources are allocated by the Administering Authority in order to meet the expenses of carrying out such irrigation work, if any?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): No special companies are employed for the sole purpose of irrigation work. In many cases the irrigation work is carried out by the agriculturalists themselves, be they African or non-African, and the development programme dealing with the provision of water supplies also does cover to some extent the possibility of irrigation. At the present moment an aerial survey is being carried out by the Government, for example in the Kilimanjaro Valley which has a great area of land available for cultivation, and the possibilities of irrigating that land are now being investigated by survey.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): How about the financing of irrigation work? Does the Administering Authority's budget for the coming years contemplate any such expenditure?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Included with the report is a copy of the Revised Development and Welfare Plan which gives details of the financial provision proposed for water development as well as other developments.

In the details of the schemes under the plan given in Appendix II of that report it will be noted that there is reference to several particular schemes. The development of rice production in the Southern Province, dams for rice production in another area, and so on, irrigation in the Unguira Valley, the reclamation of Luitcha, a swamp irrigation scheme, and so on. The particulars are there.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In what measure have these plans already been carried out by the Administering Authority and what has been done in order to carry them out?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think again I can only refer the representative of the Soviet Union to the report which gives details of what is proposed and a resume of what has been accomplished in connexion with the total development plan.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My next question relates to the fact that despite the acute shortage of foodstuffs in 1948, £264,926 worth of rice and other grains were exported; in other words, £100,000 more than in the previous year. According to the data on page 232 of the report for the year 1949, how can one account for the circumstance that despite the acute shortage of foodstuffs considerable quantities of rice and other grains were exported from the Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): As the representative of the Soviet Union has said, those exports were made in 1948; the serious shortage of food was in 1949.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to make sure that the Special Representative is not in error, because the report for 1948, and other reports also, raised the question of some hunger and a shortage of foodstuffs in the Trust Territory. There might therefore be some misunderstanding.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think there is no misunderstanding, if I understood the question correctly. We have been talking about a particular food shortage and a more serious one in 1949. The figures quoted referred to 1948 when the position was very different from that in 1949. Tanganyika is a vast Territory and subject to such a variation of climatic conditions in any one year that it may have food shortages in one part of the Territory and a plentiful supply in others. Even in 1950, when conditions were more favourable for the agriculturist than they had been for years, there was an over-all shortage -- a very small one, but there was an over-all shortage -- of maize in the Territory, but not such a serious one that ^{it} could not be easily dealt with by importing from neighbouring territories.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I note with satisfaction that the Special Representative has slightly corrected the information which he supplied before when he indicated that the Soviet Union representative might be referring to wrong data. Although he has corrected himself, it would seem to me that he has not done so entirely, because when the Soviet Union delegation asked the question it was basing itself on the information supplied by the Administering Authority, and there certainly was no misunderstanding on our part.

Let me refer to the data. Page 42 of the report states that in 1946 there was a drought and a great shortage of foodstuffs. It goes on to say that despite the record harvest in 1947, in 1948 -- the year which we are discussing now -- as the result of inadequate rainfall the Territory was not entirely self-supporting in foodstuffs and had to import some. In 1949 there was a new drought.

Therefore, when I asked for an explanation of the circumstance that despite the acute shortage of foodstuffs there was exported from Tanganyika in 1948 £264,926 worth of rice and other cereals, in other words, £100,000 more than in the previous year, I was basing myself entirely on the data supplied by the Administering Authority. Consequently, there was no misunderstanding on my part. If the Special Representative has other data on this subject I should be very happy to hear them.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I have no other data so I can only repeat what I have said. No two years are alike in Tanganyika. In any one year

there may be a greater variety of conditions, climatic and otherwise, throughout the Territory which may result in an abundance in one area and a shortage in another. The fact that foodstuffs were exported in 1948 does not seem to me to have any serious implication.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Apparently opinions differ on that score in assessing the situation as regards the export of foodstuffs.

My next question relates to the ground-nut scheme. This question was discussed in the past in the Trusteeship Council to some extent. The delegation of the Soviet Union took the position that it was not advisable to alienate indigenous-owned land and to move indigenous persons from lands that were allocated to the so-called ground-nut development scheme. It will be remembered that a number of petitions were submitted on that subject and they were discussed in the Trusteeship Council. Nevertheless, the Administering Authority, as is well known, pressed forward with its ground-nut development scheme and continued to alienate lands from the indigenous inhabitants for that purpose. I should like to know the situation regarding the ground-nut development scheme now, and to what extent, if any, has that scheme fostered the economic development of the Territory.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): To take the last part of the question first, I can answer that fully only by reading out to the Council paragraphs 244 to 250 of the report, which the President would probably not wish me to do. It fully sets out all the considerations that have affected this scheme and that have resulted in the decision now taken to carry on with it on a greatly modified scale. The reasons for this are set out in that part of the report.

I should like to make it quite clear, however, that there has been no question of the wholesale movement of people as appears to have been suggested. The whole point of a scheme such as this is that it is operated in undeveloped, uninhabited tsetse-ridden country which has hitherto been put to no useful purpose. It was an effort to put those lands to some good purpose.

The representative of the Soviet Union referred to numerous petitions regarding the movement of people in connexion with this scheme. I do not think that I have ever seen or heard of them. They may have come by some secret channel to the Trusteeship Council, but they have certainly not reached Tanganyika. As to the economic benefits deriving from this scheme, those are to be seen particularly in the Southern Province where we have a new port, a railway, and a growing road system, and the economic advantages to the people generally are set out in the part of the report which I have mentioned: opportunities for work at competitive wages, good educational facilities and first-class medical facilities.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): When I spoke of petitions relating to this question I meant those that were discussed in the Trusteeship Council. True, the present Special Representative was not here during the discussion of those petitions and that may account for his not remembering them. But they certainly did not reach the Council by any secret channels; it would appear to me that they traversed the regular channels of communication established for petitions submitted from Trust Territories. Of course, it is not necessarily incumbent upon the Special Representative to be acquainted with all petitions received from Trust Territories, but if he is not familiar with such petitions it does not mean that he should make statements to the effect that he knows of no petitions coming from the Trust Territory. I think all statements should be made on the basis of facts at the disposal of the one making the statements.

I must say that I cannot regard myself as satisfied with the replies given by the Special Representative to the questions which I have asked in relation to the groundnut development scheme. If any of the representatives in the Trusteeship Council have any doubts concerning the petitions from Tanganyika in connexion with the land questions, I can list the document numbers. I shall, however, refrain from that for the time being, holding the matter in abeyance until we discuss the report of the Administering Authority, at which time, of course, I shall make my general comments on the whole matter.

My next question relates, again, to the alienation of land from indigenous inhabitants. This particular question has been asked in part as regards one of its aspects; I should like to cover the matter from a slightly different angle, and that is why I am putting my question to the Special Representative.

The report of 1950 indicates on page 77 that at the present time the area of alienated land covers some 3,121 square miles, while the total area of arable land is 9,750 square miles; so that, the alienated lands constitute approximately one-third of the entire arable area of the Territory. I wonder what the Administering Authority has done, or is undertaking, in order to restore to the indigenous population the lands alienated from them.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): First of all, may I say that this is not an entirely new argument in the Trusteeship Council.

The fact that the area of alienated land of 3,000 square miles does in actual figures appear to be about a third of the arable land of the Territory constitutes^a a very misleading sort of statement. The figure in paragraph 276 (a), "Arable land under cultivation", is the nearest estimate we can get to the area of land actually under cultivation in the year 1950. There were vast areas of land available for cultivation, many of them lying fallow in the normal processes of agriculture, many of them just put aside for the time being for the grazing of stock not wanted for the present, but available at any moment if required for agriculture for the indigenous population. The fact is that the average indigenous agriculturist cultivates in any year a comparatively small holding of three or four acres, depending on the nature of the country he occupies and its fertility; the less fertile the soil, the more land he has to cultivate. An agricultural industry in non-native hands may put under cultivation in any year an area of 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 acres, but the fact remains that the total area of land alienated is only 0.9 per cent of the Territory's total area, and there are still -- to repeat what I have already said -- vast areas of unalienated^{land}/still waiting to be used if necessary. The alienated land, of course, is not entirely arable land; some of it is pastoral, but the bulk of it is arable.

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Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It is perfectly obvious that in the Trust Territory only a small portion of the land is being cultivated at all at the present time and of that portion, one-third is alienated and there are considerable stretches of land lying fallow. But I remember that the Special Representative and the United Kingdom representative in the Council spoke at some length about tsetse-ridden lands. Consequently, large areas of fallow land are unsuitable for either Europeans or indigenous inhabitants. It would appear to me, therefore, that the factual situation is quite clear. We are dealing now with good lands in the Trust Territory; one-third of these have been alienated from the indigenous inhabitants -- and I stress "alienated from indigenous inhabitants". Those are not merely lands alienated from Mother Nature; that is, previously bad or fallow lands that were put under cultivation and made arable by human labour. The map shows clearly that this one-third of land that has been alienated is one-third of the best land on which indigenous inhabitants were previously making a living. Therefore, to say that there are other vast areas of land available in Tanganyika does not minimize ^{the value of} this situation. There are tremendous territories all over the world which happen to be deserts and they are, of course, fallow. In this particular case also we are dealing with deserts, inasmuch as the area is tsetse fly-ridden and, consequently, unfit for human habitation. I should like to know what area has been declared a forest reserve.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Before answering that question, may I be allowed to refer back to the previous statement -- I can hardly call it a question-- of the representative of the Soviet Union.

In reply to another question, I have already given some indication of the areas of land in various parts of the country which are being rid of the tsetse fly, cleared and made available for African settlement and cultivation. One object of a scheme such as that of the Overseas Food Corporation was to take vast areas of land which otherwise were quite unsuitable and unavailable for habitation or cultivation, and to make them productive and available for settlement and cultivation. The fact that that was done has already been criticized as depriving the indigenous inhabitants of vast areas of land.

This figure of square miles of alienated land does include such areas as those of the Overseas Food Corporation which had not a single human inhabitant on them before the Corporation went in to put them into production.

As to the question, I am afraid that I cannot give full details of all the forest reserves in the Territory. I have not with me a copy of the report of the Forestry Department, nor have I available an atlas of the Territory. There is one in the library. The total figures, I understand, are available at the delegation office. I could produce those for the representative of the Soviet Union if he so wishes.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I take it then that the Special Representative will give an answer to this question with regard to the forest reserves at a later time inasmuch as he does not have the data, which is available, with him.

With the permission of the President, I should like to secure some clarification with respect to the groundnut scheme. The members of the Council will recall that the Visiting Mission stated certain views some time ago with regard to the growing of groundnuts in the Trust Territory, in particular with regard to the way in which the Overseas Food Corporation should carry out its activities. It was the view of the Visiting Mission that measures for the production of groundnuts should be brought to the knowledge of the population of Tanganyika to obtain broad discussion of them among the people all over the Trust Territory; and that the Overseas Food Corporation should pay greater taxes from its income for the benefit of the budget for the Territory. It was

the opinion of the Mission that only if those conditions were fulfilled could the scheme be expected to benefit the indigenous population.

I should like to learn from the Special Representative what the present situation is as regards these two points raised in the report of the Visiting Mission.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): First of all, long before an Overseas Food Corporation thought of growing groundnuts in Tanganyika, Africans were producing them and are still growing them. There is no need to teach them how to grow groundnuts. They know that quite well.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I think that there was a mistake in the interpretation. I did not say one word about teaching the indigenous population to grow groundnuts. I referred to the opinion of the Visiting Mission. The first part of that opinion was that the indigenous population of the Trust Territory should be informed about that scheme and should discuss it on a large scale so that almost the whole of the population would take part. The second part was about the taxes that the Overseas Food Corporation would be required to pay. It should pay much larger taxes so that the budget of the Trust Territory would profit from them.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I am sorry if I misunderstood the question.

The only extent to which it was possible to discuss the scheme with the people was in so far as it affected the people of the areas where it was proposed to take up land. Originally an attempt was made to have a discussion with the native authorities of the central province in the area where the scheme first began its activities. However, when you start a scheme in the southern province in a vast area of land without any people living in or near it, there are not many people with whom you can discuss it. It would be exceedingly difficult to try to discuss a scheme of this kind generally with the population of a vast territory, most of whom are not able to understand the ramifications or the intentions of it.

As regards the revenue, if the groundnut scheme were making vast profits, I should subscribe entirely to the views of the Soviet representative.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): They are not my views but those of the Visiting Mission.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): But as all the world unfortunately knows, there have been no profits; there have been great losses.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Did the Overseas Food Corporation pay any taxes into the treasury of the Trust Territory? Were these taxes increased?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): The normal taxes paid by any industrial undertaking were paid by the Overseas Food Corporation. As far as profits are concerned, that means that there could not have been any income tax on profits. However, all the employees have had to pay the income tax on their personal emoluments, and the normal licensing and other fees paid by any industrial undertaking would fall equally upon the Overseas Food Corporation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): After the discussion of the report of the Visiting Mission in the Trusteeship Council, were the taxes levied on the Overseas Food Corporation increased or were they not?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): No. There was no reason why discrimination should be made against the Overseas Food Corporation any more than against any other industrial undertaking.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The report for 1950 speaks on page 88 of the setting up of a "special Commission to formulate a comprehensive plan for the redistribution of alienated and tribal lands on and around the Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains." I should like to know the membership of that Commission and whether it included any indigenous inhabitants.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The Special Commission was a one-man body -- a judge of the High Court -- and a report known as the Wilson Report was published giving its full findings. Since then teams of technical officers and committees in which the native peoples have their full say have been dealing with the question of the distribution of lands made available in connexion with the recommendations of that Commission. As to what is being done in Kilimanjaro, I think that reference to paragraph 770 on page 240 of the report may give the answer. The Council will remember that there was a petition in connexion with these matters of land on Kilimanjaro. The paragraph states:

"The most recent information from the Moshi District indicates that good progress is being made" -- progress, that is to say, with the partition of these lands. The subject is also dealt with at some length in paragraphs 309 to 314.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Would it be possible to obtain a copy of the Commission's report so that members of the Trusteeship Council might study it?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative)): Yes, sir, if copies are not indeed already available in the library, as I believe they may be.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The "Times" of 12 June 1951 published a piece on the land question in Tanganyika, and the correspondent reported from Dar es Salaam a number of facts concerning the alienation of land from the indigenous inhabitants in favour of Europeans. I wonder whether the Special Representative has read that article and would be in a position to comment on it for our benefit inasmuch as the points it raises are rather serious ones for the Trust Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid I have not seen the article -- or whatever it is -- in question.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Perhaps, if I gave the Special Representative a copy of this article from the "Times", he might wish to comment on the matter after the recess. I would not, of course, in any way insist upon his answering the question immediately.

If I have understood correctly, the report of the Commission concerning Kilimanjaro, which I mentioned just now, states that the restoration of alienated lands would not solve the problem -- the land problem, presumably. I wonder how this statement is to be construed and, in general, what has been done by the Administering Authority in order to implement the recommendations of that Commission.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): A similar comment was made in paragraph 312 of the report which states:

"The reversion of all the remaining alienated lands, even if this were a practical proposition, would afford no more than a temporary palliative, and expansion must therefore take place on the plains."

As has been explained in other connexions, there is a large area of land lying below the mountain which is now being dealt with by clearing, the provision of water supplies, the construction of dams and irrigation furrows, and so on, to make it available for the excess population on the mountain which will be enabled to move down and settle in the plains.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Commission recommended that certain alienated lands, including former enemy-held land, should be acquired and placed at the disposal of the tribes and the indigenous inhabitants. At least, the report states in paragraph 309:

"As a means of affording immediate relief to the congested areas the Commission recommended that certain alienated lands, including ex-enemy and other properties and some of the surplus land held by missions, should be acquired and made available for tribal occupation."

Of course, it then goes on to say that this would not entirely solve the problem, but I should like to know what has been done by the Administering Authority in this connexion to implement the recommendations of the Commission.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): A number of properties have already been made available for occupation by the tribe including some land which was formerly the property of missions. This land has been taken over by the tribe and is being allocated by it in accordance with native land tenure customs. Certain other properties have been ear-marked to revert to the tribe for occupation when the present economy crops -- to destroy which would be altogether wrong -- become exhausted.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I gather that some portion of the land has already been restored to the indigenous inhabitants. What is the area of that land?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid that I cannot give the exact acreage at the moment. We could find it by reference to papers dealing with the Chagga petition.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I trust that the Special Representative will be in a position to supply the figure subsequently.

I come now to the question of the budget of the native authorities in relation to income and expenditure. The Special representative told us earlier that the native authorities had some kind of local budget, and presumably, if there is a local budget, it lists income and expenditure. What are the sources of receipts,

what do they represent, for example, in a village that consists of say fifty or a hundred huts, and what are the expenditures that are met from such revenues?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): As I mentioned a day or so ago, we have this year produced in published form a selection of native treasury estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1951. They give the budget setting out the details of revenue and expenditure for native administration units, but of course they do not give -- nor can I give -- details for little village units of fifty to a hundred huts. Such village units do not operate their own separate budgets: they contribute to the revenues of the native authority of the area in which they are situated, and they benefit with the rest of the people from the disbursement of funds by that particular native treasury.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): Inasmuch as the Special Representative is a person who is conversant with the situation in the Trust Territory, I wonder whether he could tell us about the budgets of the Native Authorities and what those budgets represent. That was my actual question before. I only mentioned the 50 or 100-hut villages as an illustration. Apparently the Administration deals with the matter district by district. Could the Special Representative tell us about the situation in a given region? Could he tell us how the budget is made up and what are the main rubrics in a district or region?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I can certainly do so, though it might take a little time. I have before me a report concerning the Native Treasury for the Chagga Councils, of which we have just been speaking. It is divided into recurrent revenue and non-recurring revenue. First, it speaks of recurrent revenue, which is divided into several headings. The first heading is "local rates", which gives details as to the rates collected and the differences in the rates in an attempt to relate the system to income. Then there are item II, "Court Revenue"; item III, "Local Fees and Dues", marriage licenses, liquor permits and so on; item IV, "Education", sales of school uniforms, grants in aid for teachers and so on; item V, "Agriculture", revenue from produce markets; item VI, "Veterinary", revenue from cattle auction fees and dipping fees; item VII, "Forestry", sale of wattle bark and timber; item VIII, "Water Development", grants-in-aid; item IX, "Miscellaneous" revenue. Then there are various items of non-recurring revenue, such as grants-in-aid and so on, and details as to recurrent expenditures. They cover two full pages, and I wonder if it is necessary to read them all.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): That document is not at the disposal of the members of the Trusteeship Council. We should, therefore, be happy to get that information from the Special Representative. Alternatively, he might wish to place the document as a whole at the disposal of the members of the Council, so that it would not be necessary to read it aloud.

The PRESIDENT: I think the Special Representative offered to do that on Friday. It might be done now.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): It is a document which has been printed and published. I shall hand it to the Secretariat immediately.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): I should like to ask another question on the financial aspect. Could the Special Representative give us a picture of the financial situation of an average indigenous family living in an agricultural area, the family consisting of perhaps five persons, the husband, wife and three children? What is their income; what are their expenditures?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is a tremendous question. I think I can only reply by asking the representative of the Soviet Union if he would like to point to any part of the map of Tanganyika and ask me to give him some indication of the life of a family in that particular place. If he would do that, I might be able to attempt to answer the question.

The PRESIDENT: Obviously, the variety must be considerable. If the representative of the Soviet Union will present a more precise question, I think the Special Representative will try to answer it.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): Of course, I understand that there are considerable differences in the various areas of the Trust Territory. Perhaps the Special Representative might take an example from one area, an example from another, then from a third, fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh area and give us a picture of the situation of such a family in each area. I think that would cover the point made by the Special Representative in regard to the differences.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I shall be quite happy to do so, though I do not know how long the Council would care to sit and listen to me on this particular matter.

There is such an astonishing difference between the conditions in the different parts of the country that it is almost impossible to speak of an average

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I shall start by taking two examples which are not very far apart, as things go in Tanganyika. A family on Mount Kilimanjaro and a family living a little to the south in the arid regions of the Central Province will illustrate the point. The family on Kilimanjaro, having a good coffee plantation and with present coffee prices being what they are, is, as things go in Africa, exceedingly well off. The family has plenty of money to spend, and there are plenty of things on which to spend. A few miles to the south, one will come across a family which is not particularly interested in money. They must have a certain amount to pay the necessary taxes and buy the things they do not produce themselves, such as salt, but, as for the rest, that family's whole world consists in counting its cattle. If that family has a hundred head of cattle to the next family's fifty, it is twice as rich as the next family. It does not matter if the quality is better; that does not bother them at all.

I could go on multiplying contrasts like that throughout the Territory.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): I had settled down to listen to that detailed answer of which the Special Representative spoke, but I did not get it. I noted the Kilimanjaro area on the map, and I was prepared to listen to a discussion of the budget of a five-person family, husband, wife and three children, in that area. I was really picturing a family to the south of Kilimanjaro also, but the Special Representative did not tell us anything about that family. Why not give us an example of the characteristics of a typical average family and tell us what income that family expects per annum, its expenditures per annum and the sort of expenses it encounters? Why not tell us of that family's financial situation?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I fear I may be doing something I should not. If I am, the President must correct me immediately. But I wonder if I were to ask the questioner to give those details about his own country, whether he would be equally able to do so in a short time.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): Despite the patent desire of many persons to turn certain areas of the world into Trust Territories, the USSR is not a Trust Territory and never will be a Trust Territory. Therefore, we will not submit reports to the Trusteeship

Council. The Trusteeship Council is now discussing a concrete case of a Trust Territory. If the Special Representative is in a position to answer, he should go ahead and answer. If he has no data, he might tell us that the Administering Authority is not interested in the way in which the indigenous people live and is not able to answer questions on that score.

As to the various ways of circumventing questions...

The PRESIDENT: Before we proceed further, I am going to ask the Vice-President to take the Chair for a moment.

Mr. Khalidy, Vice-President, took the Chair and Sir Alan Burns took the seat of the representative of the United Kingdom.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): The Special Representative is here from Tanganyika to answer questions and give supplementary information to that contained in the annual report, as far as lies in his power. He has, I think, made a very satisfactory start in answering those questions, but there are obviously certain details of the life of individuals in Tanganyika with which he could not hope to be knowledgeable and able to answer detailed inquiries. No doubt he could inform us of his own budget -- it would be his own business -- and no doubt he has a very general idea of the approximate income and expenditure of people in different parts of the Territory. But I submit that it would be asking him to call on his imagination to a very considerable extent, if he were asked for a detailed budget of various families throughout Tanganyika. He has indicated quite clearly that he is not in a position to do so and I do not really see why the matter should be pursued any further.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): On the contrary, the Special Representative declared his readiness to answer my question, and he even warned the Council that a lot of time would be taken up. Nobody objected to receiving that answer, and nobody even objected to that answer being rather lengthy. All of a sudden, the Special Representative stopped in his tracks and failed to answer the question. That is what the situation is. Therefore, if the Special Representative had told us from the very beginning that he was unwilling or unable to answer the question, that would be another story. It would be clear that he does not have the information. But that is not what he replied. He said something quite different. That is why I expected to receive an answer to the question. However, since the Special Representative is not in a position to answer, he cannot, of course, be expected to answer all questions. If that is so, I shall proceed to the next question.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I just want to say that the Special Representative is not unwilling to answer any question. He was unable to answer certain questions of detail and he has made that abundantly clear.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Page 53 of the 1949 report states that there are 480 companies carrying on business in Tanganyika in all fields of economic endeavour. I should like to know to what extent indigenous inhabitants participate in these companies and how many companies, if any, there are that belong to indigenous inhabitants.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Before I call upon the Special Representative, may I ask the President whether he would like to resume the Chair now.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): No.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): With respect to those companies under the registration of business names ordinances, I think it would be found that they are entirely in the hands of non-indigenous persons. Indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are participating increasingly in the trade of the Territory and, to a great extent at present, in the retail trade and through the activities of their co-operative organizations, which are not of course registered under the Ordinance for the registration of business names.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I wonder whether there is any information on the capital of these co-operative organizations.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not give the details on the capital of the co-operative organizations. I am not quite sure what is meant by that. But in the part of the report dealing with the co-operatives, it does give particulars of the extent of their activities. The information is to be found in paragraphs 409 onwards of the 1950 report.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): This does not give the information that I requested. I wonder whether the Special Representative does have these particular figures that I requested.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think I have said that if the question is asking for the capital, presumably capital investment in co-operatives, I am unable to answer the question. I do not have those details. Most of the co-operatives are not run with shares and debentures and things of that sort; they are bulk marketing organizations.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The next question relates to taxation. Page 61 of the 1949 report says that attempts to introduce a differentiated system of poll taxes and similar taxes have not so far been crowned with success. I should like to know what the reasons are for the failure to introduce such a graduated system of house and poll taxes. Are any measures being taken or contemplated to replace the house and poll taxes by a progressive income tax system, or an income tax system at all, at the present time?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think that on a previous occasion I had to give some explanation of the reasons why our attempt to introduce a graduated form of poll tax failed. There has been provision, under the tax ordinance, ever since it was brought into effect, for the introduction of graduated system whenever possible. We thought that in one particular case, with a rather progressive tribe, that we had at last succeeded. They themselves produced a formula on which a graduated system of taxation should be based. It had weaknesses and it was a rather complicated one. But one of the difficulties, of course, is to provide a sound and equitable basis of assessment. Having gotten as far as we could with that and thinking that things were going very satisfactorily, it was found that certain elements of the people -- the more educated indeed of the people and those who were on the higher incomes -- began to take exception to this form of graduated tax, in that they were called upon to pay a higher rate of tax than other members of the tribe. They succeeded, against all we could do, in persuading the tribe as a whole, to object. Some of those who took up this attitude were indeed teachers, and they succeeded in teaching the people to believe them when they said: We are all made equal before God and we should therefore pay equal taxes.

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We found it quite impossible to persuade them otherwise. That is one of the reasons. There have been others of that sort which have brought to naught our attempts to bring in a graduated form of poll tax.

We are now succeeding, however, to a certain extent in persuading the Native Authorities in the introduction of their local rating system to introduce graduation.

Unfortunately, I was too ready to give up my one and only copy of Selected Native Treasury Estimates, because in that there are various examples. I referred to one, the Chagga, which have a rating system with some six or eight different rates. There are various other examples with regard to those tribes which have so far introduced graduation.

For the purposes of local government revenue, we have already introduced a degree of graduation. Of course, the Income Tax Ordinance is applicable to everybody in the Territory, but it can only be brought into effect when the person's income brings him within its scope. We all pay a poll tax. Whether or not we also become liable under the Income Tax Ordinance depends on the extent of our income. We pay a ^{flat rate of} poll tax, with slight variations, in the same way that the African pays his poll tax. We may both become liable also under the Income Tax Ordinance.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): The Special Representative has answered only the first part of my question. The second part was whether any measures were being taken or were contemplated at the present time in order to replace the poll tax by a progressive income tax system or a simple income tax system.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I think I have partly answered that question in saying that, for purposes of local government revenue, we have a rating system which is in process of being graduated. At the present moment, it is quite impossible to replace the Native Tax Ordinance by an Income Tax Ordinance, because it is quite impossible to assess all the individual African incomes at the present stage. All we can do -- and what we do do -- is to have varying rates for different parts of the Territory, assessed, so far as we are able, in relation to the ability of the inhabitants of that part of the Territory to pay tax.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): In the course of his questioning, the representative of the Soviet Union made a reference to certain petitions

which he stated had been made by the people in Tanganyika, complaining against the taking over of land for the groundnut scheme. The Special Representative replied that he was not aware of any such petitions. This was followed by a statement by the representative of the Soviet Union implying that there were such petitions. The implication appeared to me to be that the Special Representative was not telling the truth in his reply.

I am bound to say that I, who have been in this Council as long as the representative of the Soviet Union, find it very difficult to remember any petitions of the sort to which he referred. I wonder whether the representative of the Soviet Union would let us have the numbers of the documents containing those petitions to which he referred. If he would let us have that information, I should be glad to have the documents studied, and I should then like the opportunity of making a further statement on the matter.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): I should like to supply some factual information at the present stage of the discussion of this question.

On page 110 of the report of the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British Administration, it is clearly stated that there had been cases where indigenous inhabitants had been moved from one area to another in connexion with the introduction of groundnut plantations.

I think it would be possible to get all the additional data on this question by looking up the records of the fourth session of the Trusteeship Council, when the matter was dealt with. In particular, the report of the Visiting Mission has a number of comments to make on the point.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I am not disputing for one moment that there was a reference in the Visiting Mission's report. I am asking about the petitions of the indigenous inhabitants against the seizure of their land for the groundnut scheme, to which I understood the Soviet Union representative was referring. He has not quoted any petitions to us, and I want to ask him if there are in fact any such petitions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: If I may make one short comment, I would say that, to me, the situation is quite clear. So far as I can gather, if the

Soviet Union representative is able to find any of those petitions, the United Kingdom delegation will be glad to look into the matter. May I therefore suggest that the Soviet Union representative should look into the question tomorrow or the day after, and, if he finds the numbers or subjects of such petitions, he should communicate them either to the Secretariat or the United Kingdom delegation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): In connexion with certain replies of the Special Representative, I stated that in the Visiting Mission's report the point had been made that the Administering Authority had alienated the land of indigenous inhabitants in order to assign such land to groundnut plantations. I also stated that the question of the alienation of the land of indigenous inhabitants had been touched upon in a number of petitions. I hope that the interpreters correctly interpreted my statement. In this connexion, I referred to the report of the Visiting Mission, as I did once again two minutes ago. I can give the following quotation from page 110 of that report, document T/218:

"The Mission was informed at Kongwa that about 500 families have already been moved from the area, and that another 500 families are likely to be moved if all the 15 units of 30,000 acres each are cleared, as is at present anticipated."

All of that refers to the scheme for the growing of groundnuts and the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation.

It was in that way that the Soviet Union delegation raised this question. The question was raised in connexion with the fact that a number of petitions from the Trust Territory had referred to the alienation of land from indigenous inhabitants. I did not say that there were numerous petitions on the question of the groundnut development scheme. I referred to the alienation of land from the indigenous population in general, and in this connexion I mentioned the report of the Visiting Mission. I could cite some other examples from that report which make it clear that the Administering Authority has displaced indigenous inhabitants from areas assigned to the growing of groundnuts.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I have no wish to pursue this matter any further. I am quite sure that the representative of the Soviet Union did refer to petitions and did insinuate that the Special Representative was misleading the Council in his reply. He is now evading the question with the usual technique and refers to a report of the Visiting Mission. This has nothing to do with petitions. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Of course, the representative of the United Kingdom may be anxious to ascribe or impute to the representative of the Soviet Union things which the representative did not say, but between such a desire and the fulfilment of said desire the distance to be traversed may be rather long. There can be no question of insinuations made by the delegation of the Soviet Union. If some insinuations have been made by the representative of the United Kingdom, then, of course, I wish to place the responsibility therefor on the representative of the United Kingdom, and when I take up the matter in the discussion on the land question in Tanganyika, I shall have the opportunity of showing why the representative of the United Kingdom is so anxious to ascribe to the representative of the Soviet Union a statement which the representative of the Soviet Union did not make, why the representative of the United Kingdom displays such zeal in making such insinuations and why he was anxious to move to the seat of the representative of the United Kingdom at the Council table at today's meeting.

Mr. de MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to raise a point that is somewhat less unpleasant for the Special Representative, after the very exhaustive cross examination of which he has been a victim, and I refer him to page 51 of the 1949 report and page 101, paragraph 355 of the 1950 report. This is with reference to diamond mines in Tanganyika. I would like to ask the Special Representative to clarify a statement contained in the report. My first question is: to what reasons would he ascribe the low rate of export of diamonds in 1950 with relation to the 1949 exports. I am referring to paragraph 355 of the 1950 report.

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Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I can only give you my own opinion since I am not fully acquainted with the ramifications of the mining market. According to the report, production was maintained presumably at more or less the same level but actual exports were at a lower level. I know that there have been discussions taking place with reference to questions dealing with valuations of exports and it may be that exports have been held up pending discussions on those matters.

Mr. de MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish): That was the reason for the question, that is, we know that the diamond market is controlled and that the Territory of Tanganyika is a part of the international union that controls the diamond market. In the market, of course, there is certainly a great demand for diamonds. I want to thank the Special Representative for the answer.

I should like to ask if the royalties had been reduced when the export of diamonds was reduced, that is, whether there was any decrease or diminution in the royalties caused by the decrease in the exports of diamonds.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I believe that the bulk of royalties, if paid, was paid on actual exported stones, that is, stones that have been valued. If some of the stones had been held back and were not yet valued and put on the market, royalties would not yet have been paid because they are paid at a percentage rate based on the market valuation of the diamonds. Diamonds have been produced but held in reserve, and they have not yet been put on the market. Presumably royalties have not yet been paid on them.

Mr. de MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish):
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In connexion with that policy, we have/had an interesting experience. At one time one of the governments of my country, having to store, or restrict the export of, a certain product, had to change the system of royalties from a basis of export to a basis of production. In order to stop that situation -- which, of course, affects the income of the Territory -- would it not be possible to tax the production and not the export of diamonds? Has the Government or the Administration taken that possibility into consideration? Otherwise, a company might withhold the entire production of diamonds for five years and, therefore, the royalties on the export of diamonds could be completely cut off from the Administration, whereas if the royalties were placed on the production of diamonds instead of the export of diamonds, they would keep coming in in view of the fact

that the production would continue and the storing would be controlled by the Administration. I would like to know whether the Administering Authority has considered that possibility, or would it be possible to apply that system?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I do not think it would be impossible to apply it. I suppose it would be difficult in that the stones would have to be valued for the purposes of the royalty. I would like to make it clear with respect to what I said a moment ago that the holding back of diamonds produced but not yet marketed is not a question affected by the diamond marketing organization. It is entirely a matter in the hands of the local producers of diamonds who have been somewhat dissatisfied with the evaluation, and they are raising the matter of the evaluation of Tanganyika stones in the world market.

Mr. de MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish): Taking into consideration the diminution of diamond exports and the slow-down in the diamond market, I should like to know whether the salaries of the native workers in the diamond mines have been reduced as well. Since there were no exports on a scale superior to the 1949 level, I should like to know whether the mines have reduced the salaries of the native workers in the mines or have reduced the number of workers there.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There has certainly been no reduction in wage rates. In fact it has been in the other direction. I could not say off-hand whether the numbers have been less. But despite the fact that the exports of minerals or diamonds have been less, work is still proceeding and such matters as the provision of better quarters and so on are still progressing.

Mr. de MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish):

My last question refers to page 120 of the report for the year 1950. The information regarding the question of communications is a repetition of that contained in the report for the previous year. It states that up to the present time there is no radio-telegraph equipment for the Territory and also that there is no broadcasting station in the Territory. I presume that the Administering Authority has taken this into consideration and has studied the question. We consider this question to be vital, because it concerns a direct method of education. Anyone looking into the future of the population of Tanganyika must take into consideration the benefits of broadcasting stations. We have seen how this works in Western Samoa. I should like the Special Representative to tell us why there is no broadcasting station in the Territory. There was none in 1949 and we should like to know why there still is none in 1950. Have private enterprises given any reasons for this or is it due only to technical reasons?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): In the past it has largely been a matter of technical difficulties in a country of that type. However, if the representative of the Dominican Republic will refer to paragraph 488 on page 135 of the report for the year 1950 he will see that some progress has been made in this connexion during 1950. Details are given of what is taking place, and work will now proceed on those lines. It is a start and the value of it is appreciated greatly by us.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I am anxious to finish the economic section of the report before the recess. Are there any further questions on the economic section?

As there are no further questions on the economic section, we shall recess and resume the meeting with the consideration of the social section of the report.

The Council will now recess for 20 minutes.

The meeting was suspended at 4.05 p.m. and resumed at 4.25 p.m.

Sir Alan Burns resumed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT: We completed, before the recess, the questions on economic advancement. The Council can now proceed with questions on social advancement in Tanganyika.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): The question of social advancement appears to be closely related to ^{that} of economic advancement of a territory, since one seems to depend on the other. The section of the report before the Council concerning economic advancement indicates a certain optimism with regard to the years 1949-50, and it is to be hoped that the section on social advancement will indicate similar optimism.

Page 134, paragraph 484 of the report, states that "Records of the proceedings of the United Nations and literature and posters supplied by the Information Department of that Organization are distributed throughout the Territory". I should like to ask the Special Representative whether the United Nations flag has been unfurled in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and is used with the flag of the Administering Authority. If I am not mistaken, such was the recommendation of the General Assembly.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): We have a large number of flags on order; I think they may have arrived since I left the Territory. Previous to that, unfortunately, we had only one United Nations flag to use on special occasions and in special places. We have, however, ordered a large number of flags so that they may be available for use all over the Territory.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): I think that is a most satisfactory answer. I believe that it would be advisable for the Secretariat of the Trusteeship Council to take note of the fact that the Administering Authority should not lack those flags in order that the ignorance of the natives should not be too deeply rooted.

Page 138, paragraph 499, states the following: "Any person detained in custody may apply to the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus." I should like to ask the Special Representative whether there is any time-limit before which a person thus detained must be brought before a judge. Is the time set arbitrarily? In some countries the time-limit is forty-eight hours, while in others, because of communication difficulties, more time is allowed, but no one is detained for as long as a week before being brought into court. Is there any time-limit in this connexion in Tanganyika?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): In normal circumstances, when a man is arrested in a place where there is a judge or a magistrate, appearance must be made within twenty-four hours. When arrests take place elsewhere, it must be done within the shortest possible time.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): On page 145, paragraph 519, it is stated that "Careful attention continues to be paid to the training of newly appointed labour officers...Officers proceeding on their first vacation leave undergo a special three months' course of training in the United Kingdom." Are any natives appointed as labour officers, or are they all European?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): No Africans have as yet reached the full status of labour officers, but there are ^{African} labour inspectors, and they have other similar appointments.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): Sub-paragraph (d) on page 147 relates to hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation. It says that the workers are under monthly contracts. Do they receive a monthly salary or an hourly wage? It would appear to be a monthly salary. I want to know if they are paid by the month or by the hour.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): They are paid either by the month or by the day.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): Not by the hour?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): No, not by the hour. Very often a day's labour is on piece-work. One man may finish in four hours and another in six.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): That is why I wanted to know. I see that some may finish their work in five hours or less than needed by others. Therefore, if they were paid by the hour, it would not be advantageous for them to work quickly because they would be paid less. If they are paid monthly or daily, then the question has no reason.

The paragraph says that vacations are not as a rule given by industrial undertakings but that British firms do pay their employees during these vacations. Is it right to assume that only those contracted outside the country receive their vacations with pay? Does the labour contracted in the Territory have no vacation with pay?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes it does with the Overseas Food Corporation and certain other employers.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): They are given a vacation with pay?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes, although they are recruited within the Territory.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): Paragraph 582 on page 170 deals with the staff position. It talks about medical aid. The Administering Authority very sincerely recognizes that the number of doctors or medical officers is very much below the need. I should like to know if, since this report was prepared -- it must have been prepared last year in order to be presented this year -- there has been any increase in the appointment or recruitment of medical officers in order to deal with the important problem of the health of the population?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes, there is continuing improvement. We have not yet reached a full establishment but there is continuing improvement.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): As far as doctors are concerned, I also note that the report mentions in a number of its parts that private organizations have their own clinics, doctors and nurses to take care of their own employees. Now in appendix II, the number of doctors in the Territory under governmental contract is given. I should like to know whether those doctors and the doctors that work for the private companies are the same? If they are not the same then it means that besides the governmentally-contracted doctors, there are other doctors in the Territory. That is quite understandable because there are many doctors in a country such as my own that fulfil their governmental contracts in the morning and have their own private consulting rooms in the afternoon. There the same doctor fulfils two tasks. If they are different doctors then the situation cannot be so serious because there are other doctors in addition to those numbered in the report. I should like to know whether they are the same or different doctors.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): They are different doctors. Government doctors also have private practices or are allowed to take private patients.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): They do full time with the Government?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): They do full time with the Government but are not only concerned with the Government with respect to patients. Those employed by the industrial concerns and the private practitioners are of course outside the Government service.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): There are three paragraphs in the report that are more or less related: paragraph 535, which refers to opportunity for employment; paragraph 537, which refers to recruitment, and 542 which refers to recruitment of labour in Ruanda Urundi.

Paragraph 535 says that there is more demand than supply. Therefore those that want to work and can work can very easily find employment in the Territory. There are ample opportunities for employment for able-bodied persons. Paragraph 537 sets down the conditions and helps people to find work. There seems to be some contradiction there unless paragraph 537 refers to technical work. Paragraph 542 refers to the contracting of labour in Ruanda Urundi.

It seems strange that workers should be helped to emigrate from the Territory to find work and, at the same time, contract inhabitants of another Territory to carry out the work in the Territory itself. There seems to be some contradiction. I should like the Special Representative to clear up what appears to me to be paradoxical.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think I have all the points of the question. There is at present a greater demand than supply, particularly of skilled labour. Even in 1950, there was a shortage of unskilled labour. There is no recruitment in the Territory for work outside. A number of our people do go outside the Territory in search of work but this is entirely voluntary. They may take up contracts when they get out of the Territory but they are not contracts within it. The people from Ruanda Urundi are the ones who contract for work in Tanganyika.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): I find that there are some people in Tanganyika who are looking for work and who do not go to Ruanda Urundi. At the same time labour is brought in from the Belgian Territory. Would it not be wiser and more practicable to use your own labour for the work that is done by the people that you bring from Ruanda Urundi?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): We do recruit them from Ruanda Urundi for the sisal but we do not send any there.

The PRESIDENT: I think the question is whether any people are recruited in Tanganyika for work in Tanganyika besides those who are recruited in Ruanda Urundi?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Indeed, yes.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): The representative of Argentina wanted you to tell him why you do not recruit the people who are ready to work in Tanganyika. In some parts of the report, you say that some people are looking for work. He asks why you do not recruit those people instead of going to Ruanda Urundi to recruit. Why do you not recruit the Tanganyika people who are looking for work instead of going to Ruanda Urundi to recruit them?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): If they wish to be recruited, they are recruited. Not all people who are looking for work wish to sign a contract. There is no unemployment in Tanganyika in the ordinary sense of the word. There is a labour shortage.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPICOLA (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): Paragraph 542 deals with the voluntary movement of workers to places outside the Territory and, in the second report it has increased. The representative of Belgium has explained exactly what I was asking the Special Representative. Why is this not analysed so that the labour which wants to leave the Territory for work will stay to replace the labour that is being used from outside? That is exactly what Mr. Ryckmans said and that is my question.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Now I see the point. In the areas from which those Africans move, and particularly in the southwest of the Territory, there are labour recruiting agencies which would be only too happy to engage them for work elsewhere in the Territory. However, they have become accustomed in previous years to looking southwards and to going down to the South African mines and to Rhodesia, and prefer to do so for various reasons.-- it has become a sort of family tradition with them -- rather than be recruited for work on a sisal plantation in Tanganyika, for example, and no restrictions are placed on their movements.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): I have only one more question. I notice from paragraph 683, in the section of the report dealing with penal organization, that persons who are in prison are paid a certain amount of money daily, but that they cannot save it but must use it to acquire food, cigarettes and so on. I wonder whether it would not be wiser, as I suggested last year in relation to New Guinea, to permit the prisoner to save a certain part of that amount in order to provide him with a small sum of money when he becomes free. When a prisoner is released the first few days are rather difficult for him, and it is not always possible for him to find a new job. In almost all penal systems in other parts of the world provision is made to enable a prisoner to save a small sum to form a small capital to tide him over this initial period after he is released. It says in the report that prisoners in the Territory must spend all the money they are allowed, and I wonder why this is so.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I do not know that I can give a very full and satisfactory reason for that. Of course, the amount is very small and does not go very far. Even if the prisoners saved it it would not amount to a great deal except in the case of a very long term of imprisonment.

Mr. QUESADA-ZAPIOLA (Argentina): The report does say that this money may not be accumulated, and I merely wonder why that is so.

The PRESIDENT: I should just like to say that this seems to me to be very unusual. because I know that in all the Territories in which I have served prisoners have certainly been allowed to save money.

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Perhaps the Special Representative would look into the matter?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes, that is a point which I can raise. As I have said, the report calls it "a small wage", and it is indeed a very small sum.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any other questions on social advancement?

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I have been struck by the same phenomenon to which the representative of Argentina has called attention -- the comparatively large numbers of workers from Tanganyika employed outside the Territory and, in particular, the 5,000 or 6,000 workers employed in the gold mines in the Union of South Africa. I understand from the reply of the Special Representative to the representative of Argentina that the recruitment of these workers does not take place in Tanganyika, but I wonder whether the administration of Tanganyika takes any steps to inquire into the terms of their employment or whether it supervises in any other way the activities of these nationals outside the borders of Tanganyika.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid that we cannot do much by way of supervision unless they are engaged on what we call "foreign contracts of service" entered into in the Territory, when, of course, the conditions are laid down. Most of these men, however, go off entirely on their own. Some of them engage themselves with labour contractors en route to the mines, or they may go direct to the mines and take employment there. We then, of course, have no means of controlling the actual conditions of employment.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I should like to come back -- and I shall understand perfectly if the President should consider that I am not entitled to do so -- to ask one question on a subject which again was debated at the instance of the representative of Argentina on an earlier section of the report. It is the question of corporal punishment. Should I be in order in asking the question on that matter?

The PRESIDENT: Certainly -- it comes under social advancement.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I want to call attention to corporal punishment in so far as it is still maintained. I am not referring to the corporal punishment of children. I have been at the receiving or corporal end of corporal punishment as properly applied to children more often than I care to say, and I could describe it although I am sure the President would not wish me to do so. Nor am I questioning at all the desirability -- at any rate as a temporary expedient -- of the Administration's decision that as far as children are concerned it is much better to give them one or two to go on with than to put them in jail. But with regard to the relic of corporal punishment that relates to adult criminals, I note that in paragraph 674 of the report it is stated that such punishment is given with a light cane and that it can in no sense be described as flogging, and it is restricted to a very limited number of serious offences including rape, the defilement of girls under twelve years of age, robbery with violence and brutal assault.

Now the case that has been made for the retention of corporal punishment in respect of serious crime has been based on the hope that it might act as a deterrent, and that persons who contemplated committing such offences might think twice when their own skins were threatened. But since this corporal punishment is given with a light cane -- a sort of wrist slapping which can in no sense be described as a flogging -- I would ask whether that is in any sense a deterrent to the kind of crime it is intended to prevent?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I should think that the answer is probably that it is very doubtful. Of course, the punishment is not given on the wrist, but a light rattan cane does not do any serious damage even on the part of the body to which it is administered. I am quite sure that in his experience the representative of New Zealand has met, as I have often met, Africans who, when about to be punished for some offence, say -- if there is an alternative such as being given a caning or being sent to prison, which deprives them of all kinds of things which they enjoy in life -- "Why cannot I take a beating and be finished with it? Why put me in prison?"

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I just do not understand what deterrent effect a beating with a light rattan cane -- and my reference to the wrist had no geographical significance whatever -- can have on this particular type of criminal. I asked purely for information, and I do not suppose there is much information that can be obtained.

I notice from paragraph 522 (b) that machinery is set up by the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950 for the settlement of labour disputes. I am very interested in that subject, particularly in its application to a Trust Territory, and I should be very grateful if the Special Representative were able to give some additional details as to the nature of the machinery to be established under this Ordinance. Of course, it is a complicated subject, and I should quite understand if the Special Representative were unable to provide the information offhand.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Unfortunately, I have not a copy of the Ordinance with me. I think it has reached the library by this time, but I have not yet been able to get a copy.

I think it is just the normal procedure which is set up under similar legislations elsewhere. It consists primarily of getting the two sides to a dispute together, getting the views of the two sides and then, by means of a tribunal or arbitrator, finding a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution to the problem.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Perhaps at some later date, the Special Representative might be in a position to give further details, particularly with reference to the question of whether the decision of an arbitrator would be binding on the parties and whether there is any compulsory aspect to these proceedings.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): If the parties accept the arbitrator, his opinion becomes binding. I shall see if I can get a copy of the Ordinance and provide further details.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Paragraph 546 gives the details of the successful candidates from the Mbulani Training Centre. Could the Special Representative give us some further information about that? Would he give us an idea of the numbers or percentages of the unsuccessful candidates? The reference in the report is to the successful candidates.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not give actual figures. I do not have those in my possession. However, I think I am right in saying that the percentage of successful candidates is high.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): That reply will satisfy me. Are all the instructors at this Training Centre Europeans?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Some are Europeans and some are Africans.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): What is the language of instruction

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Instruction is given in English and in Swahili.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Who selects the trainees, and how are they selected?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Theoretically, they are selected by application. Applications need not be made directly to the Centre. They can be made, of course, to the District Commissioners and the administrative officers throughout the Territory. Of course, such officers would give any assistance in sending forward the names of likely candidates.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Does the Administration find positions for successful graduates?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The Administration gives no undertaking to provide posts for successful trainees, but it does assist them in finding employment, through labour exchanges and by other means. At the present moment, of course, there is no difficulty because they are snapped up as soon as they are qualified. There is such a demand for skilled labour that they can walk straight from school into a choice of jobs.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Paragraph 554 refers to compulsory labour. This is always a very interesting and sensitive point. Could the Special Representative give any figure as to the numbers of indigenous inhabitants compulsorily engaged under the Native Authority Ordinance in 1950 and the extent of the labour required of them?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not give the numbers at this moment, but they are, of course, included in the quarterly returns furnished to the ILO by the Territory. I could obtain them easily enough from those returns.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I should be grateful for whatever information could be conveniently and readily obtained.

I have observed with interest that the Administration established a probation service during 1950 and that, according to the report, six assistant probation officers are to be trained during the current year. Are these trainees Europeans or Africans?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): They are Africans.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Paragraph 585 refers to the native dispensaries. I am particularly interested in this subject. Could the Special Representative give any details as to the manner in which the native dispensaries are staffed and the provision that is made for the training of African staff?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The dispensaries are placed in charge of men known to us as "medical auxiliaries". Particulars as to the training of medical auxiliaries are given in the medical section of the report, where details are set out with regard to training within the Territory. They are subject, of course, to control and supervision by medical officers, as far as this can be carried out.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): In the light of the successful experience elsewhere in the provision of actual native medical practitioners, has the Administration given any consideration to the possibility of establishing some such training system in the Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): We have at the University of Makerere, the medical school of Mulago. College
Hitherto, it has only been possible for students there to obtain East African Medical Diplomas, but now that the University College and the School are being built up to university status, it will be possible for them to proceed to full medical degrees.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): We have found, in our part of the world, that we can provide a most useful and inspiring service from the people themselves to the people themselves by a system of training falling somewhat short of the complete European system of training. That is the sort of idea I should like to leave in the minds of the Special Representative and the Administration. You can really shorten this educational process with remarkably fine effects, as we ^{have} proved in our part of the world. I would commend any Administering Authority to study the results of the Combined Medical School at Fiji and look at the products of that school. They are one of the most encouraging things anyone could see.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I might say that we are very proud, indeed, in Tanganyika of several of the products that have gained only the East African Medical Diploma. Some of them have done some extraordinarily fine work, and they still are, in the Territory.

Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): I would not have returned to this question but for the fact that Sir Carl Berendsen, whose knowledge of the matter impresses me, again raised the question of corporal punishment. He mentioned the fact that I spoke of corporal punishment at the meeting on Friday. I still oppose it. That is the position my delegation took at the General Assembly, and it is the position I have taken here. Personally, I agree with Sir Carl that a heavy hand applied to a geographic part of the body, where it will do most good, often has excellent effect upon a child. But that heavy hand must be applied by the parents; it should not be an alien hand. I do not think anyone else can apply such punishment. If the parents do it, I agree that it often has a most salutary result.

I used to be in an English school, and I was called into the back room a couple of times and made to bend over the back of a chair. I got my punishment and I took it.

But so far as corporal punishment of adults is concerned, there is another question. On Friday, I used the word "stick", and I see that the report agrees with me because, in paragraph 684 on page 199, the report says:

"... no particular stigma at present attaches to a sentence of imprisonment".

I should like to ask the Administering Authority whether it is not time to replace corporal punishment by imprisonment as it does not have the same effect upon the minds of the natives, especially as the General Assembly has voted by an overwhelming majority to ask the Administering Authorities to abolish corporal punishment.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think I can only say briefly that it is the aim of the Administering Authority and indeed of the Government that in due course this shall be abolished. The feeling is that the time has not quite arrived, for a variety of reasons which I need not go into now, to stop it immediately.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): Before asking my questions, might I turn to the Special Representative for a check on the answer he gave me at the last session. I had asked him about the enlargement of the Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam. If my memory serves me correctly, I believe that it was enlarged from 15 to 24 members, with 9 new members being added. I inquired of the Special Representative as to the nationality of those 9 new members. He said that he thought there were three Europeans, three Africans and three Indians, and as I remember, he promised to check up on that information. May I ask him whether he has as yet obtained that information.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes, sir, I have checked with the gentleman whom the representative of the United States met during the recess period, and who is one of our Dar es Salaam municipal councillors. I was correct in the figures I gave.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): There were three Europeans, three Africans and three Indians?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Yes.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I shall now refer to page 130, paragraph 469 of the report dealing with the subject of "Immigration and Emigration". In that paragraph the second sentence reads as follows: "Of these 3,840 were Europeans and 3,335 were members of other races mainly Asians."

I am wondering what was the prevailing nationality of the non-European immigrants. What were the general types of occupation for which they entered and upon which they became engaged? Could the Special Representative give us a little further information as to the character of these non-European immigrants coming into Tanganyika?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The non-European immigrants would be almost entirely Asians and indeed almost entirely Indians, coming in for various purposes, largely for business, some in the professions and some just to take up normal employment, of course.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): But if I understand it correctly, it is for a period not exceeding four years?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That applies not only to Asians but of course to a great many Europeans. Those who are coming in on contract, come in for the fixed period of the contract. The idea behind it being a form of protection of the interests of the indigenous people who are not yet able to fulfil all these technical posts; and, in order to get the work done, we have to rely on recruiting from overseas technicians and skilled men for various assignments. But in due course we shall build up in the Territory a skilled technical African corps. They are brought in for the length of their contract, which may, if necessary, be renewed.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): Do I infer from that that the Indians coming in are chiefly employed in technical services and only for a temporary period, so that presumably, at the expiration of that period, the Indians then will leave Tanganyika? Is my impression correct?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Those who have come in on a fixed contract and with a limited period of residence, unless for any reason it is renewed, return to their home country at the end of it. There may be quite a number of others, such as young people who have been away from Africa being educated and who are returning to the country to join their families, or families of men who are already established in the country. Of course, they are all classified as immigrants.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): My next question deals with the subject of diseases, as it appears on page 175 of the report. In section 595 there is listed the principal epidemic, endemic and venereal diseases. I am struck with the comparative high incidence of venereal diseases and yaws, particularly with yaws. We have had that problem in our own Pacific territory and we have been highly successful in very dramatically reducing the incidence of yaws. I was wondering whether the Administering Authority is taking particular

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measures and, if so, what steps are being taken to meet these problems of venereal diseases and yaws, and whether this comparatively high incidence cannot be reduced.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): Very definite steps are being taken in what we call anti-Yaws campaigns of inoculation, and there has been very considerable success. I hope, within quite the near future, to reduce the incidence considerably. Offhand, I cannot say what the figures were a few years ago, but I am sure there has been a very considerable reduction. What is more important, more cases are now being reported instead of being hidden and left to take their course. The people have come to realize now the value of these anti-Yaws injections, and the fact that those cases have been brought to light is something, because they have been dealt with.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) I should like to be another to turn to this much-discussed question of corporal punishment, if I may. I was interested and felt in hearty agreement with most of what the representative of Argentina was saying about corporal punishment. I do not like it either personally or applied to others. The question ^{to} which I want to address myself is to some of the statistics appearing on pages 278 and 279 of the appendices. We begin with the oft-repeated statement, which all of us are delighted to hear, that the policy of the Administering Authority in regard to corporal punishment is to bring the law into line with that of the United Kingdom and to abolish this form of punishment as soon as possible. I am sure that steps are being taken in that direction. Then, on page 238 of the report, is that passage which has already been commented upon in section 762, the conclusion that the power to award corporal punishment must for the present be retained for a few serious offences, including such offences as rape, defilement of girls under 12 years of age, robbery with violence and brutal assault. But then, upon turning to page 278 of the appendices, I see in the statistics that 102 cases of whipping were imposed on cases other than homicide; 333 cases of whipping imposed for malicious injury to and other offences against property; 45 cases for offences against revenue and other laws relating to social economy, and 2 miscellaneous cases.

In other words, I am finding it difficult to reconcile that statement which I just read in paragraph 762, that corporal punishment is resorted to only for the most serious kinds of offences and those particularly brutal offences, with the statement on pages 278 and 279 of the appendices.

On page 279 of the report, we read that 434 sentences of whipping were imposed, and 545 sentences of whipping and fine or imprisonment.

I wonder if the Special Representative would be kind enough to comment on the use of corporal punishment in these cases and help me to resolve some of my difficulties.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid I must sympathize with the representative of the United States in his difficulties in understanding this.

The first unfortunate thing, of course, is that the list under "Nature of Offence" on page 278 is extremely short. This is a recognized legal classification of offences, which is not very appropriate in these circumstances.

I can say that no adults would be given corporal punishment for minor offences against revenue, or anything of that sort. I think it would be found that the 45 cases of whipping for offences against revenue were undoubtedly juveniles receiving a small whipping for offences against some law relating to social economy: minor thefts, minor misdemeanours of some sort.

With regard to the category "malicious injury to and other offences against property", that includes the question to which I made particular reference when we were discussing this matter a day or so ago: cattle theft. We have now prevailed upon the Native Authorities to accept it as a principle that in future whipping will not be ordered in cases of cattle theft, unless the theft is accompanied by violence. This should reduce the number of whippings considerably.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): As regards the 45 cases of whipping for offences against revenue, and so forth, which the Special Representative surmised had mostly to do with juveniles, again I share the feelings of the representative of Argentina. I wonder what has happened to the probationary system which, in another part of the report, I found was being put into effect with respect to children. Is it necessary under modern penal thinking to whip 45 children? I should like to ask the Special Representative about the development of the probationary system with regard to juveniles.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I am afraid that, rightly or wrongly, whipping is an old established custom, older even than the Trusteeship System. The probationary system has only just been brought into effect; it is only just beginning. We do rely, of course, on our probationary system to provide the answer to juvenile delinquency.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): My delegation, for one, very much hopes that the probationary system with regard to juveniles will be vigorously and urgently developed, and that the next report will show that this is being done.

Since I am on the subject of the tables on pages 278 and 279 of the report, I should like to ask one or two incidental questions.

I see under "number convicted" the figure 75,369, whereas there were only 55,501 criminal cases. In my ignorance, I was wondering how 75,000 people could be convicted in only 55,000 cases. Would that mean that some of the cases were brought against numerous defendants and counted as a single case?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is so.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): On page 279, under the heading "native laws and customs", at the extreme right of the page, I see the figure 67. I should like to know what was the character of sentences imposed under native laws and customs -- which were, I take it, sentences other than imprisonment, fine or whipping.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not say exactly what those 67 sentences consisted of, but I can give examples of what they might have been.

The sentences might range from some very minor thing such as working for some days on the native court house to the following sentence which has recently been introduced to try to stop cattle theft: for every cow stolen, three cows will be returned. Nothing of that sort appears in the penal code, but it is a satisfactory native law and custom for dealing with the situation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Before putting questions on social advancement, I should like to know whether the Special Representative can answer the question which I asked before the suspension of the meeting. That question had to do with an article in the Times on land in Tanganyika. I had the honour to hand that article to the Special Representative.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): There is nothing much I can add on this question. The article referred to is a letter from the Member for Lands and Mines, which sets out in some detail what it is proposed to do with regard to what is often called land alienation, but which I prefer to call land utilization. The letter refers to certain ranching schemes envisaged, new land to be opened and areas to be earmarked for extension to existing holdings, food farms to be established in some parts of the Territory: all part of the attempt to make Tanganyika self-sufficient in food supplies. Mention is made of land at present unoccupied and infested with tsetse flies. The letter states that many projects are under consideration and land is likely to become available, which might create temporary difficulties in finding a sufficient number of suitable persons to take it up. In other words, there is land available for the production of food and other crops if people can be found who are sufficiently interested and have the financial resources to undertake the vast work of clearing and putting into cultivation these at present useless areas of country. The doubt, however, is whether a sufficient number of people will be found to take up these areas of land.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I reserve the right to revert to this question during our further consideration of the Administering Authority's report.

I should like now to give the Trusteeship Council one piece of information. Before the suspension of the meeting, the Soviet Union delegation stated that a number of petitions from Tanganyika, received and studied by the Trusteeship Council, had touched upon the question of the restoration of alienated lands to the indigenous population.

The President of the Trusteeship Council has construed that statement to mean that the delegation of the Soviet Union had declared that there had been a petition from Tanganyika that raised the question in connexion with the groundnut development scheme, that is, about the restoration of lands to the indigenous population where these lands had been taken over in connexion with that groundnut development scheme. In my statement I had noted that no such statement was uttered by the Soviet Union delegation. Inasmuch as the representative of the United Kingdom was interested in the question as to whether there had been such petitions in the Trusteeship Council which raised the question of the restoration to the indigenous population of Tanganyika lands that have been taken over by the Administering Authority to carry out the groundnut scheme, it might be in order to recall that that question had been raised in a number of petitions. There were petitions from Mr. Forti that were dealt with by the Trusteeship Council and from Mr. Siggins which were also dealt with by the Trusteeship Council.

If the delegation of the Soviet Union has said that that question in particular had been raised in some petitions, that would have been entirely correct. So much for that point. I thought it necessary to supply this information to set the record straight.

I now wish to ask some questions in the field of social advancement in the Territory. Some points on page 161 of the 1949 Report are not clear to me. On this page it is stated:

"As regards corporal punishment, which in this Territory means caning only, this disciplinary measure is resorted to only in rare instances for mutiny or incitement to mutiny and personal violence to a prison officer and when considered necessary by the Commissioner to whom all sentences of corporal punishment must be submitted for confirmation. The number of cases of corporal punishment awarded during the year under review was one only."

When I studied this matter, looking at the statistical tables on pages 210 to 212, I noted that under the sentences of the various courts -- the High Court, the Subordinate Courts and the Native Courts -- 1202 persons were subjected to that type of punishment. I should like to have some comments on these tables in the light of the statement in the report. One part speaks of only one case of corporal punishment while the other speaks of 1202 cases of this type of punishment.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): The first case, of course, refers only to corporal punishment of prisoners in prison. The others are court cases. The

first punishment is not a punishment awarded by the courts, but a punishment of a prisoner already committed to prison.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The text does not make that clear at all. It says:

"The number of cases of corporal punishment awarded during the year under review was only one."

The PRESIDENT: What paragraph are you referring to?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am referring to the third paragraph from the bottom of page 161.

The PRESIDENT: The entire context of that page and the next page refer to the prisons, and it seems quite clear from the paragraph that has been read that it refers to corporal punishment in the prisons.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am unable to agree with that observation. The chapter is called "Penal Organisation". In this chapter is the sentence:

"As regards corporal punishment, which in this Territory means caning only, this disciplinary measure is resorted to only in rare instances ..."

The PRESIDENT: Would the representative of the Soviet Union read the rest of that paragraph?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have already read aloud this paragraph in toto.

Mr. IANE (Special Representative): As the President has already pointed out, the whole chapter deals with the penal organization and talks of the need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons. It described what is done in order to maintain that high standard of discipline in prisons,

and corporal punishment is resorted to only in rare instances for mutiny or incitement to mutiny and personal violence to a prison officer. These are offences which are obviously connected with a paragraph dealing with the maintenance of discipline in a prison.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to know whether the report has a special section which I overlooked and which accounts for the remaining 1,201 cases of corporal punishment. The text of the report as it stands now creates a rather erroneous impression as to this entire question of corporal punishment. At any rate, I fail to find a section to account for the other cases.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The other cases are accounted for in the appendices in which they appear.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I wish to state that the difference is a considerable one, because the sentence here mentions one case of corporal punishment and there is no mention of the 1,201 remaining cases, while somewhere in a statistical table, which not everyone will read, the statement is made that there are 1,202 cases of corporal punishment. I should like to stress that the impression given by this information is rather unilateral.

With the permission of the President, I shall proceed to the next question.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): As this matter relates to the presentation of the report by the Administering Authority which the Soviet Union representative has impugned as misleading, I feel that I ought to stress the reply which has already been given by the Special Representative, namely, that in its context this sentence clearly relates and solely relates to the question of prison discipline, whereas on the following page, page 162, it states "The following punishments, other than fines and imprisonment, may be imposed by a Court:... (b) Corporal Punishment". The details of the awards of corporal punishment by a Court are properly given in an appendix to the report. I see nothing which is in any way misleading in that presentation.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The clarification given by the representative of the United Kingdom contains a contradiction. What he said is contained in the section which deals ostensibly only with the prison regime. To be logical, one should have said that the remaining 1,201 cases are dealt with, let us say, on page 162.

The representative of the United Kingdom has himself refuted the statement, inasmuch as he quoted another part of the same chapter which deals with punishment meted out by court sentence. In so doing, he entirely confirmed my thesis as to the insufficiency of the information given here.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I do not wish unduly to prolong this controversy.

The PRESIDENT: I think we should try to avoid it. It is completely fruitless and I do not think the Council is under any misunderstanding.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): As I have said, that appears in a section which is clearly related to the organization of the prisons. As I have indicated, in a subsequent part of the chapter relating to the penal organization reference is made to corporal punishment as it relates to the courts.

The PRESIDENT: Let us proceed with the questions.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I agree with the President that the situation is entirely clear to the members of the Council.

My next question concerns the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Tanganyika, sections 27 and 28 thereof. As far as I have been able to understand the information given in the report for the year 1949 dealing with the Criminal Procedure Code, any officer without a warrant can arrest any person who is found disturbing the order and who, in the opinion of the officer, has committed or intends to commit a crime -- any person with regard to whom there is cause to believe that a warrant for that person's arrest had already been issued.

In connexion with these provisions that are referred to, I should like to learn exactly what type of legislation it is that permits any police officer to arrest any person with regard to whom he has cause to believe that the order for said person's arrest had already been issued, or a person who, in his opinion, has committed or intends to commit a crime. What legal criteria govern this type of procedure? In my opinion this is sheer arbitrariness, and

no legal criteria seem to be applied. I should like to ask the Special Representative whether there are any limitations on the arbitrary action allowed police officers?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): These are powers conferred by law, and I think they are probably the normal powers exercised by police officers in most countries.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The answer is, of course, entirely unsatisfactory, particularly in its reference to the majority of other countries, but I shall endeavour to get some further information from the Special Representative.

It is stated that a person who has committed a crime with respect to damage to property may be arrested, without special permission from the authorities, by the owner of such property, or ^{even} by his servants. How can such a monstrous provision ^{be} implemented, a provision whereby anybody can be seized by any property-owning person -- in other words, by any wealthy person -- and declared a criminal, without permission having been obtained from the authorities?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): I feel quite sure that the representative of the Soviet Union would do exactly as I would if I saw somebody breaking into my house or stealing from my office. I would seize him, if I were able, and hail him before the nearest policeman or take him to the nearest court. I am quite sure that the representative of the Soviet Union would do the same.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would then request from the Special Representative an explanation of the sentence in the report which says that an arrest may be carried out only with the permission of a magistrate. That refers, I suppose, to an arrest other than in those cases to which I have just referred. Is that correct?

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): Might I be directed to the particular sentence?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Page 116 of the 1949 report.

Mr. IAMB (Special Representative): It is as stated. It sets out the conditions under which arrests can be made without a warrant and "In all other cases an arrest can only be made under the authority of a magistrate's warrant."

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). (interpretation from Russian): I must say that looks very odd. Any person can be arrested quite arbitrarily either by a property owner -- some wealthy person -- or by the servants of such person. This is registered and cemented by law without any warrant of arrest. And then it is stated that "In all other cases an arrest can only be made under the authority of a magistrate's warrant." It would seem to me, however, that a situation in which any police officer can arrest a person only because, in the opinion of that officer, such person had committed or intended to commit a crime, or where anybody can be arrested with regard to whom the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a warrant for his arrest has already been issued, in the light of these cases the other sentence at the bottom of the page saying that "In all other cases an arrest can only be made under the authority of a magistrate's warrant" sounds rather ironic.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think there is little more that I can say. Would the representative of the Soviet Union suggest that in every one of these cases either the property owner or the policeman who happens to be nearby requests the man he thinks is a thief, or knows to be a thief, to stand for a moment while he runs away and gets a warrant from the magistrate to arrest him? The thing becomes impossible. But it says clearly enough ^{that} in ^{cases of} all persons arrested without warrants a report must be made to the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible after such arrest has been made, and it is then for the magistrate and the court to decide on the evidence produced whether or not an offence has been committed or, if necessary, whether a legal arrest has been made.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): There again there is a qualification about the twenty-four hours. It is twenty-four hours if a magistrate is somewhere in the vicinity. If he is not, then that period may be increased to forty-eight or to seventy-two hours. The time-limit within which the person has to be brought before a magistrate is not stated.

Let us say that some wealthy property owner has seized an indigenous inhabitant on suspicion that he wished to steal something from him and detains him for two or three weeks because the magistrate is somewhere far away. Is there any limitation of the time within which the person concerned can be detained by the property owner or his servants until they bring him before a magistrate or can they refer to difficulties of distance and detain the suspect for five days, a week or two weeks?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): First of all, is there anything in the report which suggests that this only concerns the arrest of indigenous inhabitants by wealthy property owners? It applies equally well to one poor man stealing something from his next door neighbour. He has exactly the same rights under the law.

In regard to reporting to a magistrate, it must be done as soon as practicable. Any person arrested who is kept unduly long without being brought before a magistrate has a perfect right to complain. The magistrate will inquire into the reasons why that person was not produced at an earlier date and will deal with the case suitably.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The reference to the fact that not only an indigenous inhabitant but any other person, including a European, may similarly be seized, arrested and kept indefinitely under detention does not in any way justify the arbitrariness which seems to prevail in the Trust Territory. Furthermore, such a reference does not explain anything at all because in the Trust Territory, it is the indigenous inhabitants who form the poor class. There really are not so many Europeans among those who reside in the Trust Territory. In the second place, these Europeans are not likely to be subjected to the same sort of punishment as the indigenous inhabitants, to judge by the statistics which are appended to the

report. Therefore regardless of whether the legislation applies to all or to any group of the population, it nevertheless sanctions a state of arbitrariness which should be eliminated. First of all, eliminate all sorts of corporal punishment; and secondly, amend or eliminate all legal provisions which give legal sanction to an arbitrary attitude and treatment of the inhabitants of an indigenous territory. I said "inhabitants" -- not only indigenous inhabitants, but all inhabitants, all residents of the Trust Territory. I think that makes my point perfectly clear.

If I may, I shall ask my next question. On page 118 of the report for 1949 it is stated that in June of 1949 in the Geita Gold Mine, there took place a four-day strike by three thousand workers. I should like to be told in greater detail the reasons for that labour stoppage. What were the grievances set out by the workers and were those grievances met?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): If I remember rightly, the main points at issue were, (a), the question of wages and, (b), certain conditions in the labour lines. The dispute was settled when the management agreed to investigate certain causes of complaint. Matters were put right to the satisfaction of the labourers and they went back to work.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): What exactly were the demands of the workers in that strike, and how were they satisfied?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): This small strike took place two years ago and I have not carried in my mind the whole time the exact details. If I remember rightly, however, there were two points of complaint. One had to do with wages, the amount of piecework or some related matter, and the other concerned conditions in the camp.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): A strike by 3,000 workers lasting for four days cannot be regarded as a small strike or as just one of those things. It is rather a large strike, and I trust that the Special Representative will be able to supply greater detail -- perhaps a little later -- as to what the strikers' demands were and the way in which they were met. This is an important question directly relevant to our attempt to ascertain the way of life of the indigenous inhabitants and of the workers.

My next question concerns the statement on page 121 of the report for 1949 that about 10,000 workers from Tanganyika were recruited in the Rhodesian copper mines and in the South African gold mines. This has also, apparently, been the case since in 1950. I should like to ask what are the conditions under which these workers are employed, who does the recruiting and how the workers' rights are safeguarded. In particular, how does the administration of the Trust Territory seek to safeguard the rights of the workers who go to Rhodesia and to the Union of South Africa to work?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I think I have already answered that question fully in reply to another question. There is nothing we can do about controlling labour conditions in another Territory. This is an entirely voluntary exodus of workers.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): It was in fact my impression that the Administration took no interest at all in the way in which these workers were recruited and under what conditions, but I thought that the Special Representative would be able to clear up the point and tell me that my suspicion was unjustified. Apparently, however, I was wrong in this. It seems that the Administration stands entirely aside and does not take any interest in the conditions under which workers are recruited in the Trust Territory for work in the copper mines of Rhodesia and the gold mines of South Africa. If that is so it is deplorable indeed.

The 1949 report records a considerable shortage of medical personnel. I would say that this is not only a serious drawback, but an absolute drawback. Apparently, there is so far no medical school in the Trust Territory. I should like to know whether a medical school is to be organized in the Territory and what measures are being taken to train medical personnel among the indigenous inhabitants.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): That is again a question to which I have given a full answer in my reference to the Mulago Medical School at the University College of Makerere.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I heard that answer, but my question, of course, referred to the Trust Territory. What does the Administering Authority intend to do and what is it doing in the Trust Territory?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The Makerere College is not for only one Territory. The Trust Territory, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar have shares in that institution. For the present, that meets our needs. Later on, it may well be necessary to have some such institution within the Territory. At the present moment, our purpose is to develop and expand Makerere College.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): On the one hand, you record a critical shortage of medical personnel and, on the other hand, you say that a school which is not even situated in the Trust Territory fully satisfies you. You say that you are only thinking of expanding that. If it fully satisfies you, there is no need to expand it. Furthermore, if it is entirely satisfactory, there should be no critical shortage of medical personnel in the Territory.

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): The facilities are there and, as soon as we can produce the students able to qualify for entrance to Makerere, the facilities for further training will be there.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In 1949, there was an inquiry into the situation in the Mlalo Basin area of the Usambara mountains. It is stated here that:

"The survey showed the general state of nutrition of the people of the area to be poor."

The report goes on to say that a similar survey was carried out on the Makonde plateau in the Southern Province. Could the Special Representative tell me the results of the latter survey?

Mr. LAMB (Special Representative): I could not give the actual details of that survey, which the report says was carried out on a more limited scale, but doubtless the results were similar. Similar results are derived from most such surveys. The survey showed the general state of nutrition of the people of the area to be poor, but the sentence should be finished. The sentence goes on to say:

"... and the conclusion reached was that they relied too much on maize and beans for their diet although many other kinds of food crops could be grown".

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Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have no other questions on social advancement.

The PRESIDENT: As no one wishes to ask any questions this evening, I would just like to remind the Trusteeship Council, before adjourning, that the written questions regarding Ruanda-Urundi should be submitted to the Secretariat by 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.