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VERBATIM RECORD OF THE SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 6 March 1956, at 2 p.m.President:

Mr. SEARS

(United States of America)

1. Examination of conditions in Tanganyika [3a, 4] (continued)
2. Examination of conditions in the Cameroons under British administration [3c, 4, 6a]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.677. Delegations may submit corrections to the summary record for incorporation in the final version which will appear in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN TANGANYIKA:

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR 1954 (T/1205, 1221 and 1223) [Agenda item 3 a]
- (b) PETITIONS CIRCULATED UNDER RULE 85, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (T/PET.2/L.4 and 6) [Agenda item 4]
(continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Grattan-Bellew, special representative for Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

Social advancement (continued)

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): In paragraph 412 of the annual report we read that the African Urban Housing Loan Fund was established in 1953, and reference to this was made also in the special representative's opening statements. I note that the terms of the loans granted to prospective house owners are rather favourable, but the paragraph ends by saying that although in 1954 only a few loans were sanctioned, it is hoped that steadily increasing use will be made of this facility. Evidently very few loans were made in 1954. I wonder if more prospective house owners made use of these loans in 1955.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): More use was made of these loans, and by about July 1955 nine loans had already been granted and forty-four applications were under consideration. Of course, this is only a part of the Government's policy to deal with African housing. In addition, it has itself built more than 2,500 houses for Africans which are let at an economic rent but one well within the normal African's means to pay. As well as that, of course, we have this Housing Corporation which we hope will be set up some time this year.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): I am very pleased to receive that information. My next question relates to trade unions, on which a question was put by the representative of New Zealand yesterday. In this connexion the Trusteeship Council, at its fifteenth session, made some observations with regard to certain

(Mr. S.S. Liu, China)

recommendations by the Visiting Mission. As is recalled in paragraph 98 of the Secretariat's Outline of Conditions in Tanganyika, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would reinforce these activities -- that is to say, activities relating to the formation of trade unions -- by such means, suggested by the Visiting Mission, as inviting trade union leaders from abroad to visit the Territory and by selecting Africans for training abroad in trade union principles and methods. I do not find any reference to this recommendation in the part of the report on resolutions and recommendations. Can the special representative give us some idea with regard to the reaction of the Administering Authority to this suggestion by the Visiting Mission?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The Administering Authority and the Government in Tanganyika attach great importance to the development of the trade union movement, but they do qualify -- they want it developed on proper trade union lines. No steps have been taken to engage a trade union expert of any kind from outside the Territory, although, of course, the Labour Officers are all trained in trade union work, but there are courses in England at trade union institutes, and I cannot say how many Africans have been sponsored there by the Government. I certainly know of one African who is now taking a course on trade unionism in England with a view to coming back to Tanganyika and utilizing his knowledge in developing the trade union movement there.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): In answer to the representative of New Zealand yesterday, the special representative mentioned the question of penal sanctions for breach of contract. I should like to know whether the administration could consider the total abolition of penal sanctions inasmuch as there is only one offence -- that is, wilful desertion -- to which these sanctions apply at present. Is it the intention of the Administration to do away with these penal sanctions completely in the near future?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The only penal sanction for breach of contract now is applied when the employee has had an advance from the employer and is leaving the employment in breach of his contract in such circumstances as to defraud the employer. Regrettably, that is, I think, a necessary sanction in our present state of development because we have seen in the past that unscrupulous employees have gone in for this type of fraud, and in the interests of the majority of the employees who are not unscrupulous, and of the employers, it is necessary to retain for the time being at any rate this one very limited form of penal sanction for breach of contract. But there must always be an element of fraud in it in order to bring it within the section.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): At its fifteenth session the Trusteeship Council recommended to the Administering Authority the taking of legislative steps against discrimination. Does the Administering Authority propose, in the near future, to take such legislative steps against discrimination, or has it no such steps in mind?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): As was indicated last year when Tanganyika was under discussion, the Administering Authority and the Government in Tanganyika do not propose to take any legislative steps as regards racial discrimination. I should like to reiterate that there is no more racial discrimination in Tanganyika than one finds in any normal country in the world. The Government's policy of welding public opinion against racial issues and racial discrimination is proving most successful.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): What I meant was that the Council had made such a recommendation last year and, therefore, I wanted to know the reaction of the Administration to this recommendation.

According to the information of the Administering Authority, there are 218,000 workers labouring, to a large extent, on the farms of non-European owners. Are the majority of these farms run by non-indigenous inhabitants? Are these farms on lands which were alienated from the indigenous population or were left over from the previous administrators? In other words, does this figure of 218,000 include those who are not working on African farms?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that this figure of 218,000 includes all workers on agricultural farms or agricultural gardens, or whatever it may be. The great majority, of course, are the big sisal estates on which large labour forces are required. They are owned by Europeans and Asians. But the African owners of cotton and coffee farms also employ Africans to pick their crops. It is not correct to say that these sisal estates were alienated from the African population. When sisal was first introduced -- I think that it came from South America -- it was found to be a crop which could thrive in these arid plains where nothing else would thrive. They were unpopulated areas, and these companies came in, and also individuals who, at great risk, went in for the enterprise of planting sisal.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My last question concerns the position with regard to corporal punishment. The special representative has already replied to questions on this subject, but I should like to know whether the Administering Authority proposes to abolish corporal punishment shortly and whether legislation has already been prepared to that effect. The special representative has explained the policy of the Administering Authority and, of course, that policy is well-known, but I should like to know what are the concrete consequences of that policy. Is a bill being prepared to abolish corporal punishment?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): No bill to abolish corporal punishment is being prepared at present, but, as has been frequently stated here, the policy of the Government is to bring public opinion round to accepting the total abolition of corporal punishment by order of the Courts. Of course, it cannot be imposed otherwise.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to be clear on this. The special representative has said that the population has already expressed its views. Is it intended to consult the population? Will there be what has now become a fashionable institution, a plebiscite or something of that sort? I understand that the population must express its view. How will it do so?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In Tanganyika, there is complete freedom of expression by all the people in the Territory, and the inhabitants make their views known. It is easy for the Government to ascertain the views of the inhabitants on any subject without a plebiscite. Apart from the fact that they now have thirty representative members who have made it their business to ascertain the views of the people in their areas through the district councils and native authorities and so on, members of the public make their views known to the Government and do not hesitate to do so, even when those views are opposed to the Government.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Are we to understand that to mean that the Administration will ascertain the views of the inhabitants through their elected representatives and the regional councils? Will that be done shortly or are we to understand from the special representative that there is merely this opportunity to ascertain the opinion of the population. Does the Administration propose to ascertain this opinion through the regional and district councils and the thirty elected representatives?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): This subject was dealt with specifically two or three years ago, when a committee went round the Territory ascertaining the views of the people. But, in an issue of this kind, it is not necessary in Tanganyika for the Government to decide that it will ascertain the views of the people. We are receiving the views of the people on all subjects -- particularly on subjects which interest the people and affect them intimately. The inhabitants do not hesitate to tell the Government exactly what they think and what they want the Government to know, and we are receiving this information from day to day and week to week. There is no need to hold a special plebiscite or to conduct a special campaign to ascertain the views of the people.

Mr. TORNETTA (Italy) (interpretation from French): I have one question only in connexion with the statistics concerning manpower. We read in the report that there are approximately 400,000 salaried workers in the Territory, and the geographical distribution of these workers is given in the appendix on page 204. What is the view of the special representative regarding the degree of de-tribalization of these indigenous workers. Are they mainly temporary workers who work for a few years and then go back and become reintegrated into their tribes, or does the habit of working for a wage encourage the workers to abandon their tribal habits and life and settle outside the boundaries of their tribes?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): There is no one answer to that question, because the answer varies according to the circumstances and the locality where the inhabitants go to obtain employment. There is a very excellent movement by the employers to try and build up a static labour force. The employers give the workers houses and gardens to cultivate, and the labour force lives on the estate or at the place of work. The Government is doing all it can to encourage that movement. In these cases, of course, the people will break away from their tribe, but not necessarily from their tribal traditions and customs. The Government certainly does not wish the workers to give up any of the good customs, like self-help or community work, which they may have in their tribes. It is a good thing that such customs should be retained.

In other cases, of course, the work is only temporary, and the inhabitants go to an area to work, probably leaving their wives and families behind them on their tribal land. In these cases the workers return and settle down again. They have no intention of taking up paid employment as a livelihood, but perhaps they like a change for a few years and it is also perhaps an adventure for them to go off to work in a strange place among strange people. They like it, and they earn a certain amount of money, and then they return and settle down as farmers in the areas in which the tribes live.

The Africans who settle in the towns are inclined to break away completely from their tribe. The Africans going to the towns constitute a problem which the Government is now considering very carefully.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): My first question relates to the chapter in the annual report concerning the status of women. I should like to say here that it is necessary to emphasize the important contribution which women can make to the development of the family and in sharing the responsibility for the advancement of the country towards the objectives of the Charter. In order to give African women experience in community development, it is necessary that they be given opportunities to participate in the various women's organizations in the Territory. In this regard, I should like to know the number of African women's organizations in the Territory and the activities in which they engage. Are African women admitted to non-African women's organizations?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEN (Special representative): The Government is of course in entire agreement as to the importance of developing this status and bringing in the African women in Tanganyika. It entirely agrees that it is essential that they should be educated and given freedom and brought up to the quality of man, but it is an exceedingly difficult problem because we have met and still are meeting with very strong opposition from some of the men folk of the tribe who do not approve of this change in the status of women. The main organization on a territory-wide basis, what one might call a central organization, is the Tanganyika Council of Women. Among its members are women of all the races. The President is Lady Twining, the Governor's wife. Under her there are European, Asian and African women actively taking part in this Council of Women.

It has branches throughout the Territory and in a rather loose form it also has a series of women's clubs in various places, which it will not recognize as a branch until they reach a certain level of organization and a certain standard. But it is extending its activities. That is the only territory-wide body of women of the type which the representative of Burma has in mind. Of course we have the Red Cross and the Girl Guides, which again is territorial-wide, but that is in a specialized field of women's activity. However, they are very efficient and well-organized organizations embracing women, and of course there is the Red Cross for men, and they are of all races and doing excellent work.

The Red Cross has built hostels to which African women can come, and so has the Tanganyika Council of Women. When they come down to Dar es Salaam the girls can stay in a place with nice surroundings and in proper circumstances.

In districts, in various places, the Social Welfare Department has organized women's clubs. It has been particularly successful in conjunction with the adult literacy campaign in the Pare mountains, in which UNESCO is interested, and in Bukoba where there was a very serious problem, as some members of the Council know, in regard to women and the way women were being treated by their men folk. But the women's clubs there have, I think, succeeded and when the

(Mr. Grattan-Bellew, Special representative)

Visiting Mission was in Tanganyika, they attended a meeting of the Women's Club in Bukoba, and I think I am right in saying that they were very favourably impressed indeed with what they saw was going on to enlighten the women and educate them so that they could play their part.

The Government is doing what it can to encourage the election of women to District Councils and bodies of that kind, and in one or two District Councils African women have been selected. Of course, to give a lead in the whole of this campaign to promote the development of women, the Governor himself appointed three women to the Legislative Council.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I would like to ask the special representative to be more specific on this. I think that the special representative failed to answer my last question whether African women were admitted to non-African women's organizations. I have the European organizations in mind.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that there is only one European women's organization which is called the Women's Service League, and that is confined only to European women. There are other Asian associations of women where it is the same.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I asked this question since it is essential and important for African women to be brought into mutual contact and understanding with the non-African or European communities. I thank the special representative for his answer. My next question deals with this chapter on the status of women. I find from the annual report of the Administration that the opportunities given to African women to enter Government service and other employment are still very few. My delegation regrets to note in appendix II of the annual report, dealing with administrative structure of government, that there is not a single woman even in the middle cadre of the government service. I have not been able to ascertain whether there are women holding posts even above the level of teacher in the Territory. The annual report, in appendix II, page 123, under

(U Paw Htin, Burma)

African education, shows the figure of 2,035 African teachers. I wonder whether this number also includes African women.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not know whether I made myself clear in the last answer. There may be one association which confines its membership to European women, but not its activities. It goes out of its way to assist and promote the position of all women. There are of course the other associations which allow membership to all races and the African woman is brought into contact, as much as possible, with the Asian and European women.

As regards women in the Government service, there are a substantial number of African women teachers. There are not nearly enough, I know, and we want many more. With regard to the teacher training centres, if my recollection is correct, I did mention a figure in my opening statement of some 520 women who are undergoing training now as grade one and grade two teachers. There are also African women who have qualified as nurses and mid-wives. But that is as high as the African woman has gone so far. Of course it is by no means as high as we hope they will go. The representative of Burma must realize the difficulty in Africa as regards educating women. It has been a most difficult task and one which the Government has been fighting now for some years. We are meeting with a large measure of success, and the education of women, as the statistics show, is playing a very important part in the educational policy of the Territory.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I appreciate what the special representative has said with regard to women in public service and from the statement of the special representative I note that the Administration is finding difficulty in educating women to hold responsible posts. But I hope the Administration will give more encouragement and will contemplate appointing more women to higher cadres of the service.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti): In paragraph 312 of the report, the Administering Authority mentions that women had materially influenced agricultural development in Tanganyika. I should like to have a few comments on the subject. We know that women are often the cornerstone of the economy in many African countries. Would the special representative tell us how it is that women were able to influence agricultural development in Tanganyika?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In Tanganyika, as regards the African in the small holdings and the little gardens, women do really work in agriculture in most of the tribes. There is no doubt that at the moment they play a very important part and have great influence over their menfolk in agricultural matters. As they become educated, as they start to desire other things which they cannot obtain on a subsistence economy, they will of course bring about a change in those agricultural conditions, and they will not be content to wield the hoe and to do the hard work on the farm.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti): I am not sure that the special representative covered the point completely. How was the woman in Tanganyika able to promote the evolution of agriculture in the Territory? The special representative tells us that the African woman in Tanganyika is becoming more and more educated. As a consequence, she would no longer be willing to carry out the heavy manual labour to which she was accustomed in the past. But there is a sentence in this paragraph which says that the women have materially promoted the agricultural development of this Territory. That is the point which I should like the special representative to elucidate, if he could.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I have now had the advantage of perusing the paragraph in more detail, and I think I can see the point.

In Tanganyika, although up to recent times women may have had no say in the councils of the men, as in other countries before women received the right to vote, they had great power in the home and could influence the menfolk enormously.

Once the women get over certain basic difficulties in the way of adapting themselves to the idea of changed conditions, and the men accept that idea, then when the women exert an effort to make a change they can have great effect.

(Mr. Grattan-Bellew, Special representative)

This paragraph is, I think, basically concerned with the adult literacy campaigns which have been started in various parts of the country and, on the whole, have proved most successful. Very often, in some places it is the women who have shown a great desire to take advantage of the literacy campaigns and to qualify as literate persons.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): I have a few questions to ask. One of them relates to racial discrimination, which has already been referred to by my colleague from the Soviet Union. If I remember rightly, the special representative has said that it exists no more than in many other countries. Still the forms of discrimination may vary from country to country. Would the special representative state in what forms it still persists in Tanganyika? Of course, I know that lately it has been eliminated in hospitals.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Even in hospitals, although the grading has only just been changed, racial discrimination in effect had disappeared at a prior time. The old grading had been kept after the allocation of beds by race ceased. The actual changing of the words in the report was something that should have been done before.

I do not want to deal with the question of education because, in the Government's submission, that is not a question of racial discrimination; it is a question of the necessity of having the schools organized by races at present. Apart from that, racial discrimination does not exist.

When I say that there is no more racial discrimination in Tanganyika than in any other country, what I mean is that we do not get any more isolated incidents of racial discrimination between two members of the public than occurs in any other country. There is certain racial discrimination in favour of Africans in our legislation, but I assume that that is not the sort of thing to which the representative is referring.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): I wanted to know whether racial discrimination exists, for instance, in hotels, railways and in any other social services.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In railways and buses, there is no racial discrimination. There are the normal classes, and you pay more for the higher class than you do for the lower. But there is no discrimination.

As regards hotels, there is no discrimination. In the past, however -- and I emphasize the word "past" -- there have been incidents such as I have mentioned before of the colour bar or racial discrimination. I hope I am right in saying that that is all in the past now. There have been very few since I have been in Tanganyika. When they do occur, the Government always asserts its influence to make sure that they will not occur again.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): The special representative has said with regard to schools that it may be necessary to have segregation on a racial basis. Might I bring to his notice that the Council has previously urged the Administering Authority progressively to establish inter-racial schools? I do not know whether steps are being taken. I would be obliged to the special representative if he would throw some light on that.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think it has also been stated that the Administering Authority agrees that the aim must be to have no racial differences in the schools, and that the combining of the schools should start from the higher grades downward. But it is also stated that, for the time being, in the present state of development and also because of the financial structure of the educational system, that is not possible or desirable in the interests of the school children.

(Mr. Grattan-Bellew, Special representative)

It is considered undesirable that young children should be taught in a language other than their mother tongue or in circumstances which are vastly different from their homes and cultural backgrounds. They should keep those two things together.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): I do not know whether I am to understand from what the special representative has said that it is only because the African children are to be taught in their language that they ought to have separate schools. While one can appreciate that, I should like to know what the position is in schools where English is the medium of instruction. Would there be any objection to having common schools for all people of all races when the medium is the same?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): There is no objection because of difference of race. The objection is the difference of culture and the difference of the home backgrounds and also the difference of the financial structure of the schools. There is a somewhat complicated financial structure in the educational system. The fact is that while African education is paid for out of general revenue, European education is almost entirely paid for by the Europeans by means of fees and special taxes. The Asian community pays to a large extent by means of fees and special taxes.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): While the difficulty pointed out by the special representative is there, unless something is done to start somewhere I do not know how there can ever be any progress made in the intermixing of the races at the school level. Perhaps it is a matter to which the Administering Authority will give more careful attention in the future.

There are only one or two more questions I should like to ask. One relates to paragraph 531 concerning "Discrimination in Employment". This paragraph states:

"Such differences as at present exist in regard to opportunities for and conditions of employment are due to differing standards of education, experience and personal qualifications ..."

(Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, India)

In the case where two persons are doing the same job, assuming that the qualifications are equal, I should like to know whether there are any differences as regards the remuneration paid if a person belongs to an African or a non-African race.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): The only difference is what is known as inducement pay which is really only another word for expatriation pay. This is paid where it is necessary to attract people from outside. We have to do this in order to attract these people from the outside, and of course it is in accordance with the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council that we should have the same basic salaries. Where it is necessary we have expatriation or inducement pay when we have to recruit from the outside.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): My next question relates to paragraph 323 on "Compulsory Labour". I find from the report that this is being resorted to "when the need arises for short periods on certain essential services or in cases of emergency". Could the special representative state the special circumstances in Tanganyika which have made this kind of provision necessary?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): On page 201 in the Appendices, there is set out in detail the amount of compulsory labour which has been exacted. It comes under three categories. First of all, there is Portage. That is essential in certain areas of the Territory. Compulsory portage very often is a question not of portage or of carrying people's goods, but of carrying tax money that has been collected. A great deal of portage is of that nature. The other two are Minor Public Works and Tax Defaulters. The position has of course been changed now by the new employment ordinance which is strictly in accordance with the international convention to which the Administering Authority has subscribed on behalf of Tanganyika. It is now governed by that ordinance in accordance with the international convention.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): I notice that the minimum wage in Government employment has been doubled. I should like to know from the special representative whether there has been any proportionate increase in the wages of workers in employment outside Government in the Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I shall express my personal view here because I do not have definite information on this matter. I think there has been an increase. From past experience I think there is no doubt that as a result of Government wages being increased, wages in other employment will in due course be increased accordingly.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): My last question is really an explanatory one. I should like to draw the attention of the special representative to Appendix I on page 116 of the report. The category referred to on the third line from the bottom of that table is "Retired or not gainfully employed". I would be much obliged if the special representative would tell us exactly what is meant by that expression of "not gainfully employed" in the context.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that that covers people who are pensioners or people who have private incomes; it also covers dependents of immigrants, I presume. I do not think they are included anywhere else in the table. Very often, when a new immigrant comes, he comes with his wife and several children, who naturally have to be admitted with him in order not to split the family.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): I have one question in connexion with paragraph 551 of the report which states:

"No detailed surveys of the standards or costs of living have been undertaken during the year under review, but the systematic collection of price data has continued and records of price fluctuations have been kept."

(Mr. Dorsinville, Haiti)

The Council has already recommended that a detailed study of the standard of living be made and that the report should include family budgets to see what the family situation is. However, this comment of the Administering Authority seems to recur in every report. We should like to ask the special representative whether the Administration does not propose ever to do more than what is being done now: merely to list the prices and their fluctuations, whether it would not be prepared to consider giving satisfaction to the recommendation of the Council regarding the submission of certain sample family budgets.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): In my experience, I have found that sample family budgets can be exceedingly misleading if one is not careful. However, I will note what the representative of Haiti has said, and it will be given careful consideration. It will not be contained in the report of next year because I am afraid it is too late for that; it will not be in the report for 1955 because it would be too late to include it there. It will have to wait until the report in 1956.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I thank the special representative, and I am sure that the Council will note this with satisfaction.

Paragraph 412 of the annual report states that the African Urban Housing Loan Fund, which was established in 1953, was prepared to make loans. What are the difficulties that are being encountered at this point in receiving bids on housing loans?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not think that any difficulties have been encountered as regards the granting of loans from the new African Urban Housing Loan Fund. It got off to a rather slow start because it is operated by a committee of officials and unofficials, and it is taking rather longer than we would like to get started. But I hope now that within a very short time whatever amount Government can put into this Fund -- no ceiling has been fixed for it as yet -- will be put in and will be utilized.

Government attaches great importance to the question of African housing. In fact, we hope to establish this year a £2 million housing corporation to provide African housing. That will be a very large housing enterprise.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): My first question relates to an answer which the special representative gave to another member of the Council in relation to the question of penal sanctions. If I understood him correctly, he indicated that penal sanctions would only be applicable in circumstances where there was an element of fraud, where an employee took an advance and absconded before the amount of the advance had been worked out. My interpretation of that answer is -- and I should be glad to know whether the special representative concurs -- that in effect there is no longer any penal sanction for the civil element in breach of a labour contract, and that what he has described as the remaining penal sanction for breach of labour contract is in effect a penal sanction for a penal offence.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that is really a fair way of putting it. The only sanction now in any way connected with breach of contract of service is when there is a criminal element or a criminal intent in that breach. I would add that the alternative would be that employers would not advance wages, and that would not always be in the interests of the African employee.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): We have noted the statement of the Administering Authority in relation to discrimination to the effect that there is no longer any legal discrimination in the Territory, except that in favour of the indigenous inhabitants, and that the policy of the Administering Authority is to combat discrimination in all its forms. We are interested in this reference to discrimination in favour of the indigenous inhabitants and, in a general way, we think that we have a fair idea of what is referred to here. However, could the special representative specify the type of discrimination which is referred to as discrimination in favour of the indigenous inhabitants.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I shall not pretend that I can detail everything; I shall probably forget minor matters. However, as regards education, the European and the Asian must pay a special education tax. They must pay what might be called economic or commercial fees and boarding fees, whereas the African pays no special tax and, where he does pay, it is purely a nominal fee.

We have a system of trades licensing -- this has nothing to do with industrial licensing -- which is largely a matter of taxation and of keeping a certain control over traders. When the African trades in rural areas, he pays a very much lower fee than anyone else.

There are provisions that were designed for the benefit of the African in order, if I may put it this way, to protect him from himself. Some of these are undoubtedly still desirable, although some may feel that while some of these were desirable in the past the time has come to relax them. The ones which I think are still desirable are those which control the disposal by an African of his land, whether it is freehold or leasehold. Under native law and custom there are other controls. There he cannot dispose of freehold or leasehold land without the consent of the Governor. The consent of the Governor is invariably given when it is an ordinary straight transaction and when there is no reason to withhold it in order to protect the African from his own foolishness. There is a similar provision in connexion with the granting of credit to an African, a provision which some people now feel should be abolished because we have reached that stage of development where there should be no such restriction, even though it may mean that some Africans are going

(Mr. Grattan-Bellew,
Special representative)

to ruin themselves. People of other races also ruin themselves sometimes and the time may have come to relax that type of provision.

Educational advancement

Mr. LEMUS-DIMAS (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Is there a free education system in the Territory of Tanganyika? If there is not, is it planned to establish such a free system of education or to extend the existing system?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): There is not a free system of education in Tanganyika. As regards the Africans -- and I take it that it is the Africans in whom the representative of Guatemala is interested -- small fees, in many cases they are nominal, are charged now in all Government schools, which brings Government schools into line with missionary and voluntary agency schools. But there is a system that works exceedingly well: in cases where the parents are in fact unable to meet these small fees, they are exempted. In cases where the school is a native authority school or is run by missionaries, the Government makes up the amount of the fee or a substantial part of it -- I cannot recall whether it is the whole fee or a substantial part. The Education Department has on many occasions categorically stated that no African child should be deprived of education only by reason of the fact that the African parents could not afford the required nominal fee.

Mr. LEMUS-DIMAS (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I have another point referring to the documentation presented by the Administration. It seems that education is largely given by missionary schools. Do you plan in any way to enlarge the part played by the Administration in providing education?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): Of course, the missionary societies play an enormous part in education and receive very substantial grants from the Government toward the cost. I think that at present, when the schools are approved -- and they are all approved, I believe -- all of the cost of the teaching staff is paid by the central Government.

Under the Government education plan, which was completed this year, Government schools have been enormously expanded, particularly the primary schools and the teacher-training centres, and, under the plan that is now being prepared, there will no doubt be a further expansion of the Government schools. In due course, there will be more institutes of higher education -- I have mentioned some of them already -- for giving technical education and commercial education; and, beyond that, there will be some kind of institute of higher education for the whole Territory.

Mr. LEMUS-DIMAS (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to know whether studies have been made to determine the possibility of establishing in the Territory an educational institution of university level.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): A committee came out to Tanganyika last year, under the chairmanship of Sir Carl Saunders. I think that the committee's report has probably been delivered to the Government, although it had not been when I left the Territory and I have not seen it. I do not know what recommendations they will make for institutes of higher education in Tanganyika. But, in the meantime, independently of that, we have started this trust fund for the establishment of an institute or institutes of higher education, into which the Government has paid just over £700,000 from the money obtained from the disposal of enemy property. It is hoped that that fund will be built up not only by payments by the Government but also by payments on the part of some of the generous immigrants in Tanganyika who may contribute substantially to the fund.

Mr. LEMUS-DIMAS (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Is there in the Territory a system of primary education?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Yes, there is a system of primary education. But I do not want to cause confusion. We have divided our schools into three types: primary schools, middle schools and secondary schools. I think that what the representative of Guatemala is probably referring to is all those three schools, taken together -- primary education as opposed to post-secondary education or higher education.

Mr. LEMUS-DIMAS (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I asked whether there is in the Territory a system of basic education as understood by UNESCO -- called fundamental, in Spanish. Is there such basic education?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think there is such education. Admittedly, as regards the Government and the missionary schools, it is not sufficiently expanded at the moment to cover every child in the Territory. But almost all of those who are not covered by the Government schools or the missionary schools are in fact covered by what we have called, here and elsewhere, the bush schools -- about 5,000 bush schools -- and the Government, under the recent legislation, is now bringing those bush schools under control with a view to raising their standards.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I should like to revert to a question asked by the representative of India this afternoon in connexion with separate schools or common schools for the three races in the Territory. I have listened with care to the special representative and I have read the report of the Administering Authority, and I sympathize with the difficulties which have been encountered in the primary-level and perhaps in the middle-level education. Nevertheless, would it not be possible and perhaps feasible to initiate a pilot project in a city like Dar es Salaam, where a school could be started as an experiment in order to see whether it does not work with the three races together? I should like to have the reaction of the special representative to this suggestion.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I appreciate the spirit in which the suggestion is made. But there are difficulties in addition to those which I have mentioned.

First, the African secondary schools in a place like Dar es Salaam would invariably be day schools. But, because the climate on the coast is not good for non-indigenous children of that age, European children, when they reach the level of secondary education, would always be sent out to the higher ground, to a boarding school, to get them away from the coast. That is one difficulty.

Secondly, there is the matter of differences in the cultural background. I think the representative of Syria will appreciate that difficulty.

Thirdly, of course, there is the financial difficulty.

In Dar es Salaam, there is, of course, a missionary school which has people of all races -- one or two Europeans, a few Indians, a good many Goans and a certain number of Africans. I am not quite sure whether it can really be said to be up to what we call secondary school standards.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I was very interested to learn of this school, which is certainly a pioneer in this field. I am not going to press the point any further but, if it is possible, I should like to have some information on the school next year from the special representative, as to how it is working and at what level it is operating. At any rate, it is the belief of my delegation that some kind of experiment could be initiated, and if this mission school has so far not failed -- I would not say succeeded, but not failed -- I think the Government can also initiate some experiment.

My next question is this: What role does the Swahili language play in the Territory? Is it to be considered that this is the official language of the Africans, or is English considered to be the official language? Are there any difficulties met with in the teaching of Swahili?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In so far as the Territory can be said to have an official language, English is of course that official language. As regards Africans, however, and their business with the Government and the courts, and so forth, Swahili is the Territory's lingua franca. There are certain tribes the members of which can only just make themselves understood in Swahili, because it is a foreign language to everyone in the Territory except the persons living on the coastal belt.

As regards teaching, there is no difficulty in teaching Swahili because we have many African teachers, and all the British teachers -- like all Government servants -- must learn Swahili well. As a medium for teaching, of course, Swahili is not a good language. I do not think it would be possible in the higher grades of education to teach in Swahili.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I should like to have some further clarification in this connexion. In the African primary schools, are English and Swahili taught simultaneously?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Speaking from recollection, I would say that for four years the pupils are taught in Swahili. When they go to the middle schools, after those first four years, they start being taught in English. The curriculum for the primary schools is set out on page 86 of the annual report.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): In paragraph 136 of the Secretariat's outline of conditions, reference is made to the Fare Community Development Scheme, an associated UNESCO project. The document states that:

"the mass literacy campaign itself had virtually come to an end and more attention was being paid to many aspects of community development..."

(Conference Room Paper No. 2, paragraph 136)

(Mr. Asha, Syria)

I should like to ask the special representative two questions on this point. First, why has the literacy campaign been abandoned? Secondly, are the two projects -- the Pare Community Development Scheme and the literacy campaign -- incompatible?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The literacy campaign has not really been abandoned; it has come to an end. What has happened is this: Those responsible have come to the conclusion that everyone with a desire or a will to take advantage of the literacy campaign -- and there are a great many persons in that category -- has done so. It was felt that there was no use continuing the literacy campaign because there would not be enough persons still wishing to become literate. The next step -- and it is not a competitive step, as it were, but really a development of the literacy campaign -- has therefore been taken. Having given this knowledge of how to read and write, we wish to maintain it and interest the people in it through other community projects, particularly in the Pare Mountain area, where there are these steep mountain sides; we wish to interest the people there in the conservation of the natural resources of the land, the building of roads, and so forth. We are having some success.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): The Administering Authority reports to the Council that the average age for entering school in the Territory is eight years. Could the special representative tell us why the age was put at eight years instead of five or six? What are some of the inherent reasons why African children must wait until they are eight years of age before going to school?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am afraid that I must admit that I do not know the answer to that question. It is a matter which I have never considered, although I am sure that there must be some excellent reason for the present position. The annual report, I believe, states that from six to ten years is the normal age for entering school, and that eight years of age is the average. I shall make a note of the question. Perhaps the UNESCO representative here has the information requested.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): Perhaps the UNESCO representative could tell us whether UNESCO has any information on this matter. If it does not, I should be grateful if the special representative could at some time give us more detailed information. If he has no objections, I shall probably suggest that the Council should recommend that the question be reviewed. It seems to me that children should be required to enter school at a younger age than eight years.

Mr. ARNALDO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): I regret to say that we do not have this information available here. As the Council will note, the observations of UNESCO are based on the Administering Authorities' annual report. We have not had any first-hand information on actual conditions in the Territory, except through certain special reports given to UNESCO, for example in the case of the Pare Community Development Scheme, to which the representative of Syria has just referred and on which we do have an excellent report.

As I have said, I do not have available in my office here the information requested by the representative of Syria. As the special representative has stated, this question might well be taken into account in the Administering Authority's next report.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): My final question relates to the dissemination of information on the United Nations. I should like to know to what extent such information has been disseminated in the Territory and what interest the African inhabitants have demonstrated in it.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The Department of Public Information of the United Nations sends us reports of the Trusteeship Council and other documents and consults with us, both while the special representative is here in New York and in correspondence, regarding the best form of literature for distribution in East Africa.

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Special representative).

The representative of Syria will realize that many documents which we here may find of interest are quite unsuitable, when translated into Swahili or even distributed in the original form, for the African population in Tanganyika; those people would not understand the documents and would not be able to comprehend their contents. We have sent the Department of Public Information examples of the kind of documents which are easy to translate into Swahili. On one occasion we demonstrated the point by translating a letter which that Department sent us into Swahili and then retranslating it into English, so that the Department might see what kind of English was necessary to make translation useful.

These documents which we receive are, of course, available in the libraries of the Territory. Some documents which are suitable for the purpose are distributed in the schools by the Education Department. In addition, the newspapers carry news about the United Nations, and the broadcasting services broadcast such news.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I was not really referring to the documents of the Council, although it goes without saying, of course, that those will be available to all the people in the Territory. My question related to the information and material which the Department of Public Information has on hand for distribution in Trust Territories, and I am sure that the Under-Secretary, who was in charge of that department, could tell us a great deal about the material it had, and particularly that in the Swahili language, because every time he came to defend his budget he used to refer to those matters.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): I note from the Administering Authority's report, as well as from the report of the Visiting Mission and the observations of UNESCO, that the ten-year plan has achieved some remarkable results in the educational field. In his opening statement the special representative told us that:

"At the beginning of this year there were 314,000 children in the primary schools -- that is, 4,000 more than the target set by the ten-year plan --". (T/PV.670, pp. 88-90)

This seems to my delegation to be quite a clear example of the usefulness of intermediate target dates in the educational field as one step towards self-government, and I notice that the emphasis of that first ten-year plan was on primary education. I am wondering whether it is too early for the special representative to tell the Council whether, in the plan now being prepared, it has been decided that the main emphasis should be on middle schools and vocational education, for example, or again on primary education, or, perhaps, on both simultaneously. Is there any information which he is in a position to give the Council on this point now?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Of course I cannot state definitely what the new five-year plan for education will contain, but from what I have heard it seems to me that it is likely that the emphasis will be on expansion of the middle schools and on improving the quality of education throughout all the schools. Looking at what has been accomplished under the present ten-year plan, my personal view is that the lesson to be learned from it is that what is needed now is expansion of the middle schools and -- very important and far from easy to accomplish -- a raising of the standard of

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Special representative)

education generally in all schools. With regard to vocational training, that is, of course, something which we have planned and have now started to fulfil. I think that when the Funde trade school is completed and ready to take its full 500 pupils, together with the Moshi school with 600 and the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute which, one way and another, will take up to something like 1,500, that will probably consume more than the output of the schools in the field of that type of vocational training.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): Could the special representative clarify for me a point relating to the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute which he just mentioned? Do I understand that this institute would prepare students at a lower level who might go on to finish their technical training at the Royal Technical College in Kenya, or is there some possibility that the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute might itself in the future rise to the stature, or something like the stature or level of the Royal Technical College in Kenya?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The plan at present is that the main departments of the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute shall be engineering, building, commerce, academic studies, social studies and domestic science. The intention at the moment is that those who are qualified and who desire to do so should go on to the Royal Technical College at Nairobi. I think it is too soon to say whether in due course we shall have an institute in Tanganyika similar to the Royal Technical College, but it certainly would be absolutely premature at the present time because we could not find sufficient students for such an establishment.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): I thank the special representative. I can see that the problem of obtaining not only enough students but even a faculty for too many university colleges at once is a very real one. I wonder if the special representative can tell me whether the Tanganyika Government intends at the present time to provide scholarships for Tanganyikan students at the very beginning, this coming year, at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that the plan is for the Government to provide fellowships to the Royal Technical College in the same way as it does at present in the case of Makerere College.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): I had one other question, but I believe that it was adequately answered by the special representative in response to a question from the representative of Guatemala. I shall, therefore, merely thank the special representative for his replies.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): The special representative referred just now to the trust fund and also to a committee which had been constituted -- to go into the question of educational establishments, I presume. What I should like to know is whether their objects approximate to the establishment of an institution of university status referred to by the Council, I believe, in one of its resolutions.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): What the recommendation of this committee will be I do not know, and that is one reason why, when we introduced this legislation to establish a trust fund, we used that rather more general expression "an institute of higher education". This was partly because we did not know what the recommendation would be, and until we see the committee's report we cannot, quite obviously, frame a policy. We must consider the report of the committee, particularly since it is made up of men who are highly qualified to express an opinion on a matter of this kind. They have made a study of this question of instituting and starting university colleges and various university institutes not only in Africa but also in other parts of the world.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): I note from page 17 of the observations of UNESCO (T/1223) that, compared to 1953 and 1952, a larger amount is being spent on African education -- nearly 76 per cent of the available public funds. At the same time, UNESCO remarks that, in view of the proportion of the population that is African, it may be felt desirable that a still higher proportion of funds -- that is, more than 76 per cent -- should be spent on African education. I should like to know what is the present trend as far as that is concerned.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The trend for many years has been for the amount spent on African education to increase year by year. I have no doubt that it has increased for 1955, and that when the budget for 1956-1957 is considered in April it will increase still further. With respect to UNESCO, I think that the percentage of the total budget that is now being spent on African education will be found to be a very normal one. It is not a low percentage by any means.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): My last question also refers to an observation by UNESCO on page 20 of T/1223. It points out the rather intriguing fact that in 1954 there were fewer technical students than in 1950, but proceeds to remark that this is, presumably, due to lack of planned extension of premises, equipment and staff. If there was a lack of planned extension, one could perhaps understand that there would be no increase in the number of students, but lack of planned extension should not lead to a reduction in the number of students. I would be obliged if the special representative would throw some light on that.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The difficulty arose, I think, in the case of the Ifunda Trade School, and that is where the figures for vocational training show the decrease. It is partly due to the lack of planned premises and staff, and partly to a setback that the scheme had after the first students had passed through the school and gone into industry as apprentices in training. Difficulties arose then largely, I think, because of a misunderstanding by the students as to what their position was and what their duties were. Undoubtedly, that caused a setback in regard to students entering the school. That has now been sorted out and everyone understands his relative position, and I think that the apprenticeship scheme, following on from Ifunda, is working satisfactorily. As I said in my opening statement, of course, the intake into the school has gone up again with the 200 students who went in in January of this year.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): Am I to understand that the number now approximates what it was in 1950, or is it still below that figure? The report of UNESCO refers to the figures for 1950 and 1954 and states that in 1954 there were fewer students than in 1950.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Yes, I think that the numbers have now gone up again, and I believe that the number for 1953 is approximately the same.

Mr. RAGHU RAMAIAH (India): It is not clear to me whether the figure approximates that for 1950.

Mr. GRATIAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It is greater, in my opinion. I have not added it up, but I think that it is considerably greatly than the figure for 1950.

The meeting was suspended at 3.55 p.m. and resumed at 4.45 p.m.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I have just one question on educational advancement. In paragraph 458 on page 89 of the annual report it is stated that during 1954 forty-one scholarships to Makerere College in Uganda were awarded, and that five scholarships to Indian universities, offered by the Indian Government, were awarded. Can the special representative tell me whether any English Universities have offered scholarships for African students?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (United Kingdom): So far as I know, no English university has offered scholarships, because where students reach a standard which would enable them to be accepted by an English university, and when they can be placed there, funds are provided by the Tanganyikan Government.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): When Burma was under British rule, students graduating from the Burmese University were usually offered scholarships in an English university. Does the Administering Authority contemplate plans to offer such scholarships to Tanganyikan students? The policy followed by the British Government with regard to Burma was to give Burmese students an education in England, after which they served in the various branches of the Administration alongside the British administrators. This policy was also adopted by the Dutch in Indonesia.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): The position with regard to the English universities is that they publish a list of scholarships and so on which are competitive. If any students in Tanganyika saw fit to take such an examination, and succeeded, he would obtain a scholarship. So far as I know, in all the cases of Tanganyikan Africans going to English universities, their fees and costs have been borne by the Tanganyika Government. Of course, the idea is that they should obtain degrees in whatever subject they take and then return to Tanganyika and enter the Government service. Of course, we cannot force them to do so. Even if we make them sign a document stating that they will enter the Government service and serve for a certain period, as we

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have done recently, we cannot do anything about it if they break their undertaking. The first African district officer to be appointed is a man who went to a English university and obtained his degree there.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I should like to pursue this point further. I note that the Makerere College is affiliated with a university in England. I wonder whether the graduates of Makerere College could be sent to an English university. In saying this, I am not trying to point out that Makerere College in Uganda is of a lower standard than any of the English universities.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In some subjects, Makerere College is still of a lower standard than an English university, and a diploma from Makerere College in respect of such subjects would not be acceptable in England as a university degree. In other subjects, Makerere College is of the same standard. For example, a medical degree from Makerere College is now accepted as a university degree in medicine. The Africans who obtain it are registered as medical practitioners.

A certain number of Africans have gone to Makerere College and then to an English university. The case I have quoted of the African district officer is a case in point. He was educated up to secondary standard in Tanganyika. He then went to Makerere College and took a course there -- probably an arts course -- and then went on to an English university where he obtained a university degree. He returned to Tanganyika and was appointed a district officer.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I feel that the Administering Authority should adopt a plan to enable African graduates to do post-graduate work in English universities.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My first question relates to a question asked by the Syrian representative. It will be recalled that he asked about the possibility of establishing in Dar es Salaam a school where Africans, Asians and Europeans could be educated together. Among the factors listed by the special representative in his reply was the difference in the cultural levels of African, Asian and European children. This causes me certain misgivings.

(Mr. Grubyakov, USSR)

After all, the cultural level of children presumably is formed by the very process of educating them. In numerous countries there have been quite a few cases where children from illiterate families of workers or peasants have become famous writers, scientists or political leaders. Consequently, this reference to the difference in cultural levels applied to children is not clear to my delegation. Is this a weighty enough reason to militate against the establishment of a mixed school where children of different national origins can obtain their education together?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): I think it is a very weighty consideration. One of the difficulties in the case of African education is that the child in its tender years in the home receives virtually no education at all as compared to the Asian and European children, and will not until we educate the mothers. Until we have educated mothers bringing up children, the children will not get any of that home education. The whole culture and the whole tradition behind the African family is different from that behind the Asian and European families.

That is an important consideration, but a more important consideration is the question of language. Some educationalists -- I am not one -- who have studied this, and who are in a better position to speak about it than I am, have said that in the early years of education, even though one might succeed in educating a child in a language which is not the mother tongue, by doing so too severe a strain is put on the child's brain. Therefore, it is very important in the early stages of education to educate the child in its mother tongue.

It is the policy of the Government eventually to have one school system, but our policy is that when we can do that, when we can get over the difficulties, it should start from the top and that at the moment primary education should not be touched. At present, I think that would definitely be to the prejudice and disadvantage of the African child.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It goes without saying that language as a foundation is of importance. However, the ways of life and the cultural background of children of pre-school age is not, I think, a weighty reason. If this were to be considered a very important reason, then we could never get anywhere from the educational point of view. This may perhaps not be a factor at all, but merely the result of some prejudices.

My next question relates to secondary education. The annual report contains a list of the schools, the curricula and so on. However, one point remains unclear. In the report of the Visiting Mission it is stated:

"As far as academic secondary education was concerned, the first full European secondary school, to be built at Iringa in the Southern Highlands and to be opened possibly in 1958..." (T/1142, para. 653)

(Mr. Grubyakov, USSR)

This observation of the Visiting Mission would lend itself to the impression that existing secondary schools in the Territory are indeed not of such a standard of instruction as to correspond to European secondary schools. Is this an accurate inference?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The secondary schools in the Territory have not reached such a high standard as the Government would desire. The standard is high, but what that statement infers is that the standard of secondary schools, whether they are Asian, European or African in Tanganyika, has not yet quite reached the standard of the English secondary school. We hope it soon will.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): There is information as to the number of students in elementary and secondary schools, scholarship holders, etc. But I have not found information with regard to the number of students who graduated from the complete secondary course in 1954 and entered on a university career. I would appreciate it if the special representative could refer me to where this information is given in the report. Perhaps it escaped my attention, but I thought that I could not find it.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I rather think that that is one of the things which has not been included in the report, but I think that I can give the information to the representative of the Soviet Union. I have some notes with me regarding the number of people who sat for these examinations in 1955, but since the results were not out, I could not get the actual numbers. I shall be glad to look it up afterwards and give this information to the representative of the Soviet Union.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would be very glad if the special representative could furnish these figures and make mention of them perhaps in the general debate. Would it be possible to obtain some information as to those local inhabitants who completed higher education and how they are being used by the Administration now. What sort of posts have they obtained? I have in mind those who graduated in 1954 and what type of placement was provided for them. I am prepared to wait for this

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information until a later occasion if the special representative does not have it at hand.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Those who pass standard ten and standard twelve come into the Government service at the level which has been laid down for such people. With regard to those who have gone on to post-secondary education, of course if they choose government service as their career, they come in at higher levels.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I asked this question because when the Council discussed political advancement, a number of delegations expressed some misgivings in connexion with the circumstance that Africans who had completed higher education were not named to suitable government posts. That is why I should like to learn whether among the Africans who have completed higher education, there are some who could be appointed to higher posts in the Administration, since objectively speaking they are people with higher education comparable to that of Europeans and others in the Territory. I would be grateful if the special representative could provide some information as to the way in which persons who have completed higher education this past year were employed by the Administration in various positions.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I was under the impression -- and I think I was right -- that the previous question was directed to persons who passed out of the secondary schools. I am sorry if I was wrong. I was giving my answer based on that. But as regards higher education, when they qualify for post-secondary education they are appointed to higher posts in the service. When they obtain a proper university degree, that is another situation. As regards this African which I have already described several times, he is qualified and suitable for the post, and he came into the administrative service as a district officer. Others come in as scientists, laboratory

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representative)

technicians, schoolteachers, veterinarians, and so on. At the present time there are forty-five students taking an art course and fifty-six students studying science at Makerere College. If those fifty-six succeed in passing the science course, particularly if they get a bachelor of science degree, they will come in high in that branch of the service. Nineteen are taking a course in education, four are in veterinary science, eight are in agriculture, and thirteen are in medicine.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have no other questions under this heading. I hope that the special representative will be kind enough to advise me subsequently as to the number of graduates of full secondary schools in 1954 and as to the number of indigenous inhabitants who obtained a higher education and returned to the Territory.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I would like to ask the special representative a question of detail concerning a very interesting observation which I find in the report of UNESCO (T/1223). The UNESCO report states that in 1954 the indigenous authority decreed compulsory schooling. This is a very interesting development. The indigenous authority in this part of Africa seems to have taken a pioneering step. Does this decision cover a significant area and, if so, in what part of Tanganyika was this instituted? Where was this compulsory schooling instituted and how is the population benefiting from it?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I have not found the passage in the report and I am not sure that I have the purpose of it right, but in certain areas of the Territory, under a native authority ordinance, the native authority has instituted rules whereby once the child is enrolled in the school, then, unless there is some valid excuse, that child must continue to attend school throughout the course. Of course this is being done to stop wastage, to prevent the opportunity of others being wasted. That is taking place in several parts of the Territory.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I thank the special representative. I now understand more clearly to what measure the report of UNESCO was alluding.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION
(T/L.639):

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR 1954
(T/1208, 1222 and 1223) [Agenda item 3 c]
- (b) PETITIONS CIRCULATED UNDER RULE 85, PARA. 2, OF THE RULES OF
PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (T/PET.4/L.1 and Add. 1, 2
and 3) [Agenda item 4]
- (c) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST
TERRITORIES OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE
CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION, 1955 (T/1226 and 1254)
[Agenda item 6 a]

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): In introducing once more the special representative for the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, I am glad to be able to inform you that this year Brigadier Gibbons will be supported in his appearance before the Council by two elected representatives of the people of the Territory.

In the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, political advancement has now proceeded so far that elected representatives of the people of the Territory have already for more than a year shared fully in the responsibility for its administration. In these circumstances, I think that it may seem thoroughly appropriate that such representatives should appear here to assist the special representative, and I believe that this development will be welcome to the Council. I therefore ask you, Mr. President, to allow the special representative to call upon one or the other of his Cameroonian colleagues to answer any questions which, in his judgement, fall particularly within their competence. The two gentlemen in question are Doctor the Honourable E.M.L. Endeley, Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons and the Honourable Abba Ilabib from the Dickwa Emirate, Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

There is little that I need say in introducing the affairs of the Territory to the Council since we have before us the admirable and informative report of the recent Visiting Mission under the Chairmanship of the representative of

(Sir Alan Burns, United Kingdom)

Haiti. I fully agree with the summing up of the Visiting Mission that in this Territory, where the pace of advance in the political field has been rapid, the urgent need of the moment is for concentration on economic and social development and, in particular, on the provision of an adequate system of road communications. My own experience of under-developed territories has convinced me, as I have made clear in the case of other territories, of the vital importance of giving the highest priority to road construction. The Visiting Mission in its report shows how forcibly this argument applies in the case of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. It also shows how fully alive to this problem is the Government concerned with the administration of the Territory. The observations furnished by my Government on the Mission's report will have indicated to the members of the Council the impressive quantity of mechanical road-making equipment already deployed on the roads requiring improvement. I hope that the special representative will be able to give to the Council satisfactory assurances that the work of road construction and improvement will be pressed with all practicable speed.

After these brief remarks, Mr. President, I ask you to invite the special representative, Brigadier Gibbons, to the table.

At the invitation of the President, Brigadier Gibbons, special representative for the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): On behalf of my delegation, I should like to say something that I feel sure all of us around this table have in mind: that we very much welcome the statement which we have heard from the representative of the United Kingdom and the advantage of the presence of the elected leaders of the Cameroons with us at this meeting. Naturally I cannot speak for the Council; I can only speak for my delegation. But I would not be far wrong in thinking that that is the feeling which prevails around this table. We are sure that it represents a state of affairs and a trend which we all welcome.

The PRESIDENT: It is a pleasure to welcome Brigadier Gibbons again to this table. Year after year, he has come back to the Trusteeship Council and he has replied to questions from the various members as to the very important developments which have been taking place in this Trust Territory. In all respects, he has headed the most important part of the birth of a part of a new nation. I would think that some day, during his retirement period, he would look back with great satisfaction on the work that he has done. I had the personal privilege of visiting Brigadier Gibbons a year and one-half ago. I was received with much hospitality, and I went away very grateful.

I am also very happy to welcome here Mr. Endeley, who is a leader of political operations in the South, and Mr. Habib, who holds a similar position in the North. I very much regret that the time which these two gentlemen will have to spend in this country and the work which they have to do in the Council will prevent them from seeing parts of the country other than New York. But we certainly welcome them to the Council. I think it is a very important thing for the members of this Council to see in action two men who have had such an important part in the development of African affairs.

The continent of Africa is going through a very important era, an era which is important to every other part of the world. The success which these two men have in the conduct of the affairs in their own Territories in the immediate future is going to be deeply felt in other parts of the continent.

It is a pleasure to welcome not only them but Mr. Field and Mr. Jacobsen. The British Government has been very kind to the Trusteeship Council by sending such an important and splendid delegation to represent it.

I now recognize the special representative.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): Mr. President, I thank you very much for myself and for the warm welcome which you have extended to us to attend the meetings of the Council. I know that I am speaking for my Cameroonian colleagues and the other British officers who have accompanied me when I say that they are greatly pleased to find that they are so welcome in their first appearance before the Council.

(Brigadier Gibbons, Special
representative)

As the representative of the United Kingdom has already informed the Council, my Cameroonian colleagues who are present today are Doctor the Honourable E.M.L. Endeley, O.B.E., the Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons and the Honourable Abba Habib, from the Dickwa Emirate, who is Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

The Council will, of course, appreciate that these gentlemen are not officials acting under civil service instructions. They are elected representatives of the people of the Trust Territory who have now for more than a year, under the latest constitutional arrangements, been sharing fully the responsibility for the administration of the Territory and for its guidance towards the objectives of the Trusteeship System. Their appearance here is, indeed, an indication of the distance that this Territory has already travelled towards the complete achievement of those objectives.

I think it is more than likely that questions will arise during our coming discussion on which one or other of these elected representatives will be in a position to give more informative answers than I would be able to give myself. Whenever such a situation does arise, as I expect it will, I will ask you, Mr. President, to be so good as to allow me to invite Dr. Endeley or Abba Habib either to amplify my reply or to reply on my behalf.

(Brigadier Gibbons,
Special representative)

I do not think I need detain the Council for many minutes on this occasion in introducing the subject of the Cameroons under British Administration since the Council already has before it, in the most able report of the 1955 Visiting Mission, an illuminating account of the situation in the Territory as at the end of last year, and the observations of the Administering Authority have brought this account completely up to date. In this connexion, may I be allowed to pay a very warm tribute to the assistance given to us by this Mission under the distinguished chairmanship of His Excellency the representative of Haiti, and to say how greatly the officials working in the Territory, and its people and their political leaders appreciated the serious, sympathetic and objective attention which the Mission gave to our problems. The report of the Mission, which provides us with a most valuable analysis of our difficulties and the possible ways of overcoming them, contains many pieces of advice which will receive close study by the Governments of the Southern Cameroons and of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

In this connexion, this may be a convenient moment for me to touch on two points of detail raised by the Mission on which no comment has been made in the observations of the Administering Authority. One is the suggestion that greater attention should be paid to the study of foreign languages used by the pagans in the Northern part of the Territory. The Council may be interested to know that the administrative officer stationed at Gwoga has now completed a close study of two of these languages -- Hidkala and Mandara -- and has reduced them to writing. The other point is the suggestion that attention should be paid to the development of fish-farming. The deliberations of the Southern Cameroons Government on this matter have already been described in the observations of the Administering Authority. I would now add that active attention is already being given to this subject in the Northern Cameroons, where a fisheries officer has been posted to Maidugur with the specific object of investigating the possibilities of fisheries development at Wulgo in the Trust Territory.

The United Kingdom representative has drawn attention in particular to the vital importance of an early and successful solution of our major problem of road communications. I think the Council will already be aware, from the

(Brigadier Gibbons,
Special representative)

material it has before it, that the Governments of the Southern Cameroons, the Northern Region and the Federation of Nigeria fully share the opinion of the Visiting Mission that this problem stands out unquestionably as the one most urgently calling for vigorous treatment if the rapid development of the Territory is to be assured. As the Council knows, impressive measures have already been taken to attack this problem. Well over a million pounds have already been spent, from the Cameroons Development Fund alone, in the improvement of the main North-South road from Victoria, and the Federal Government of Nigeria has earmarked massive sums for the completion of this work and for the construction of the badly-needed link between the Northern and Southern parts of the Territory. Nearly £700,000 of United Kingdom grants have been allocated for the construction of feeder roads in the Southern Cameroons during the coming five-year period. The mechanical equipment already deployed on the Victoria-Bamenda trunk road, a list of which appears in the observations of the Administering Authority on the Mission's report, must be worth something in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million pounds.

I think I can safely assure the Council that the work will be pressed forward with all possible expedition. I must, however, enter a warning that from the nature of the case the final results will be by no means immediate. On the difficult 120-mile stretch between Kumba and Mamfe, for instance, the only really satisfactory way of producing a permanent surface is to start laying down tarmac at one end of the road, covering as great a distance each year as can be dealt with during the four months' working time, which is all the weather will allow. I believe that the Federal authorities are at present working to a five year programme for the completion of this stretch. Whether it is humanly possible to speed this work up I cannot say, but certainly we shall look into the matter with the greatest care.

In conclusion I should like to suggest what I have thought were the most important features in the Territory of the period which the Council now has under review. I would say they were two: firstly, the invigorating effect in all parts of the country of the introduction of the large measure of responsible government which its inhabitants now enjoy, and secondly, the manner in which development in the Northern part of the Territory is now beginning to catch up with the achievement in the South.

(Brigadier Gibbons,
Special representative)

My colleagues and I will be happy to give any further information we can on points which the Council may feel require further clarification.

The PRESIDENT: Before calling on the special representative and his associates for further questions and observations, I will recall that this is a year in which there was a Visiting Mission to the Cameroons. I shall now call on the Vice-President of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Dorsinville of Haiti, who was the Chairman of the Visiting Mission which has just recently finished its examination of the Territory.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(Chairman of the Visiting Mission)(interpretation from French): In presenting the report of the Visiting Mission on the Cameroons under British Administration, I am happy to point out that the unanimity of its approval symbolizes the cordiality and the spirit of co-operation shown by the members of the Visiting Mission during all our work.

The experience of this voyage constituted, for me at least, something very precious indeed. I am not likely to forget those wonderful days I spent in the Cameroons. It is a small part of the immense African continent, and there we realized that they are working hard for their future. I did not look upon them with indifference. I am like a distant cousin who returned home.

On behalf of the Visiting Mission I should like to say to the representative of the Administering Authority as well as to the special representative, Brigadier Gibbons, that we are happy to meet again here. We wish to express our extreme gratitude for the care and the success with which the Administering Authority organized our visit to the Cameroons under British administration. We thank them for the hearty welcome which we received there. With regard to this, I should also like to thank the President of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the representative of the American Missions at Kumbo, Ndu and Lassa, as well as the Swiss Director of the Mission in Manyemen and his wife, all of whom received the Visiting Mission warmly.

One characteristic of the voyage of the Mission deserves special mention. All during our visit to the Territory, we were accompanied by representatives of the House of Assembly. In the Southern Cameroons, Southern members accompanied us. In the Northern Cameroons we were accompanied by the Northern Minister of Affairs, the members of the House, chiefs and representatives of the House of Assembly of the Northern Region of Nigeria, as well as by members of the Advisory Committee.

(Mr. Dorsinville, Haiti)

This continual contact with representatives of the people greatly assisted the Visiting Mission to obtain a more precise impression of many aspects of life and conditions in the Territory which otherwise would have been very difficult to obtain in view of the limited time available and the official nature of many of the meetings which we attended.

The Trusteeship Council is pleased to welcome Dr. E.M.L. Endeley, Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons Government, and Abba Habib, Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs. The members of the Visiting Mission are pleased to welcome these two eminent representatives of the population of the Trust Territory. We are pleased also that the Administering Authority has allowed them to be present with us.

The Visiting Mission saw everything that it was possible to see in the short time available and its members spoke to many people. We should like to emphasize that the population stated their views freely and sincerely to the mission, and in the presence of the representatives of the Administration. I should like to draw the Council's attention to this point and say that they deserve to be congratulated.

Another pleasing fact to be emphasized is the limited number of petitions and the correct manner in which they were presented. We examined all the communications in drafting the report and we are very happy that we were able to do this.

The report of the Visiting Mission is now before the Trusteeship Council in document T/1226, which sets forth in detail the observations of the Visiting Mission.

For the moment, I should like to limit myself to stating that, as a whole, the Visiting Mission obtained the clear impression that although a great deal remains to be done, progress is nevertheless being made toward the objectives of the Trusteeship System. The Territory, though not very large in size, has resources which the population, with the assistance of the Administration, is attempting to exploit as far as possible.

In conclusion, I should like to pay a tribute to the quality of work and the very fine conduct of the members of the Secretariat. They all did excellent work both during the voyage and upon our return to Headquarters.

I should now like to submit the report of the Visiting Mission on the Cameroons under British administration to the examination of the Council.

Political advancement

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): I can assure the special representative that I have very few questions on political advancement. My first question relates in a general way to the objectives of the various political parties in the Territory. We note that as regards the Southern Cameroons the Visiting Mission found that the declared programmes of the parties, of which there are four, did not differ very radically one from the other, the objectives of all being autonomy of some kind for the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and accelerated social development. The mission found in the Northern Cameroons that all the responsible northern leaders and representatives sought complete integration into the Northern Region of Nigeria, without wishing to join the southern peoples.

It takes only a very cursory examination of those two assessments of the political objectives of the people in both Territories to realize that they both cannot be attained and that they are not mutually compatible. Could the special representative give us any indication of how it is envisaged that these conflicting aspirations of the people in the North for assimilation into Nigeria and of the people in the South for autonomy might be reconciled? One obvious answer is the division of the Territory and a different course for the different peoples. My question is a purely general one.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): I think that it is perhaps early for us to try to suggest any way in which the admittedly different objectives of the populations of the Northern and Southern parts of the Territory can be achieved. We shall be more certain of what the peoples of these two parts of the Territory actually want in a year's time, after the forthcoming conference which is opening in London next September upon the revision of the Constitution of the Federation of Nigeria. I think that the views of the people in the Trust Territory are naturally liable to be influenced a great deal by what the shape of the federal authority of Nigeria will turn out to be as a result of that review of the Constitution.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): The Visiting Mission reported that in the Southern part of the Territory, as I indicated earlier, there were four political parties whose declared programmes did not differ very radically one from the other. It occurs to me to inquire as to the reason for the development of numerous parties with the more or less same objectives and platforms, a process which might lead to a diffusion of effort, energy and strength. Is there any particular reason for this development rather than a common development of one party with common objectives?

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): When the Visiting Mission noted that the programmes of all the parties in the Southern Cameroons were so very similar, it of course saw the main lines of what indeed all the people of the Southern Cameroons want for their future. The position was that at the time the Southern Cameroons achieved that degree of autonomy within the Nigerian Federal Constitution which it now enjoys, the great bulk of the population were of one mind in wanting one certain objective. There was at that time what really amounted to a single party. Naturally enough, now that that party is in power, splinter groups with minor deviations in their objectives are beginning to arise, and there is thus forming this larger number of parties. I think it is a very healthy outcome and all of us are glad to see some rather stronger opposition arising in the House, which keeps the Government on its toes. I think that my friend Dr. Endeley would agree with me in welcoming this result. I think that the Leader of Government Business himself is glad to see these new parties arising and producing healthy criticism in the House, which, I am quite sure, is causing our legislative business to proceed with more expedition and skill than would otherwise be possible.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): On the question of franchise, we have noted that the 1955 Visiting Mission reported that consideration was being given to a suggestion in a resolution adopted by the Southern Cameroons legislature that voting rights should be extended to people lacking the nationality qualification, provided that they have resided in and paid taxes continuously in the Territory for five years. This, we understood, was an attempt to deal with a problem which arose from the artificial nature of the frontier of the Territory. My question in this connexion is whether the Government has yet reached a decision on the recommendation of the legislature in this respect and, if so, what that decision is.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): The present position is that the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, has been referred to the Governor-General of the Nigerian Federation, which is the correct constitutional step to take. I have no doubt that the Governor-General is consulting the United Kingdom Government upon what his attitude should be on this question, because it is one which not only concerns the inhabitants of this Trust Territory but would also have implications for all the citizens of the whole of the Commonwealth. I feel that the Governor-General of Nigeria is therefore certain to see that there is full consultation with the United Kingdom Government in order that the implications for the remainder of the Commonwealth should be examined. How far that consultation has now proceeded, I am afraid I am unable to say.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): In connexion with the electoral procedures in the Territory -- particularly in connexion with primary elections, where election is indirect -- we have seen reference to a process known as the whispering method of oral voting. That does conjure up for us some kind of picture, but I would be grateful if the special representative could describe a little more precisely what this procedure is and could indicate the extent to which it is still in use in the Territory.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): This was a procedure devised to find some means for registering in secret the votes of the individual electors in the Territory at the very beginning of our development of electoral institutions, when the whole system was so new to the public that it would not have been feasible to introduce the ballot box with any likelihood of success in its use.

This is the way in which the system worked: One had polling booths, in each of which there were recording officers who were all independent of the particular political scene. So far as we could manage it, they were expatriate officers who were quite foreign to the country and, in any event, quite unbiased. In some cases, we added to these numbers by means of other senior Government officials who could also be presumed to have no interest in local politics. The voter entered the booth alone and indicated to the recording officer the candidate for whom he wished to vote. What he said was recorded, and the voter then went off. Finally, the lists were completed in just the same way in which they would have been had voting papers been taken out of a ballot box.

The main objective, of course, was to ensure a secret ballot among people who were not yet accustomed to the system of voting by means of voting slips. I think I am justified in saying that everybody in the Southern Cameroons now believes that it is time to discard this system in favour of a more Westernized system of secret voting by means of the ballot box. As the Administering Authority has said in the observations upon the report of the Visiting Mission, there has recently been established a committee in the Southern Cameroons, consisting of the parliamentary leaders of all the political parties represented in the House, which has been examining this question with a view to making recommendations to the Government as to what amendments should be made in the electoral system. I know that this committee was just beginning its work at the time when I left the Territory, and I think it very likely that Dr. Endeley already knows something of what its deliberations have been. With the permission of the President, then, I shall ask Dr. Endeley to say what further information he has about this development of the electoral regulations in the Southern Cameroons.

Mr. ENDELEY (Special representative): The committee to explore the matter of changes in the electoral regulations sat last month, and we were all agreed that we should institute a system of secret ballot. The whispering method was inherited from the Eastern Region of Nigeria and, up to the time when this committee sat, we still had the Eastern Nigerian electoral regulations before us. This was the first time since our Government started that we had to consider a change in these regulations. We now propose to have a system of secret ballot and, in order to help the illiterate voters, we plan to use symbols for the candidates.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): I have only one more question; it is a brief question on the civil service and, again, it is of a very general character. We note that the Administering Authority, for some years past, has referred to the difficulty of attracting qualified candidates for the senior grades in the civil service. We have also noted the report of the Visiting Mission in relation to the degree of Africanization -- or Cameroonization, if I may coin a word -- of the civil service. That report indicated that in the Southern Cameroons there were eighteen African officers in the Government senior service and at least seven Cameroonians serving in senior service outside the Cameroons, or a total of twenty-five. My question is simply this: Can the special representative give some assessment of the Administering Authority's estimate of the speed with which Africanization is likely to proceed in the immediate future -- over the next five years, say? I ask this because, in connexion with other Territories, it has seemed to us that, once the initial difficulties are cleared away and you get even a small number of indigenous inhabitants in the higher grades of the civil service, the process then proceeds apace, and Africanization -- in the case, that is, of the African Territories -- is then extremely rapid.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): The pace of Africanization in the senior ranks of the civil service in the Federation of Nigeria as a whole is already fairly rapid. I cannot quote the exact percentage of African officers now in the senior ranks of the service, but I should say that the figure must now be between 20 and 30 per cent.

I think that we shall probably find in the Trust Territory that the process of Africanization will move more swiftly than the process of Cameroonization. I think that we shall find over the next few years that there will be a rapidly increasing number of African officers in the senior ranks of the service, but that the number of Cameroonians will not increase very fast, because we are not yet getting a very large output from the institutions of higher education. I think that at present about forty people are taking courses in universities and university colleges. On the basis of that kind of annual figure, it is not likely that we shall be having more than from four to seven successful Africans for senior service posts in a year from among Cameroonians. I would say that that is probably the rate that we may expect over the next few years.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): I take it, then, that the eighteen African officers in the Government senior service -- the figure referred to by the Visiting Mission -- are not all Cameroonians.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): No, they are not. Actually, of the eighteen, only five are Cameroonians; the others come from other parts of Nigeria. At the same time, as the Visiting Mission noted, there are seven Cameroonians who are in senior civil service posts elsewhere in Nigeria. The service is interchangeable as between the two territories, and one will find Cameroonian officers serving elsewhere in Nigeria and officers recruited from other parts of Nigeria serving in the Cameroons.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America): We wish to raise one additional point related to the secret ballot. If we are correctly informed, in local elections held in 1954 in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions the secret ballot was used; I am not sure whether that was the whispering system or some more modern system. In any case, according to our information, the secret ballot has not

(Mr. Gerig, United States)

yet been used in the Victoria Division, or, perhaps, in some other parts of the Territory. What is the reason for this difference between Kumba and Mamfe, on the one hand, and Victoria, on the other?

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): The difference is this:

The introduction of the secret ballot in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions was a concomitant of certain reforms of local government organizations. These were, in fact, the first times that we had tried out the secret ballot in the Southern Cameroons. I think that it is almost inevitable that similar progress will be made in the next twelve months or so in the Victoria Division. The position is that the secret ballot was introduced into the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions as part of a reorganization of local government there -- a reorganization which has been described in our annual report.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America): We have noticed in the annual report the steps taken to reorganize the local government in the Kumba and Mamfe Division, and we are very glad to learn of those steps. Can any additional details be given on how this difficult and desirable measure was carried out in the two Divisions? Again, we wonder why these two Divisions seem to be somewhat in advance of the Victoria and other Divisions in this respect.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): I shall ask Mr. Endeley to give further details on this point. The question of local government is one which he carries very adequately on his portfolio.

Before asking Mr. Endeley to speak, however, I should like to give one personal suggestion as to why it is easier to introduce these reforms in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions than in the Victoria Division. The Kumba and Mamfe Divisions are much more straightforward types of indigenous society than the Victoria Division, which consists very largely of plantation areas. The question of establishing some form of local government which will pay proper attention both to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants in the villages and to the labour force on the plantations is a very difficult and complicated one. We have

(Brigadier Gibbons,
Special representative)

also, I am afraid, been much handicapped in our work in the Victoria Division by misfortunes related to continuity of staff. We have not been able to achieve very satisfactory continuity among the district officers in that Division. We have been rather luckier in that respect in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions. I think that those two factors have perhaps operated in holding the question of reform of local government in the Victoria Division back behind the developments in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions. I am fortunately, however, able to say that the question of the reform of local government in the Victoria Division is now being actively considered and discussed between the district officer and representatives of the people.

As to the manner in which the new institutions in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions are working, I should like to ask Mr. Endeley to give us his opinion from his personal observations.

Mr. ENDELEY (Special representative): Just before I left the Southern Cameroons, the district officer of Victoria and I established a programme of reform of local government in the Victoria Division. I believe that the programme will be in operation before the middle of this year.

Reverting to the question of the secret ballot, I would say that I think that the secret ballot system was used throughout the Territory for the federal elections in 1954. It was only in the local government elections that there was a variation.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America): In the light of what Brigadier Gibbons said about Mr. Endeley a moment ago, I think that Mr. Endeley might have something to say regarding my next question.

We have been interested in learning somewhat more about what is perhaps the newest political party in the Territory: the Kamerun National Democratic Party. I believe that that party has only recently come into existence; there are several other parties in the Territory. We should like to know something about the organization, aims, strength, and so forth, of the Kamerun National Democratic Party.

Mr. ENDELEY (Special representative): The position of the political parties in the Southern Cameroons is rather amusing. The Kamerun National Democratic Party is a splinter movement of the Kamerun National Congress, and it consists mainly of two persons who are also members of the House of Assembly. Its strength outside the House of Assembly is as yet unknown because we have not had any elections.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America): My next question is merely to ask what is the attitude towards the problem of enfranchising the French Cameroonians who are resident in the Territory. It appears from the Visiting Mission's report and other sources that this problem has been discussed a good deal, and we are interested in knowing something of the numbers of persons involved and what the attitude is in connexion with enfranchising persons who come from outside the Territory.

Brigadier GIBBONS (Special representative): On this particular question there is very little I can add to the reply I gave a little while ago to the representative of Australia. The United Kingdom Government declared some time ago that in considering this matter it would give due weight to any expression of view by the Legislature of the Southern Cameroons. The Southern Cameroons Legislature has now unanimously adopted a resolution asking that persons who are not already qualified by citizenship to vote in elections in the Southern Cameroons should have the franchise extended to them, provided they have lived and paid taxes continuously in the Territory for five years, and this is the proposal which is now under examination by the Governor-General and, I have no doubt, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. I should, perhaps, observe, as the Visiting Mission itself has observed, that the qualifications which the Southern Cameroons Legislature wishes to insist upon are at least as severe or restrictive as the qualifications which are normally insisted upon by British governmental authorities for naturalization for British citizenship.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I thank the special representative. I have no further questions under this heading.

The PRESIDENT: Since no other representative wishes to put questions to the special representative at the present time, nothing remains for the Council but to adjourn. Tomorrow we shall hear the final observations on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, and three delegations -- those of Belgium, China and the United States -- have informed the Secretariat that they are prepared to speak in the afternoon. Five other delegations have agreed to speak on Thursday morning: they are the delegations of Italy, Haiti, France, the Soviet Union and New Zealand. Then on Thursday afternoon the remaining five delegations -- those of Syria, India, Australia, Burma and Guatemala -- will be ready to speak, and that will complete the list.

This means that tomorrow we shall have our usual afternoon meeting beginning at two o'clock, and that on Thursday we shall need to have two meetings in order to meet the desires of the various delegations.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.