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VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 5 February 1959, at 10.30 a.m.

President:

Mr. DORSINVILLE

(Haiti)

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika: (continued)

- (a) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (T/1405, 1425, 1428, 1429 and 1432; T/L.890) [4a]
- (b) Petitions raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.10/Add.1 and L.11) [5]

Note:

The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.948 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

AGENDA ITEMS 4a AND 5

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA:

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1957
(T/1405, 1425, 1428, 1429 and 1432; T/L.890)
- (b) PETITIONS RAISING GENERAL QUESTIONS (T/PET.2/L.10/Add.1 and L.11)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

Social and educational advancement (continued)

Mr. YANG (China): The day before yesterday I inadvertently asked a question relating to trade union leadership and the provision of training facilities for trade union leaders, a subject which, I suppose, should properly be within the purview of social advancement now under consideration. But today I have a few more questions to put to the special representative under the heading of "labour conditions" and "labour organization".

The special representative, in his opening statement last Friday, referred to a review which has been undertaken by the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1957. I understand that as a result of this review a draft amending bill will soon be laid before the Legislative Council for its consideration. As to this bill the special representative mentioned "the relaxation of certain provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance" of 1957. Could the special representative kindly tell the Council, first, what provisions the amending bill seeks to relax, and secondly, whether or not the Labour Advisory Board, when consulted, has in fact made any comments or suggestions on them. Perhaps the special representative may also wish to inform the Council of the approximate date when the amending bill will finally be published for consideration in the Legislative Council.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As regards the first part of the question, I regret that I cannot give the representative of China a full answer to his question as to the relaxation elements in the new bill. I do recall, for example, one which would be by way of an example, namely, that under the present law no one may be an officer of a trade union who has not recently been employed in the particular trade to which that union relates. I do know that it is proposed now to relax that in the sense that provided he has ever been employed in that trade, and it may of course have been at a much earlier stage in his career. There are other relaxations contemplated in terms of the returns which trade unions have to give. They are administrative relaxations for the most part.

Secondly, the Labour Advisory Board did make a number of comments which were taken into account. And I think it is true to say that the final form of the bill had not been settled when I left Tanganyika. In other words, there may well be, and probably are, consultations still going on between the government labour department and the representatives of employers and employees who are both on this Labour Advisory Board as to the final form the bill will take when it is published. As to when that will be, that depends, of course, on the progress in these discussions, and I can give no undertaking, but I would suppose that it would be the intention to take it not later than the forthcoming budget session, which would be during the months of May and June.

Mr. YANG (China): I am quite satisfied with the reply given to me by the special representative. I did not anticipate one more complete.

My next question relates to the Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1950. It is a rather simple question. I understand that the legislation passed last December reduced the existing list of fifteen essential services to seven. Since the 1950 Trade Disputes Ordinance had provisions other than the one which describes the list of essential services, I should like the special representative kindly to tell me if this new legislation has brought about any change or changes in the existing procedure to be followed in the investigation and settlement of trade disputes.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The answer to this question is no. In other words, the new law as passed merely reduced the list of essential services.

At one time, it was contemplated that there might be some advantage in having two categories of essential services, one of which, the most essential -- which would be the list as shown here -- would be treated in the way that they are now in the law, that is, notice must be given of industrial disputes, then there is recourse to arbitration and so on. There was a suggestion that a number of the services which are now excluded from the list should be treated in some middle way between that way and the normal system which provides for strike action in non-essential services. This was discussed with the representatives for employers, employees, and Government, and it was decided not to attempt a second category of what you might call semi-essential services. The result, therefore, is that the only change that was made was to reduce the number of essential services, but the procedure for that reduced number remains the same.

Mr. YANG (China): I thank the special representative for his answer to my question.

Last Friday, the special representative made reference to an inquiry to be conducted by Professor D.T. Jack into wage fixing machinery in Tanganyika. We are told that the said inquiry will include consideration of the legislation under which Minimum Wage Boards are appointed. It is to be recalled here that

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this Council, at its twenty-first session, noted with satisfaction the establishment of a Minimum Wage Board for Dar-es-Salaam and the projected application of the minimum wage legislation to other towns. I must confess that the picture here regarding Professor Jack's inquiry is not quite clear to me. I shall be grateful to the special representative if he will be good enough to tell me if I am right in assuming that the application of the minimum wage legislation to other towns has to depend upon the recommendations to be made by Professor Jack at the end and as a result of his inquiry.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): To start with, perhaps I could get one point out of the way, namely, that Professor Jack will not be concerned with making recommendations for any particular wage levels. His inquiry is concerned solely with machinery for wage fixing.

The problem in Tanganyika has been that in order to have a territorial minimum wage in any particular industry -- and there have been many requests for it -- the level of such a wage, having regard to the lower cost of living outside the main urban areas, would be much lower than would be appropriate for the urban areas, in particular for Dar-es-Salaam where the cost of living is much higher. As a result, we have made a start solely with a minimum wage for Dar-es-Salaam. That is the only area in the Territory in which there is a statutory minimum wage in existence at the present time.

When these proposals came forward, as they did during the past year, for extending the minimum wage to other parts of the Territory, we were faced with this dilemma -- that what is a suitable wage in one area is not necessarily a suitable minimum wage in another. That will be one of the aspects of the problem that Professor Jack will be asked to study, namely, how can we best provide for a certain minimum wage in certain industries or even a general minimum throughout the Territory? Exactly how he will tackle his task, I cannot at this stage indicate.

Mr. YANG (China): From the 1957 annual report, we learn that during the year under review 1,595 sentences were imposed. Of them, 1,395 were imposed on juveniles. I should like to know from the special representative what accounts

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for this state of affairs where 90 per cent of the sentences were imposed on juveniles. Would the special representative say if urbanization or detribalization has any effect on this matter? Would he say that urbanization or decentralization has in fact been responsible for this state of affairs? Because involved in the process of urbanization or decentralization is the necessary result of dislocation or disintegration of the old type of families. I would appreciate it very much if the special representative could enlighten me on that.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Could the representative draw my attention to the special reference in the report on which he has based his question?

Mr. YANG (China): For the moment, I have the working paper before me. I can refer him to the second paragraph on page 14 of document T/L.890.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It is a regrettable fact that the increase of incidents of crime among juveniles, crime of a nature such as that referred to in paragraph 38 of this document, has been steadily increasing over the past five or six years. I would say that there are probably two reasons for this. The first is that with the development of opportunities for employment in urban areas a number of juveniles, unfortunately a far larger number than those for whom there are in fact jobs, do drift into these urban areas, and of course there is not work for all of them. They then tend to live by their wits, and sooner or later they become involved in crime and, therefore, fall foul of the authorities. In the rural areas where they are under the general supervision and guidance of their own families and tribal authorities, the incidence of this type of juvenile crime and juvenile delinquency is very much smaller. It is also a sign of the times that, with the modern generation of young African, the innate discipline which has hitherto been associated with the tribal structure tends to be lost very easily as soon as he removes himself from its immediate control by migrating to the towns.

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Special Representative)

I would, therefore, generally agree with the representative of China that those are the reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs. The Government is not, however, regarding this with complacency and a great deal is being done both in the way of providing social and community amenities for these young people in the towns and, where it is quite obvious that they are unable to establish themselves there because there are no jobs, of returning them to the areas from which they have come.

Mr. YANG (China): My next question relates to integrated public health services, and I base my question mainly on the observations made by WHO appearing in document T/1432. On page 13 of that document reference is made to this matter and it is suggested by WHO that if one of the rural health centres were chosen as a betterment area -- WHO is referring, of course, to the pilot demonstration areas -- where a new pattern of local health services could be worked out in actual practice, it could provide valuable ground for research, and could also serve most effectively as a practical training area for the students of the Princess Margaret Training Centre.

WHO then comes to the conclusion which I shall read out:

"Once an integrated public health service of this kind has been worked out on a limited scale, it can be applied generally and be extended to cover eventually the whole territory." (T/1432, page 14)

I wonder whether the special representative would care to comment on these observations by WHO on this matter of integrated public health services.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The idea behind the proposal on page 13 of this WHO contribution to our discussions is, of course, at the basis of the establishment of these rural health centres, although WHO has carried the thought behind these centres a stage further in a variety of directions.

I am not, of course, in a position to commit the medical authorities in Tanganyika as to the extent to which this could be carried out, but, looking at it as a layman, it would certainly seem to me that there is a useful suggestion here which, I can give assurance to the Council, will be brought to the notice of the medical authorities, and there are, of course, a number of other authorities concerned.

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Special Representative)

I see a reference to the Agricultural Department and, obviously, the Education Department would be involved too; and I believe, as a layman, that it should be possible to start something along these lines. I do not, of course, know how much additional money this would cost, or whether it is merely a case of co-ordinating existing efforts in these various fields, but I can assure the Council that it will be brought to the notice of those concerned in Tanganyika as soon as possible.

Mr. YANG (China): My delegation appreciates the efforts made by WHO in making these suggestions, and we are grateful to the special representative for the assurance which he has given that these suggestions will be brought to the attention of the Administering Authority. It seems to me, even as a layman, that these are very good suggestions.

With your permission, Mr. President, I shall ask one or two questions in the field of education.

I recall that, yesterday, one of the representatives on the Council asked a question in connexion with the site of the contemplated university in Tanganyika, and I remember that, last year, we were discussing the possibility of a site at Morogoro. We are pleased to note now that a working party on higher education visited Tanganyika between 27 July and 4 August. In posing my questions I am quite aware of the financial difficulties now facing the Territory, but when I read carefully the terms of reference of this working party, it seems to me to be unlikely that this university will necessarily be established within the Territory of Tanganyika. I do not know whether I am right in my assumption and I should like to have some clarification from the special representative. As I said, I am quite aware of the difficult financial situation which the Government of the Territory has to face, but, in order to keep the record straight, it might be well for the Council to know whether my assumption on this matter is a correct one -- that is, that the university, in the light of the views of the working party, will not necessarily be established within the Territory of Tanganyika.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Hitherto, higher education-- that is, post-secondary education -- in East Africa, covering the three East African Territories, together with Zanzibar, has been conducted on an East African basis. There have been very good reasons for that, partly because the number of qualified students from each Territory available for higher education each year has not hitherto justified the setting up of a separate college, still less a separate university, in each of the three Territories. Therefore, the focus of higher education in East Africa has been, of course, Makerere, to which all the Territories contribute and to which all the Territories send students.

We are, I think, now reaching the second stage in this development, which will probably take the form of separate colleges, but forming part of one university -- a University of East Africa -- in the three Territories. I have little doubt myself that the plans and recommendations of the working party on higher education will include a proposal for the establishment, at the appropriate time, and when funds are available, of a university college which would be a component part of the University of East Africa in Tanganyika. As this Council is well aware, there is considerable support for such a proposal in Tanganyika, and there is a feeling that such a university college could make an appropriate contribution to the general development of East African education by providing certain courses which are not provided, let us say, at Makerere. For example, there is at present no law school in any of the East African institutes of higher learning. There is no specific school devoted to a study of Moslem affairs. There is no school which devotes itself, for example, to mining engineering and, as far as I am aware, no proper centre for a study of geology. Those are four fields of study which, we think, might well form part of a university college in Tanganyika to which students interested in those subjects would come from the other East African Territories, just as it seems likely that those Tanganyikans who are interested in taking medical training will continue to go to the admirable medical school in Makerere. I would not, for example, contemplate that any institution in Tanganyika would establish at this stage its own medical school -- not for the foreseeable future at any rate.

Mr. YANG (China): My next question arises from my reading of the observations of UNESCO (T/1429). At the top of page 11 there is a table giving the number of teachers in service and in training in African schools from 1953 to 1957.

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In this connexion, UNESCO states:

"It is noted with regret that the total number of teachers in training shows a decline for the second year in succession, though the number of women teachers has continued to increase at a fairly satisfactory rate." (T/1429,p.11)

This is evident from the fourth column of the table. The UNESCO report continues:

"The sharp drop in the number of men teachers in training is difficult to reconcile with the Department's plans for the improvement of standards and the abolition of the double-session system in Standards III and IV..." (Ibid.)

Perhaps the special representative would care to make a few comments on UNESCO's observations regarding the number of teachers in training.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It might help if I gave, first, the figures for the teachers in training during 1958. In Grade I there was a total of 252 men and 67 women, making a grand total of 319. In Grade II there were 994 men and 456 women, making a total of 1,540. To the extent that there have been variations in the numbers of teachers taken into the teachers' training centres, one must bear in mind a point to which I referred yesterday, namely, that a teacher taken into a teachers' training centre now for a two years course will not emerge and be ready to teach until 1961, and we have been faced this year, 1959, with the very difficult problem that the number of teachers taken into training in January 1957, although by no means adequate for all the expansion that we would wish to see, is nevertheless going to add a very severe financial burden to the Territory's finances.

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Special Representative)

When they were taken into training the financial position looked a little better than it is today, but naturally, having trained them and having built the schools in which they are going to work, we must go on with this even though it is going to add a burden to our finances, a burden which we might not have undertaken if it was a decision that we were taking now. However, in fact, the basic decision was taken two years ago. It follows from that that during the past few years those responsible for, at it were, introducing teachers to teacher training have had to take account of the progressively deteriorating financial situation -- and it has been deteriorating over the last couple of years -- and as a result, as part of the policy of spreading the Development Education Plan over a longer period, the number of teachers taken into training may in any one year show a slight decrease as compared to the previous year merely because the programme of teacher training has had to be spread over a longer period. But I think that the figures which I have just given, which are over 1,700, Grade I and Grade II taken together, are indeed encouraging.

Mr. YANG (China): As a result of abolishing the double session system in Standards III and IV, could the Special Representative tell us whether there are a sufficient number of teachers for Standards III and IV? He only gave us some additional information in connexion with teachers of Grades I and II. I would appreciate it if the Special Representative could furnish that information but I will not press the matter further.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The abolition of the double streams, as it were, in Standards III and IV is a policy which of necessity will take some time to implement; that is to say, it is being done progressively as and when the teachers are available and the extent to which teachers are available depends, as I have indicated, on finances. I can only say that considerable progress has been made in Standards III and IV, But I do not think that we have yet reached the end of that particular exercise.

Mr. YANG (China): In his opening statement the special representative made reference to a daily Swahili newspaper. According to what he has told the Council, it seems to me that this newspaper would be suspended or discontinued from 1 January 1959. I do not know whether there is in fact any justification for the discontinuance of this only daily Swahili newspaper. At first glance it seems rather regrettable to me to discontinue the only daily Swahili newspaper. I would appreciate some comments from the Special Representative as to the justification for discontinuing the daily Swahili newspaper.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I would not wish the Council to think in the first place that the three Swahili newspapers to which I referred in my opening statement are the only Swahili newspapers which circulate in the Territory. There are several others but they are weeklies, not only the newspaper Mwafrika, which has a very wide circulation. There is also a weekly trade union paper and a number of missions put out papers in Swahili, but none of them are daily newspapers. This particular undertaking the Tanganyika national newspapers, inherited from the Government the daily newspaper to which reference has been made, because we were persuaded originally that there was a demand for it. But the circulation has been dropping and we have also taken advice from an African editor of a newspaper in a neighbouring territory who pointed out that in the Territory from which he came, no newspaper would contemplate issuing a daily newspaper in the vernacular, in Swahili, unless there was a considerably larger urban population and, more particularly, a considerably larger urban newspaper-reading population than we do in fact have in Dar es Salaam or any other town in Tanganyika. It must be remembered that the number of people who might read this daily newspapers in Dar es Salaam would be comparatively small, and that part of the circulation would have to depend on distribution in the more remote areas. Communications are such that by the time the daily newspaper had reached those areas, the news would be very much out of date. It would have reached those people by the Swahili broadcasts, and as a result the demand for the daily newspaper has been diminishing very considerably. We have considered that it would be preferable to concentrate our efforts on a weekly newspaper.

I might also say that the rightness of that policy would seem to be justified by the fact that the other two companies which publish non-governmental Swahili newspapers, both of which are African-controlled and African-owned, have not seen fit to publish a daily newspaper, no doubt for the same reasons, that in the present circumstances and having regard to communications, it would just not pay them to do it.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): My first question is as follows: in his opening statement the Special Representative said that there were approximately 200 African students registered in universities and colleges abroad. Some of them were studying on scholarships granted by Member States of the United Nations. Could the Special Representative tell us how many students are studying abroad and their status? Are they students who are studying at their own expense or are they studying under scholarships granted by the Government or by other institutions?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It is very difficult to give these figures of Tanganyika students outside of East Africa because in many cases the Government of Tanganyika is not kept informed of their activities. More particularly is this so in the case of United Nations scholarships, and it is a matter to which I might call attention here because it causes us a certain amount of embarrassment in this sense. Requests for applications from Member States reach the Tanganyika Government through the normal channels and are publicized; applications are received and a preliminary investigation is made in the sense of the basic educational qualifications for which the Member States or the University in that Member State has asked. This is carried out, and in due course applications are forwarded to the university authorities who offered the scholarships and in many cases that is the last we hear of it. We never know whether a particular student has been successful. We do know that many students apply for perhaps half a dozen or more scholarships. We do not know which ones they get. We do know that some students have been awarded more than one scholarship, although obviously they can only take up one at a time. It is, therefore, a little difficult to give a specific reply to the representative of Haiti, but I can give a few figures which may be of interest.

As far as we know, during 1958 forty Tanganyika Africans applied for United Nations scholarships. Again, as far as we know, seven were successful, fourteen unsuccessful, but in the cases of nineteen we do not know whether they were successful or not. As I have already mentioned, one applicant applied for scholarships in one of five different countries. Of the seven who were successful four were sent to Ethiopia and one was sent to Turkey. One of the applicants for a scholarship although he made his application from Tanganyika, was not actually a resident of Tanganyika at all, but a resident in a neighbouring territory. A number of unsuccessful candidates have been subsequently awarded scholarships by the Tanganyika Government. One was awarded a scholarship by Pakistan; this was a cultural scholarship. Another one was granted a scholarship in the United Kingdom and one has migrated to Uganda.

We do know, however, that a fair number of Tanganyikans are studying outside of East Africa on the basis of their own resources. To the extent that we can help them or to the extent that they approach us or that we can get any information about them, it is so much the better because occasionally they run into difficulties and occasionally indeed they have to come to the Government and ask for additional funds to supplement their scholarships. It is, however, difficult to give exact figures. I do not wish to withhold them, but this is because the students in question tend to do a lot of things on their own and do not keep in touch with the Government.

Handwritten: Mr. Jean-Louis
Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I am fully satisfied with this reply. I wanted, above all, to know whether Tanganyikans in large number were interested in special studies or were interested in finishing their education.

My second question is as follows: In his preliminary statement the Special Representative said that there 5,000 or more unoccupied places in the various schools. Does this mean that schools were open in various villages and that teachers were assigned to them but that the potential pupils refrained from taking advantage of them? If so, could the Special Representative tell us how he explains a phenomenon which he himself says is strange, bearing in mind that the indigenous inhabitants themselves seem to be insisting and clamouring for more educational facilities?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Once again we come back to this dichotomy between the point of view of the responsible educated African leaders at the centre and in some of the provincial centres who fully appreciate the importance of education and who are pressing for increased educational facilities. At the other end of the scale there is the parent who has probably never received any education himself or herself, who is not persuaded of the merits of education and who would much prefer to have the children at home in order to help with the household duties or help in the fields or to help in watching the goats and cattle. It is a constant battle to persuade some of the less sophisticated Africans, as it were, to send their children to school, to part with their children and have them educated when it is so much more convenient for them to make use of their services in the various tasks with which they are faced.

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Special Representative)

It will be recalled that the representative of Australia yesterday drew attention to that point when he said that in many cases the children of the African subsistence farmer do a great deal of the work of the farm. It is something of which the Government is acutely conscious and here of course the Government is fully at one with the responsible African leaders in attempting to spread a realization in the more remote areas of the need for education. That is one point which emerges from all this. The other is that you can never generalize about Tanganyika, because in Chaggaland, for example, I believe that the percentage of children of school age attending primary schools is of the order of 90 or 95 per cent, a very high figure, whereas in other parts of the Territory, and particularly among the Masai, the figure is of the order of 3 or 5 per cent. There is, therefore, a great variation according to the state of development of the tribal environment from which the children come.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): My next question deals with paragraph 501 of the report which refers to racial discrimination and then states "encouraged by the Administering Authority's assurance that it was anxious to secure the eradication of the remaining vestiges of racial discrimination, the Council expressed the hope that this would be accomplished at a very early date." We would like to know what steps have been taken by the Administration in order to ensure the fulfilment of this recommendation.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There has been a considerable improvement in the sense that I am not aware of any hotels, restaurants or places of public resort of that kind in Tanganyika which now practise any form of racial discrimination. Furthermore, during the early part of 1958 the then Governor -- that is the previous Governor, now Lord Twining -- himself made a public statement which was given considerable publicity. In it he addressed himself primarily to the organizers and promoters of clubs, and made what I regard as a very valid point. It was to the effect that there are a number of clubs in Tanganyika which are run by persons who have a common interest. There are a number of African clubs of which there are no

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Special Representative)

European members, there are a number of Asian clubs of which there are no European members, and of course there are a number of European clubs of which there are no Asian or African members. Indeed, within the European or Asian communities there are sub-communities having their own clubs of which persons belonging to other sub-communities do not become members. The Governor in his speech made one very particular point and I know that his words have had considerable effect. He referred to the matter of guests in those clubs and made the point that he himself was a member of two clubs in London and he could take to those clubs any person he liked as a guest. He was of course responsible for such persons and naturally he would only take people who would fit in with the atmosphere of the club. He suggested that similarly in Tanganyika persons belonging to those clubs having a restricted membership should nevertheless follow the policy of taking to their clubs as guests persons of all communities. Thus there is some progress, not as much as I would like to see, but there is some progress in that direction.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): In answer to a hope or wish expressed by the Council that an end should be put to the practice of corporal punishment, the Administering Authority in its report merely notes that the situation remains as described in the 1955 report. Would the special representative be able to comment on this statement, which is found in paragraph 504?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The policy of the Government of Tanganyika remains the same in this matter, namely that it would wish progressively to bring corporal punishment to an end in the Territory. It cannot, however, and I have repeated this on a number of occasions in the past, move faster than public opinion and for the foreseeable future it seems likely that public opinion, and more specifically African public opinion, takes the view and is likely to continue to do so that corporal punishment with an appropriate number of safeguards is still likely to be a necessary part of the system of maintaining law and order in Tanganyika. I am glad however to be able to say that in terms of adults there is a marked diminution in the number of awards of corporal punishment in comparison with the figures for previous

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Special Representative)

years, both in subordinate courts and in local courts. On the other hand, in terms of local courts, which are of course purely African courts, there is an increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment awarded to juveniles. That ties up with the point made by the representative of China to the effect that there is, unfortunately -- and this is by no means confined to Tanganyika -- evidence of an increase in petty crime by juvenile delinquents in Tanganyika. I would however remind the Council that in the case of juveniles a very light cane is used for the application of corporal punishment and that these sentences that I have referred to are imposed by the local courts themselves. To sum up, therefore, I think I can say that our policy remains the same and that in practice, particularly as far as adults are concerned, there is a marked diminution. The full figures will, of course, be given in the 1958 report concerning the sentences involving corporal punishment.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I have no further questions and I wish to thank the special representative for the information he has given me.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): My first question relates to the minimum wage. We understand that there is a Minimum Wages Regulation Order for Dar es Salaam and we should like to know how the minimum wage is determined under that order. Does it take into account the cost of living in Dar es Salaam and does it take into account also, in addition to the requirements of the labourer, the requirements of his family consisting, say, of a standard unit of wife and two children?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The machinery for fixing minimum wages -- and they have only been fixed, as the representative of India has pointed out, in Dar es Salaam -- consists of a Minimum Wages Board whose members are representatives of the Department of Labour, representative employers and representative employees. These consider all relevant facts including the cost of living, and so far as I am aware they also take into account the need to provide that the worker who is to receive the minimum wage

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Special Representative)

shall be in a position to maintain a family. The Board's proposals are then put forward to the Governor who considers them in Executive Council and an appropriate Order is issued. I would not for one moment suggest that the minimum wage fixing machinery in Tanganyika is perfect, and it is indeed for that reason that we have found it necessary to secure the services of Professor Jack who has had considerable experience in these matters. During the course of his visit he will have talks not only with the Governor and the Labour Department, but also with employers and with the trade unions as representing employees and will advise us not only on the best method -- and by that I mean the actual machinery -- but also as to the considerations which should be taken into account and how much weight should be attached to them. In Tanganyika generally and even in Dar es Salaam it is extremely difficult to fix a minimum wage which will give satisfaction to everybody, bearing in mind that the income enjoyed by the vast majority of Africans still engaged in the subsistence agriculture to which I have previously referred must be considerably less than any minimum wage which is likely to be fixed.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I should like to pursue that question, especially in respect of the last part of the special representative's answer. I would like to know whether any minimum wage has in fact been fixed in Dar es Salaam and what is its amount?

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke.
Special Representative)

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): A minimum wage has been fixed. The figures, of course, are published in The Gazette of which there are copies in the Secretariat library. I do not have the minimum wage figures immediately in front of me, but they are available here in the United Nations.

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Mr. RASGOTRA (India): My next question relates to the Trade Union Ordinance of 1956. The special representative, I am sure, is aware that in the past some labour organizations in the Territory have sent petitions to the Trusteeship Council protesting against some of the provisions of this Labour Ordinance. Could he tell us what exactly are the grievances of these labour organizations against this Trade Union Ordinance. We also understand that this Ordinance was to be reviewed some time early in 1958. This was the information given to the Council by the representatives of the Administering Authority. But we would like to know whether a review has taken place, and if so, what are the results of that review?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): If I may be given a moment, I will try to indicate the particular grievances, as it were. The first general grievance is that the trade union leaders in Tanganyika are of the opinion that the various legislative provisions relating to the registration and control of trade unions are too restrictive, whereas the Government's view is that the legislation does not restrict or inhibit the proper development of trade unions but in fact follows approved practice elsewhere. For example, there are a number of restrictions in the legislation which are designed to protect the contributions made by members of trade unions to trade union funds. Well, no doubt a number of the trade union leaders -- who, let us face it, are inexperienced -- find it irksome to keep proper accounts, to have them properly audited and to make returns, so that the actual workers who have contributed to trade union funds, will have their moneys safeguarded. But it is something that we believe must be done to ensure that the development of trade unions progresses along proper lines. We do, however, realize that as the trade union movement becomes established in the Territory it may well be

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that certain of these rather rigid restrictions will have to be relaxed. And that, indeed, is what is being considered during this review which is now being undertaken in consultation with the Labour Advisory Board on which the trade unions are very strongly represented.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): My next question relates to compulsory labour. We learn from this report that a statutory provision for compulsory labour still exists in the Territory. The special representative and the representative of the Administering Authority will agree with me, I am sure, that a provision of this kind cannot be regarded as being in conformity with the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations. We do not think that a provision of this kind is strictly in conformity with the Declaration of Human Rights either. In view of the fact, and this view we have developed from the facts and figures given in this report, that labour in the Territory, that is, Tanganyikan labour and immigrant labour from neighbouring African territories is easily available, is there any special justification for the continuance of this statutory provision for the employment of compulsory labour?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Could the representative of India give me the reference in the report which he is no doubt looking at?

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I am referring to paragraph 324 of the report for the year 1957, and this paragraph refers to the 1955 report, which is the basic report, and the position defined there is in terms of what I have stated.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In the first place, the extent to which the statutory provision provides for any compulsory labour in Tanganyika is fully in accordance with the relevant ILO Conventions which do, of course, permit for a certain amount of compulsory labour, in very restricted circumstances; and these, in fact, are indicated in paragraph 503 of the same report. Compulsory labour is used in Tanganyika only for one or two purposes: either for the benefit of a particular community which has been hit by a disaster of some sort. In other words, steps can be taken to call on able-bodied men, let us say, to repair a dam or otherwise, to remedy the results of a

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Special Representative)

natural disaster of that kind. Secondly, for portorage for Government officials on duty in the remoter areas. There are parts of the Territory, still many parts, in which it is impossible to visit other than on foot. And in many areas the local chief or headman is in a position to provide volunteers as porters. But where he cannot provide volunteers as porters, the law does provide, as is referred to in paragraph 503, that he may, as it were, require them to undertake this work. In which case, of course, there are several restrictions. They must be paid the normal full rate of wages for work in that area, and so on. There is, of course, no question of any compulsory labour of any sort except for the benefit of the community, that is, the local community itself from which the workers are drawn, in restoring an abnormal situation to normal, such as flooding, and in this very limited field of portorage for Government officials who must visit these areas. Apart from those two there is no compulsory labour at all. It, therefore, has no bearing whatever on the number of workers either coming into it or leaving Tanganyika.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I am grateful to the special representative for his explanation of the extent to which the existing statutory provision is applied in the Territory. We have not had the benefit of any observations from the International Labour Organisation. I am wondering whether the representative of the ILO would be prepared at this stage to offer some comments on this subject, before I proceed further with my questions.

Mr. PAYRO (International Labour Organisation): The International Labour Organisation does not have any observations to make in connexion with the point raised by the representative of India. All I can say is that my organization continues to verify each year the application of the relevant international labour convention concerning forced and compulsory labour, and that all the observations that the competent bodies of the ILO can make in this respect are contained in official documents of the ILO. I would add that it is our intention to make available to members of the Trusteeship Council, before the end of the session, copies of a recent publication of the ILO, The African Labour Survey which has just been issued, in which members of the Trusteeship Council will find rather comprehensive information about labour

(Mr. Payro, ILO)

and social conditions coming within the province of the ILO, including international labour standards applicable to Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in Africa, south of the Sahara. We have asked for copies of this publication, and as soon as they are received in New York we shall distribute them to members of the Trusteeship Council for their information.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Lest there should be any misunderstanding, I would ask the representative of India to look at page 157 of the annual report, which indicates the four purposes for which compulsory labour may be exacted. I feel absolutely certain, indeed, I know that this is fully in accordance with the International Labour Office Convention. And as he will see, in point of fact, in 1956, 1957, and I think I can safely say 1958, only the first of those articles, namely, portage, was used. There was no compulsory labour for any of the other three permissible heads. I have little reason to doubt that the actual figure of people employed on portage during the year 1958 would be less than that in 1957 because, of course, as the country progresses there are other ways and means, as communications are developed, for Government officers to proceed with their paraphernalia, for example, for inoculation against rinder-pest, and so on and so forth. I do not, therefore, think that there is an issue between us here. But I can merely draw attention to the figures on page 157.

Mr. RASCOIRA (India): I do wish to confirm what the special representative has said, that there is no issue between us on this subject. I was merely trying to elicit information regarding the statutory provision, and I think the answer is comprehensive and satisfactory. The position, as stated in this appendix XVII is also in our view not unsatisfactory.

I am grateful to the representative of the ILO for his comments. We shall look forward to seeing the comprehensive report on labour in Africa.

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

Chairman I shall proceed to my next question, and this relates to the observations by UNESCO, which have been circulated in document T/1429. The special representative will note in paragraph 16 of these observations where UNESCO states that an assessment of the trends in vocational and technical education in the Territory is not available. Perhaps, the special representative could give us his assessment, or the Administering Authority's assessment, on these two questions -- one question actually, trends in vocational and technical education.

I would also like to know, in continuation of his answer, the number of apprentices who completed their two-year training during 1957. UNESCO has observed, and I think correctly, that this number is not available in the figures given us by the Administering Authority in the annual report.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In general terms, I referred to the development of technical and vocational education in my opening statement after I dealt with the number of students at Makerere and with the United Nations scholarships. At that time, I stated:

"In addition, large numbers of students had embarked on courses of technical and vocational training within the Territory." (T/PV.942, page 78)

The word "embarked" was true in the sense that it was really only in 1958 that this technical and vocational training really got started. For example, the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam -- which is, I suppose, the main centre -- was opened only in October or it may have been November of 1957 when the Secretary of State for the Colonies came out to open it. Therefore, the courses got underway there only during 1958 and there would be no specific reference to them in the 1957 report.

As members of the Council will see, there has been an appreciable increase in the figures. There are now eighty-seven at the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute, 173 at the Moshi College of Commerce and 720 at the two Trade Schools at Ifunda and Moshi. The output, in particular of these Trade Schools, is now coming fairly rapidly to the market. I very much regret that the number of apprentices who completed their two-year period was not given in the 1957 report, and I regret that I cannot give it now. I will certainly give an assurance that this will be covered in the 1958 report, which will be, of course, the master report, that is, the one which covers the basic information for three years.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): Thank you. I now come to my next question concerning primary and middle standard education in the Territory. UNESCO has made some comments on this in its observations, to which I referred a little earlier. Of course it is desirable that there should be universal primary education and expansion of education generally speaking in all fields, and we are in agreement essentially with UNESCO's views. But what has struck us is the account given by the special representative in his opening statement.

I am referring to page 79-80 of the verbatim record in document T/PV.942 where we are told that "large numbers of unfilled places in the existing territorial education system" remain to be filled. The special representative has given some figures. He said:

"For example, in 1958 there were over 14,000 unfilled places in standard I of the primary schools and there were more than 91,000 unfilled places in standards II, III and IV of the same schools. There were over 5,000 unfilled places in middle schools." (Ibid.)

This seems to us striking and a very important matter because when we are dealing with the spread of education the most essential thing is to ensure that the facilities that exist in the Territory should be utilized to the fullest extent.

We should like to know first of all what are the reasons, if these reasons are known to the Administering Authority, for this obvious antipathy of the local population towards the educational facilities available to them in the Territory.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I cannot add to the reasons which I have already given in reply to another question except to say that in many areas of the Territory, but by no means all, particularly the remoter areas, there is an apathetic attitude towards education by the parents who apparently prefer to keep their children at home to help them with the work that has to be done in their house and in the fields. This, I would suggest, is an attitude of mind that is bound to disappear when one comes to the second generation. In other words, it is the uneducated parent who is reluctant to part with his children by sending them to school. It is certainly not the educated parent who obviously would appreciate the benefits of education. It is a matter which is causing Government very grave concern.

At the present time, we have in primary schools 367,000 children. From the figures which I have given, this means that in the same schools with virtually no increase in expenditure, certainly no increase in buildings or equipment -- it is possible that we may need some more teachers because the teachers are attuned to the size of the classes -- we could in fact provide for another 100,000 children, that is, the 91,000 plus the 14,000. There are places for them in these schools

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Special Representative)

which are unfilled. A remedy has been suggested, namely, that we should have compulsion in this matter. We feel that until we are in a position to provide primary education for all children in the Territory it will be undesirable to have compulsion. But there is a limited amount of compulsion or at any rate there is provision for compulsion in this sense -- that native authorities in any area -- certainly in any township area where there are minor settlements and so on -- have the power to make the rule that once the child has gone to school he must remain there and complete the four-year primary course. Of course, in many cases these rules are not observed and the native authorities do not do anything about it. There is a very great wastage.

In Dar es Salaam, we are contemplating going a stage further, that is, having compulsory education for all children of primary school age. But in order to do that we do have to take one or two further steps to make sure that there will be places in the particular areas in which they live for children of primary school age. Then we would be able to insist on the compulsion and say that there are the places and that they must all go to school. It is a problem which is worrying us.

I can give no more explanation, I fear, than I have given. I can say, however, that here again responsible African leaders have so far been equally unsuccessful in persuading the parents in some of these remoter areas to part with their children for education.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): We appreciate the Administering Authority's position with regard to compulsion. I think it is a very sound policy not to impose compulsion until such time as the Administering Authority is in a position, generally speaking, to offer facilities for all children in the Territory. But I wonder whether any education promotion campaign has been undertaken in the Territory. Compulsory laws may be framed and, as the special representative said, they may not have much of an effect. On the other hand, experience shows that in many countries with similar circumstances a publicity campaign, a promotion campaign to interpret to the people concerned the purposes and the benefits of education has had good results.

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

In the Territory of Tanganyika, there are some social welfare centres and we believe that the Administering Authority has considerable competent, well qualified staff for the job. I want to know whether any campaign has been undertaken by these social welfare centres to popularize education. If not, does the Administering Authority have any plans to do so? I should also like to know, as a supplementary answer, whether most of these unfilled places in schools exist in urban areas or predominantly in rural areas.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In the first place, District Commissioners, who are the Government officers most closely in touch with the African population, together with the officers of the Social Welfare Department, are constantly, day in and day out, trying to persuade parents to send, and what is perhaps even more important, to keep their children at school. I am not suggesting that it may not be possible to intensify those efforts, and I will certainly bear in mind the helpful suggestion made by the representative of India. But Government is fully aware of this and I think I can say that every officer who comes in contact with the African population is. It is part of his duty which he carries out to impress upon them the need for sending and keeping their children at school.

The second part of the question was: Do these unused facilities exist mainly in the urban areas or in the rural areas? There are, of course, a few unfilled places in the urban areas and there are plenty of unfilled places, far too many, in the rural areas. In other words, this is primarily a rural area problem.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): My next question relates to the so-called race relations. The representative of Haiti asked a question on the subject to which the special representative gave a very comprehensive answer. In the course of his answer, he said that there are clubs which are exclusive, but that the Administering Authority or the citizens are trying to encourage visits by guests of races other than those to which the members of the clubs belong. I should like to know whether there are in the Territory clubs other than these exclusive

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clubs, for example, a multi-racial club or a non-racial club, if I can put it that way, where everybody can go to seek membership and enjoy the facilities.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There are a number of such clubs in the Territory, mainly, of course, in Dar es Salaam, because in most or many of the other areas there is not room for a club in addition to whatever clubs already exist. There are at least four clubs in Dar es Salaam which are entirely multi-racial: The Cultural Society, which is a society, as its name implies, which interests itself in cultural affairs and which has a wide membership drawn from all communities; the Azania Club, which is a multi-racial sports club; the club which is run by the Special Constables, again with a membership drawn from all communities; and a comparable club, the very flourishing British Legion Club, which consists primarily of ex-servicemen of all communities, to which I have been many times and in which there are active African, Asian and European members. In other words, there are opportunities for these and they do flourish.

It nevertheless remains a fact -- and I would say that it is the only fact which is perhaps a little disturbing and of which the Government is conscious -- that in these other community clubs we do feel that our best line of approach is to try to persuade them to open their doors in the sense of permitting their members to bring in members of other communities as guests. No one is suggesting that the doors should be thrown open to all and sundry as members because it is quite natural that persons with common interests should wish to get together. For example, I am not a member of the Greek Club and I have no particular wish to become a member of that club in the sense that they have a community of interests which I do not share. We believe that if we can make progress with that -- some limited progress but not enough has been made -- we shall indeed be making great progress.

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Special Representative)

Apart from that, I would say -- and I think any visitors to Tanganyika will immediately become aware of it -- that there has been a very noticeable improvement in -- to use this rather unpleasant word -- race relations in Tanganyika in recent years.

Mr. RASGO TRA (India): I think the Administering Authority has made a good start in this field, though in our view it is a meagre start. For example, apart from this encouragement of visits, say, if they could take some steps to persuade some of the more important clubs to throw their membership open, that would be perhaps a more satisfactory way to tackle this problem. I do not wish to press the special representative further on this, because we are convinced that their approach is right and their intentions are good and they will go ahead and make progress.

What I do want to know is the position in hotels. Hotels are public places. One goes there, books a room and has to pay a certain amount of money. I should like to know whether in some of the more important or more expensive hotels, say, if an African or an Asian has the means to pay the cost, is he free to go and lodge himself in that hotel -- in, say, a hotel predominantly occupied by Europeans -- and, if he is refused admittance, is there any law in the Territory to take action against hotel managements on that account?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As I said, I am not aware of any hotel in Tanganyika which practises any racial discrimination. I have been into a number of the hotels in Tanganyika and I have seen in all those I have been into members of all races there. That also goes for other places of public resort, such as restaurants and so on. In those circumstances, there is no such law, and, indeed, I am fairly certain that in the present atmosphere prevailing in Tanganyika, if any such case of discrimination were to come to light, it would most certainly be ventilated either in the legislature or in the Press; and to the best of my knowledge no such incident has been reported during the past two or three years.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): That was a very gratifying answer. I come now to my last question, and this relates to the question of integration of education, with which this Council has been seized for some years. Permit me to say at the outset that we appreciate the categorical statements made by the Administering Authority here and elsewhere to the effect that it is its intention and its purpose to achieve that integration, that there are certain difficulties but they intend to overcome those difficulties. In his opening statement, the special representative said that a committee was expected to be appointed. He stated:

"As I have already informed this Council on a number of occasions, education is already fully integrated at the post secondary level, that is to say, at Makerere, the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and at the Tanganyika Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam. The problem of integrating the three racial systems of education at lower levels is the problem which is now being tackled." (T/PV.942. p. 81)

The terms of reference of the committee are given in this part of his statement. What I want to know is when this committee is expected to accomplish its work and when it is expected to make its recommendations for the Government's consideration.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The Committee held its first meeting at the beginning of this year or during the last few days of last year, and I can safely say, knowing as I do a number of persons who are members of this Committee, that it will ensure that it works as rapidly as possible. No time limit was fixed as to when its recommendations would be submitted. There is, of course, one great problem which all members of the Committee have to face, that is, the financial problem, because the three education systems in Tanganyika have developed separately, very largely as a result of financial considerations, in this sense. The European community, and in particular Europeans who have children in Tanganyika attending schools, pay for that education in three ways. They pay for it as taxpayers, by contribution to the general revenue; they pay for it by way of a special education tax, whether indeed they have any children or not -- that is to say, every European male has to pay the European education tax -- and in addition, the parents pay for the education of their children, fairly substantial fees, and, in the case of boarding secondary schools, quite substantial

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fees. Exactly the same principle is applied as regards the Asian community: namely, as taxpayers they pay, whether or not they have children, the special Asian education tax, and then they also pay fees at their schools. The Africans, on the other hand, do not pay in terms of any special education tax, nor, broadly speaking, do they pay any fees. It is true that for primary education they are supposed to pay ten shillings a year; but, if they do not have the money, even that sum of ten shillings, which is primarily for books, is remitted. It naturally follows that the standards in the European and Asian schools -- I am talking about the facilities rather than the educational standards -- are higher because the European and Asian parents, or the European and Asian communities, have been prepared to put their hands further into their pockets -- admittedly they are perhaps in a position to do so -- in order to ensure that their children have the education to which they have been accustomed in the countries from which they have come.

The main problem facing this Committee, as I see it, is not to overcome any antipathy to the idea of integrated education but to sort out this extremely difficult financial problem as to how you are going to integrate three systems of education which are in fact financed quite differently. That is the factor which is likely to occupy the Committee for the greatest part of its time, and it would be impossible for me to say when it will report. I can only say that those who raised this question in the legislature and who are on the Committee will, I am sure, take steps to see that it does carry out its work and make its recommendations with the minimum of delay.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): It only remains for me now to thank the special representative for his courtesy and kindness in answering these questions fully and very well.

have written
Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): I have first a few questions concerning trade unions. The special representative has told us of the difficulties which have arisen because certain of the trade union leaders are inexperienced and rather over-enthusiastic. Could he tell me whether there have been any major labour

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difficulties arising out of this or other factors in 1958. I also note in the special representative's opening statement that the Labour Advisory Board is now meeting. I seem to remember that last year the Federation of Labour had certain disagreements with the Government with regard to labour representation on this Board, and I should be grateful for any information concerning the way in which they were solved, as they appear to have been.

(Mr. Edmonds, New Zealand)

Thirdly, I should like to know whether the trade unions are co-operating whole-heartedly in the setting up of these joint consultative committees of which the special representative made mention.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There have been far too many labour disputes during the past year. The total number of strikes was 146 and the employees involved some 62,000, and the number of man days lost was very nearly a quarter of a million. The Government and, I think, all responsible people in Tanganyika feel that this is a situation which ought to be avoided, more particularly -- and here perhaps it might be thought that I am contradicting myself -- because so many of these strikes have occurred against the advice of the trade union leaders. The trade union leaders do not appear to have established in themselves the confidence of their members. I would say that the majority of strikes which have occurred in 1958 have been so-called unofficial strikes, strikes in which the workers have gone on strike, as I indicated in my opening statement, frequently for reasons which have never become clear, which were never established, and which were, therefore, impossible to settle, and against the advice of the trade union leaders. The number of occasions on which there have been official strikes is, fortunately, fairly small.

However, the conclusion can only be drawn that, for some reason or another, the trade union leaders have not yet established in themselves that confidence among the members of the trade unions without which there cannot be a constructive trade union movement.

Secondly, I was asked about the Labour Advisory Board. Members of the Council will recall that the difficulty which arose previously was, briefly, this: that, in accordance with common practice elsewhere, the trade unions were asked to nominate a panel of names from which the Governor would choose a certain number as the employees' representatives on the Labour Advisory Board. Incidentally, exactly the same procedure was followed in the case of the employers. They submitted a panel of names and the Governor made three or four appointments from that panel. For some time, although this practice is followed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the Tanganyika Federation of Labour declined to accept this procedure and demanded the right themselves to nominate the three or four representatives directly to the Labour Advisory Board. Eventually -- I think,

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Special Representative)

as the result of good offices of trade unions outside the Territory -- they realized that the line which they had taken was not in accordance with the best trade union practices, and certainly not in accordance with the line followed elsewhere, and they, therefore, agreed to nominate the panel from which the appropriate selection was made.

As regards joint consultative committees, I think it can safely be said that, in the case of almost all of them, there has been an encouraging measure of support from the trade union members, though there are one or two -- in particular, the Joint Consultative Committee for the Sisal Industry -- in which the co-operation of the trade union leaders has not been quite as wholehearted as one could have wished, and not quite as wholehearted as it has been in the many other consultative committees which have been established.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): I have one or two questions in the field of health. Firstly, I notice that the observations of WHO mention the very considerable assistance given in the field of both curative and preventive medicine by the missions, through hospitals and other services. Could the special representative give any figures concerning the expenditures by the missions on medical services? Leah

Secondly, I note that the Administering Authority has been making very good use of the facilities offered by international agencies such as WHO and UNICEF. In my rather hurried reading of the papers I gathered that most of the assistance given by these international agencies was in the field of surveys and explorations, rather than of campaigns, such as the yaws campaign which was recently undertaken at Western Samoa. Could the special representative give me more information on that matter?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am not sure that I can give the representative of New Zealand the figure which the missions themselves spend on medical services, but I do know that it is quite considerable. I shall try to find out that figure and let him have it.

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Special Representative)

As regards the second part of the question, it is true that most, but by no means all, of the medical assistance which we have received from the international agencies has been by way of surveys. I am not at all sure that that is not the most satisfactory form. We do not have the staff, and certainly would not have the highly qualified staff, to conduct a survey such as, for example, the survey of tuberculosis which was carried out in the Southern Province a year or so ago and which has formed the basis of the Government's plans in its anti-tuberculosis campaign. We do, however, have in many fields a more direct association. For example, UNICEF at the moment is engaged in what may well be a very interesting project, namely, a scheme to purchase milk locally produced by the dairy farmers in the north and, through a factory which would be set up, turn it into powdered or condensed milk and then distribute it, according to the UNICEF programme, in other parts of the Territory, and possibly other parts of Africa. That is a direct association of one of the international agencies with the development of the Territory.

Returning to the question of surveys, another survey which is immediately projected is a survey of blindness and eye complaints in the Territory. There again, if the experts can come in and conduct the survey, it is much easier for the local medical services to know how to plan their campaign and how to deal with it. But I can give an assurance that if, at any time, the medical authorities find it necessary or desirable to enlist the services of WHO or UNICEF for some particular campaign, there will certainly be no inhibition in the way of doing so, as I am sure that the representatives of WHO would agree that the relationship which exists between WHO and the Medical Department in Tanganyika is a very close and happy one.

school attendance
Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): I turn now to the field of education.

In his opening statement the special representative mentioned that 367,000 school children were at present attending primary schools. Could he give me the figures for the number of children attending middle school and secondary school in 1958?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I should like, first, to dispose of an answer, which was rather left in the air, to the earlier question.

If I may refer the representative of New Zealand to page 185 of the annual report for 1957, he will see a specific statement that details are not available of the sums expended on public health work by missionary organizations from their own resources. I fear, therefore, that it would not be possible to produce that figure.

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Special Representative)

Turning now to the immediate question, as I said, in 1953 at Government Native Authority and Voluntary Agency primary schools there were 367,000 children, at middle schools, again Government Native Authority and voluntary aided, in all a total of 34,000 children of whom 28,000-odd were boys and some 6,000 were girls. In secondary schools the total was 3,529, of whom 3,200 were boys and 317 were girls.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): My second question concerns the number of unfilled places in middle schools. The special representative has told us that there were 5,000 such unfilled places. In the observations of UNESCO mention is made in paragraph 12 of a formidable barrier which continues to exist between the primary and the middle schools. Could the special representative tell me whether the number of unfilled places is due mainly to the reluctance of parents to send their children to school because of this formidable barrier which, in the opinion of UNESCO, exists?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I think perhaps that the reasons which have led to 5,000 unfilled places in middle schools are a little different, though essentially the same, from those which cover the case of primary schools, for it remains a fact that most of the middle schools in Tanganyika have to be boarding schools -- by no means all of them, but most of them -- because in no single area, certainly in the rural areas up country, as is clear from the figures, are there enough children to justify a day middle school. That figure is increasing, but the majority of them are boarding schools. This causes a number of difficulties in the sense that the parents should be even more reluctant to part with their children to go to boarding schools for middle school education than they would for a day primary school; secondly, the costs of middle school education are a bit higher because these are boarding schools. Although fees are remitted in every case where the parents can show that they do not have the resources to pay the fees and as they only amount to £12.10s 0d a year, perhaps that is another slight barrier in respect of middle school age children going to school.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): When the Government of Tanganyika reorganized its educational system two or three years ago and made the present arrangements for primary, middle and secondary schools, it said that one of its primary objectives was to raise the standard of education not only at the higher levels but also at primary schools. Could the special representative tell us whether that objective is being achieved as a result of this reorganization? obj.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I think that there is no doubt that although the number of children going to these three categories of schools -- primary, middle and secondary -- is nowhere near as large as we would wish it to be and nowhere near as much as it should be if we had the necessary resources, the standards in the three schools have increased very considerably.

I did make one statement which may have passed unnoticed, but it was a very remarkable statement, that in 1957, the last year for which these particular figures are available, out of 150 candidates from Tanganyika for the school certificate, 149 were successful. I do not think that there is any school, or there cannot be many schools or Territories, where they had practically 100 per cent success in their entries for that examination. It would have been much easier if I could have said that there were 1,490 out of 1,500, but the very fact that nearly 100 per cent got through is indicative of the high standards which are being reached.

Mr. KURDYUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The representatives of India, Haiti and in part the representative of New Zealand have put many questions which I would have wished to put. However, the delegation of the Soviet Union would like to obtain clarifications on certain points. In the report of the Administering Authority it is said that the Territory shows no discrimination from the point of view of sex, that men and women are equal in all fields. In this respect, I should like to know if all professions and all posts in the Administration are open to women. Could the special representative tell us what percentage of women are employed in such administrative bodies as the Health Department, Education Department and so on? For example,

(Mr. Kurdyukov, USSR)

are there any women in such posts as that of school principal, hospital director or department head in the various Government departments? Generally speaking, what is the percentage of women in Government bodies?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There are of course certain posts in the Administration of Tanganyika, using that term generally, in which it would be unlikely at the present time at least that a woman would hold that post. I refer, for example, to such a post as District Commissioner. We have no women District Commissioners nor District Officers. But we do have in the Administration a grade of woman administrative officer who works for the most part in Provincial Headquarters who are engaged in the ordinary work of provincial administration. There is no absolute barrier, of course, to the employment of women in any capacity in the Government service. There are a number of women doctors, medical officers. There are a large number of women teachers, including women principals or headmistresses with men as masters in a subordinate position to them. The chief architect of the Public Works Department is a woman.

I think this is indicative of the extent to which women are taken on their merits in consideration for these posts. As the Chief Government architect, she is of course responsible for the work of a number of male architects at lower levels in the Architects' Department of the Public Works Department. The answer generally, therefore, is that with some obvious exceptions such as District Commissioner -- there may be a few others -- there are no objections, no difficulties in the employment of women at all levels. Indeed, they are employed at quite high levels in the Government service. I regret that I cannot give the total number of women in Government service, but I can give a brief indication of those that appear in the higher levels in, you might say, posts of responsibility, if I could be permitted to add them up.

Mr. KURDYUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I do not insist that the special representative reply immediately; if he prefers to verify his figures, I would be perfectly willing to hear him later.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I could refer the representative to the 1955 report, where the number of posts held is shown in appendix 2 on page 175. Of course, those figures are out of date in the sense that there must certainly have been an increase by now. There is for instance my friend the chief architect -- I am not sure whether she was appointed in 1955. Those figures would, however, give an indication of the posts filled by women.

Mr. KURDYUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As is well known, the International Labour Organisation has drafted a series of Conventions which lay down standards in regard to working conditions, salary scales, social security and similar matters. Many of these conventions have been ratified by the United Kingdom Government. I would like to know to what extent those conventions are applied in Tanganyika. I am speaking, of course, of those conventions which must or can be applied in the Trust Territory, bearing in mind local conditions.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I have not with me a full list of all the conventions which are applied but by courtesy I was warned of the possibility of this question and I have made a list from the various documents at my disposal. There seems to be a large number of ILO Conventions which are applied in full and one or two which are applied with some modifications, and if the representative of the Soviet Union agrees, I will hand him the list.

Mr. KURDYUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Every year the Trusteeship Council discusses the over-all situation in the Trust Territory and various decisions and recommendations are adopted here. Various hopes and wishes are formulated also, and we would like to know whether the broad masses of the population have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the decisions and recommendations of this Council. It is stated in the Administering Authority's report that schools receive some of the documents. Are these documents also available in libraries, are they available to civic organizations or groups such as trade unions? It would also be interesting to know how many specific institutions in Tanganyika receive United Nations publications.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The people of Tanganyika can be divided into two broad categories, those who are already aware of the activities of this Council and the United Nations generally -- and in that category would be included trade unions, political parties and similar associations which I have no doubt whatever receive copies of all documents relating to the work of this Council and such aspects of the work of the Assembly as are of interest to them -- but of course the great mass of people in Tanganyika is not acquainted with the work of the United Nations. The Government is trying in every possible way to make this work known to them. During 1958 we took particular steps in this direction through our publicity services and have issued broadsheets in English and in Swahili about the United Nations. Previously, we issued one about the Visiting Mission which had wide distribution throughout the Territory, down the channel from the District Commissioner to the Native Authorities and then to the people. This morning my colleague Mr. Davies and I were up quite early to record a broadcast which was to be telephoned to Tanganyika; it will be broadcast presumably this evening, my own contribution in English and Mr. Davies' in Swahili. These broadcast programmes are widely distributed throughout Tanganyika. I would not for one moment suggest that it is not possible to do more -- it is almost always possible to do more -- but I would say that the Government is doing a considerable amount to make the population of Tanganyika generally aware of the proceedings of the United Nations in relation to the development of the Territory.

Mr. KURDYUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should now like to refer to a point which has already been dealt with by several other delegations, namely the question of the average per capita income in Tanganyika. This information is absent from the report and in answer to questions put to him the special representative failed to give an exhaustive reply. However, we know that the standard of living of the African population in the past was always extremely low, and this is confirmed by the report of the Visiting Mission. In its report the Administering Authority also admits that the standard of living of the African population has remained similar to that of the previous year. Could the special representative tell us something about the subsistence level of the average rural inhabitant? Could he also tell us whether the salaries of the employees and the workers correspond to this minimum subsistence level? I do not press him to give details, but could he possibly try to give us the general picture?

per capita income

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As has been brought out in discussions in this Council the vast majority of Africans in Tanganyika do live at what can be very little above subsistence level. That is largely because of the persistence of this peasant agriculture. I have indicated that in recent years we have made considerable progress in converting, as it were, a progressively increasing number of these Africans to the growing of cash crops, and even to the persistence of what you might call subsistence agriculture -- but at a better level -- and there is still a great deal to be done -- and not all of it by the Government. A great deal can be done by the Africans themselves if they are prepared to be guided, without doing any more work perhaps than they do at the moment -- there would be room for that -- and without the application of any more capital than they have at their disposal, which is not very much, but merely by using improved methods their standard of living could undoubtedly be raised. It is the policy and practice of the Agriculture Department to make these better improved methods known as widely as possible through demonstration centres and so on. I cannot give the representative any exact estimate of this subsistence level, but I would refer him to the study of the national income of Tanganyika between 1952 and 1954, which is, I know, available in the Library of the Secretariat, a Colonial Office Publication, Colonial Office Research Study No. 26, by Professor Peacock and Mr. Dosser. As I indicated in my opening statement this has been carried a stage further by our own East African Statistical Department who have continued with the study of the national income which is, of course, broken down according to those who contribute to it, for the years 1954 and 1957. It should be published early this year.

The more specific question to which the representative made reference, namely, Are the wage levels of employees -- and there are some 430,000 Africans in paid employment in Tanganyika -- above the level enjoyed by the vast majority of African peasants? To which I can quite categorically reply, yes, they are certainly in excess of that.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

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5 February 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CONTINUES QUESTIONING
ON SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN TANGANYIKA

The Trusteeship Council this morning continued the questioning of John Fletcher-Cooke, the United Kingdom's special representative for Tanganyika, on social and educational conditions in this United Kingdom-administered trust territory. Questioning on political and economic conditions has been completed.

Hsi-kun Yang (China) noted that 90 per cent of the court sentences handed down in 1957 related to crimes committed by juveniles. He asked whether "de-tribalization" and urbanization had anything to do with this situation.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said it was a "regrettable fact" that over the past five or six years there had been a steady increase in the incidence of crime among juveniles. With the development of opportunities of employment in urban areas, he said, a fairly large number of juveniles had drifted into towns in numbers exceeding the opportunities for employment. As a result, they tended "to live by their wits" and sooner or later they fell into crime.

It was perhaps a sign of the times, the special representative said, that discipline among young Africans tended to be lost after they left the tribal areas.

The government, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said, was not looking at this situation with complacency. It was doing a great deal to tackle the problem by the provision of social and community amenities in towns and by returning young unemployed Africans to the areas from which they had come.

Ernest Jean-Louis (Haiti) asked why, on the one hand, there was a demand for more educational facilities while, on the other hand, there were some 5,000 vacancies in various schools.

The special representative said this problem presented a constant battle. The government, he said, shared the view of responsible and educated Africans on the need to spread education in remote areas. On the other hand, some of the less sophisticated Africans preferred to have their children work in the fields and it was difficult to persuade such parents to send their children to school.

(more)

However, he added, one could not generalize about the situation in Tanganyika. In the Chagga area, for example, 90 to 95 per cent of the children attended school, while in other parts, particularly among the Masais, less than 3 to 5 per cent of the children attended school.

To another question by the representative of Haiti, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said he was not aware of any hotels or restaurants which practiced any form of racial discrimination. He referred to an address by the former Governor of Tanganyika, which was widely publicized, in which the Governor suggested that members of clubs with restricted membership should be allowed to bring guests of all communities. Some progress, the special representative said, had been made in this direction, but not as much as he would have liked.

In response to a question by M. Rasgotra (India), the special representative explained provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance.

The representative of India also wanted to know the reasons for the large numbers of unfilled places in the existing territorial education system.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said there seemed to be "an antipathetic attitude" toward education from the parents in rural areas who were unwilling to part from their children.

The government was acutely aware of the problem, he said, but it felt that it should not make education compulsory as long as it was not in a position to offer educational facilities for all the children in the territory.

Paul Kenneth Edmonds (New Zealand) asked for information about labor disputes and trade unions.

The special representative said there had been far too many labor disputes in 1958 -- 146 strikes involving 62,000 employees. The majority of these strikes, he said, had occurred against the advice of the trade union leaders, frequently for reasons which never became clear and therefore could not be settled. The trade union leaders, unfortunately, had not yet succeeded in gaining the confidence of the members of the unions, he observed.

Ivan F. Kurdyukov (USSR) wanted to know whether the "broad masses of the population" had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the trusteeship activities of the United Nations.

The special representative said that trade unions, political parties and other organizations received "every United Nations document" on the subject. The great mass of the people was not so well informed, but the government did "considerable work" to make the UN trusteeship activities widely known.

The Council will meet again at 2:30 p.m. today, when after completing the questioning of the special representative, it expects to hear a petitioner, George M. Houser of the American Committee on Africa.

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