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Twenty-seventh Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Wednesday, 12 July 1961, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

U TIN MAUNG

(Burma)

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of  
Tanganyika [4b, 15]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.1169 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEMS 4b and 15

## EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA:

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1960 (T/1568, 1577; T/L.1017)
- (b) FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA [GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1609 (XV)] (T/1575)

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): I only wish at this stage, Mr. President, to ask your permission and the permission of the Council for the Special Representative of Tanganyika and for the Prime Minister of Tanganyika to take their places at the Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, and Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, took places at the Trusteeship Council table.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council I should like to welcome very warmly Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika. As some of the members of the Council will recall, at the resumed session of the General Assembly, in introducing the report of the Council to the General Assembly, I, as acting President of the Trusteeship Council, expressed the opinion of the members of the Council that we should have very much liked to welcome the Prime Minister of Tanganyika. At that time we were well aware of the fact that the distinguished Prime Minister of Tanganyika had been preoccupied with many of the issues involved, and that the Fourth Committee was in no position to welcome and hear the Prime Minister. It is now my understanding that the Prime Minister will be in a position to make a brief statement perhaps tomorrow. With that in view, I warmly welcome the Prime Minister of Tanganyika and invite the members of the Council to hear what he has to say concerning the future of his country.

(The President)

Having said that, I wish to welcome Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, who is a great personal friend of mine and, perhaps, of most of the members of this Council. I welcome him to this Council table, and I wish to extend to Mr. Fletcher-Cooke a warm welcome on what is now a historic occasion.

I give the floor to the Special Representative.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I thank you, Mr. President, for your warm words of welcome.

This is the fifth occasion on which I have had the privilege of reporting to this Council on developments in Tanganyika. But this occasion differs considerably from the previous four.

In the first place, it is a matter of great gratification that my friend, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, the Hon. Mr. Julius Nyerere, has found it possible, despite his many other preoccupations, to be present at this meeting and, as you, sir, have indicated, I am sure that this Council will wish to afford him the opportunity of addressing the members in due course.

Secondly, it is my privilege today to be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Nsilo Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Tanganyika. On this occasion, Mr. Swai will, with your permission, make an opening statement on behalf of the Government of Tanganyika and will also answer such questions as members of this Council may wish to put to him on a wide field of Government activities.

Thirdly, and to my great personal regret, this is the last occasion on which I shall be participating in the deliberations of this Council as the Special Representative for Tanganyika. But my personal regrets are outweighed by my gratification at the circumstances which have brought about this state of affairs.

As all the representatives sitting round this Council table are aware, it is now proposed that the date for Tanganyika's independence should -- subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly, which I cannot imagine will be withheld -- be brought forward from 28 to 9 December next. This means that this is the last occasion on which the Trusteeship Council will be considering the affairs of Tanganyika as a Trust Territory. I feel sure that the record of

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achievement which will be unfolded to this Council during the next few days will indicate that the Administering Authority is relinquishing its trust in circumstances which bode well for the future of Tanganyika as an independent nation. Indeed, I make so bold as to observe that in the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika, which has already received the formal approval of the General Assembly, we shall be witnessing perhaps the fullest flowering of the international trusteeship system.

I indicated earlier, Mr. President, that, with your permission, Mr. Swai will be carrying the greater part of the burden in explaining to this Council what has been happening in Tanganyika during the past twelve months and what the Government's plans are for the future. I have used the word "burden" but I am sure that my colleague will agree with me that the telling of the story now to be told is in no sense a "burden" but rather a privilege and a pleasure, having regard to the content of that story.

This Council last considered the affairs of Tanganyika during the month of June 1960. Since then, much of moment has happened in Tanganyika. A very important event occurred on 3 September 1960 when Tanganyika achieved responsible government under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Julius Nyerere as Chief Minister. At that time, the Council of Ministers continued to sit under the presidency of the Governor, His Excellency Sir Richard Turnbull. I myself, as Deputy Governor, was also a member of the Council and presided over its meetings in the Governor's absence. There were two other members of the Council who were civil servants, namely, the Attorney-General and the Minister for Information Services.

It was at that stage that my colleague, Mr. Swai, joined the Government as Minister for Commerce and Industry; and, as members of this Council will soon realize, he has made a considerable impact on the work of the Government during the past year, particularly in the field of development.

At the stage of responsible government to which I have just referred, the Governor was not legally bound to accept the advice of his Council of Ministers. But I shall not be giving away any Cabinet secrets if I indicate -- and I am sure that the Prime Minister and Mr. Swai will endorse this -- that between September 1960 and May 1961 -- when the next major change in Tanganyika's constitutional advance took place -- there was no occasion on which the Governor did not, in fact, accept the advice of his Ministers -- 10 out of 12 of whom were unofficials.



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Special Representative)

In fact, therefore, though not in name, Tanganyika has enjoyed full internal self-government since 3 September 1960; and the Chief Minister has been responsible, as the Governor's principal adviser on all matters connected with the internal administration of Tanganyika, for organizing and directing the work of the Government in those fields. It is for this reason that Mr. Swai, as one of the Ministers in Mr. Nyerere's administration, is far better qualified on this occasion than I am to indicate to the Council just what has been achieved in terms of the internal development of Tanganyika, and the Government's plans for the future. Furthermore, as a member of the Government front bench in the Legislative Council, of which I myself ceased to be a member in the middle of 1960, Mr. Swai will also be able to indicate to this Council the various trends in public opinion as voiced in the Legislative Council -- now renamed the National Assembly.

The period from September 1960 to March 1961 was largely occupied in Tanganyika with the formulation, and preliminary implementation, of the plans of the new Government in the fields of finance and economics, education, health, labour, agriculture, water development, commerce and industry, mining, natural resources, local government, and so on; and Mr. Swai will, I know, give you a comprehensive picture, not only of what occurred during the latter part of 1960, which is, of course, reflected in the annual report for that year now before the Council, but also during the first six months of this year. In particular, he will, I know, wish to indicate the general financial position of the Territory with particular reference to the Report of the Economic Survey Mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the Territory's Three-Year Development Plan.

I myself perhaps can conveniently pick up the story again at the conference which was held in Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the last week of March 1961. The Prime Minister, Mr. Swai, and myself both participated in the work of that conference and we are therefore in a position to answer any questions which may be raised about it. Sir Andrew Cohen gave an indication in his speech to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 20 April 1961, of the conclusions reached at that conference. Suffice it to say here that, broadly speaking, that conference achieved two things. First, it reached complete agreement on the next stage in the constitutional

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development of Tanganyika, namely, the introduction of full internal self-government, with effect from 1 May 1961; and secondly, it agreed that, following upon a preliminary exchange of views which took place at the conference itself, there should be a further series of meetings in London in June 1961 to consider two main sets of problems. The first set of problems included all those matters which required to be settled before Tanganyika could achieve full independence later this year. Among these matters were the form of the constitution on the attainment of independence, the basis for a Tanganyika citizenship, how best Tanganyika's requirements for a Defence Force of its own could be met, a Public Officers Agreement, and so on. The second category of problems covered a rather wider field, namely, what form of association would be appropriate to govern the relationships between an independent Tanganyika and the other East African territories which have not yet achieved that status.

All these matters have recently been the subject of discussions in London, in which Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Swai participated; and I have no doubt that they will be able to elaborate, if necessary, on the broad outlines of the conclusions reached and the reason for those conclusions. Suffice it to say here that the results of these talks on relationships in East Africa have now been made public in the Command Paper on the Future of the East Africa High Commission, copies of which are, I understand, available to members of this Council.

But, if I may, I will go back for one moment to the change in the constitutional arrangements which occurred on 1 May last and to which I have just referred. At that stage the Governor ceased to preside over meetings of Ministers, and the title "Council of Ministers" was changed to "Cabinet". Mr. Nyerere, as the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, has been presiding over meetings of the Cabinet since 1 May. At that time, also, I, as Deputy Governor, and the Attorney General and Minister for Information Services, withdrew from the Council of Ministers and two more African elected members of the National Assembly were appointed as Ministers. The present position is, therefore, that in addition to the Prime Minister there are eleven members of the Cabinet, all of whom, except Sir Ernest Vasey, the Minister for Finance, are elected members of the National Assembly. One of these Ministers is Minister without Portfolio, and assists the Prime Minister generally. Thus there are now eleven portfolios, a reduction of one in the number of Ministers existing on 30 April 1961. Of the twelve Ministers --

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although we do not think of these terms in Tanganyika -- nine are Africans -- all elected members of the National Assembly; two are Europeans -- one a nominated member of the National Assembly, namely, Sir Ernest Vasey, the Minister for Finance, and one an elected member; and one is an Asian, an elected member of the National Assembly.

At the same time, three Parliamentary Secretaries were appointed -- one to assist the Prime Minister, one the Minister for Agriculture, and one the Minister for Education. Of these three Parliamentary Secretaries, all elected members of the National Assembly, two are Africans and one is an Asian. They are not, of course, members of the Cabinet.

Since 1 May, therefore, the Governor has been bound by the Constitution to accept the advice of the Cabinet or, in certain specified circumstances, of an individual Minister, on all matters relating to the internal government of Tanganyika.

I turn now to a consideration of the reserved subjects. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, as it exists at the present time, the Governor is responsible to the Administering Authority for defence and external relations. But, here again, although this is the constitutional position, the situation in practice is rather different. Since 1 May, Ministers have become increasingly associated with the conduct of Tanganyika's external affairs and its defence arrangements. Indeed, a special section of the Prime Minister's Office has been established to deal with these matters and it is the intention that when Tanganyika becomes independent, this section will become a fully fledged Ministry of External Affairs and Defence. During the past few months, Ministers have devoted a considerable amount of their time to making preparations for the establishment of a Tanganyika Foreign Service and for the opening of certain Tanganyika missions overseas. I shall leave it to my colleague, Mr. Swai, to deal with any questions which may arise in connexion with these matters.

Similarly, Tanganyika Ministers have been giving considerable thought to the arrangements which they propose for Tanganyika's future defence force. This was one of the matters which was discussed during the talks in London last month, and again I will ask Mr. Swai to deal with this.

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Special Representative)

I turn now to a consideration of the Civil Service. When the stage of responsible government was reached on 3 September 1960, the Civil Service was still the responsibility of the Secretary of State. But as part of the move to full internal self-government, and as a result of agreements reached at the March Conference, steps have been taken as a result of which the Secretary of State's ultimate responsibility for the Civil Service was brought to an end on 30 June last.

With effect from 1 July, three "executive" Service Commissions have been established as part of the constitution of Tanganyika. The Public Service Commission is now responsible for the recruitment, promotion, discipline, etc., of all civil servants in Tanganyika except that the Judicial Service Commission is responsible for all Judges and Magistrates, while the Police Service Commission is responsible for all members of the Police Force. These three Service Commissions are served by a common staff under the directions of a Principal Secretary, who is Principal Secretary to each of the three Commissions.

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Special Representative)

Thus the stage has been set for the establishment of a local Tanganyika Civil Service and the objective of the Government is to bring into being a Civil Service which will ultimately be composed solely of citizens of Tanganyika. For the moment, however, there are insufficient local candidates with suitable qualification and experience to fill all the posts. To ensure the orderly conduct of Government business in the days of expansion which lie ahead, the Government of Tanganyika has entered into an agreement with Her Majesty's Government which is referred to as the "Overseas Service Aid Scheme Agreement." In brief, the effect of this Agreement is as follows: To the extent that the Government of Tanganyika needs to retain the services of officers who were recruited by the Secretary of State in the past, or who may be recruited at the request of the Government of Tanganyika by Her Majesty's Government for service in Tanganyika in the future, the Government of Tanganyika will pay to such officers the salary which a local candidate, if available, would receive, while Her Majesty's Government has undertaken to meet the cost of certain additional benefits without which it would not be possible to persuade these officers to serve in Tanganyika. These additional benefits include an overseas allowance, education allowances and one half of the cost of the passages of the overseas officer and his family when they proceed to or from leave. Thus the Government of Tanganyika has at its disposal a reserve of experienced manpower, but needless to say it is under no obligation to apply for the services of such officers unless it finds that suitably qualified local candidates are not available.

At the same time, consideration has had to be given to the position of those officers from overseas, at present serving in Tanganyika, who were recruited either by the Secretary of State or by one of his agents and for whom the Secretary of State has accepted a special responsibility. With the introduction of full internal self-government and with the fixing of a date for the independence of Tanganyika, it became quite obvious that the circumstances which prevailed when these officers were recruited have radically changed. In the first place, they were members of a "Crown" service, and the ultimate responsibility for their promotion, transfer to other territories, discipline, etc. rested with the Secretary of State. Secondly, when they were recruited they had every expectation



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of continuing in the Service to which they had been appointed for the normal length of a working career. These circumstances having changed, and in accordance with precedent elsewhere, a scheme entitled "A Scheme of Retirement Benefits for Members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Servants" has been introduced and an Officer designated under this Scheme has the option to give six months' notice of his intention to retire with earned pension and compensation calculated on an actuarial basis.

But both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Tanganyika realize that it will be necessary for some time to come for overseas officers to continue to serve in Tanganyika -- particularly in certain specialized categories. The Scheme therefore has been devised to provide that not only those who elect to retire, but also those who elect to stay on, shall receive compensation. Moreover, the Government of Tanganyika has indicated that if any of these officers on the permanent and pensionable establishment wish to convert to "contract terms" they may do so without impairing their entitlement to pension or compensation.

It is too early yet to say how many of these overseas officers will be willing to continue to serve a soon to be independent Tanganyika, where their services are so desperately needed. But all the indications are that a very substantial number will be willing to continue to serve for a few years at least; and this should enable the authorities in Tanganyika to press on with the training of suitably qualified local candidates. It must, however, be emphasized that those officers who do stay on are in the fullest sense of the word "servants of the Government of Tanganyika". They have no right of appeal to the Secretary of State, and indeed the payment of compensation took into account that they would lose that right of appeal which they had previously enjoyed.

At the present time a Local Salaries Commission is sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Adu, the Secretary to the Prime Minister of Ghana, who very kindly made Mr. Adu's services available to the Government of Tanganyika for this purpose. The Commission is expected to report in the very near future, and it will then be for the Tanganyika Ministers to consider the structure of the new local Tanganyika Civil Service. There has been considerable progress during the last twelve months as regards the localization of the Civil Service, but I shall leave it to my colleague, Mr. Swai, to give the



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Council an account of this, with particular reference to the "Africanization" of the Provincial Administration to which, I know, the Prime Minister and his colleagues had given a great deal of personal attention.

I should perhaps mention that, with the establishment of the three "executive" Service Commissions to which I have already referred, and with the introduction of a compensation scheme for those officers who were recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents, the work of the Deputy Governor will have largely come to an end, and it was therefore agreed at the March Conference that the post of Deputy Governor should be abolished with effect from 1 July last.

The Administering Authority is also urgently considering, in consultation with the Government of Tanganyika, what arrangements should be made to safeguard the interests of those officers who also enjoy overseas leave terms, but who, because they were not recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents, do not fall within the scope of the compensation scheme to which I have referred.

During the months of May and June the National Assembly debated at length, not only the 1961/62 Budget and the Three-Year Development Plan, but also a wide variety of other topics. Here again, Mr. Swai will be able, from his first-hand knowledge as a member of the Government front bench, to indicate to members of this Council the problems which faced the legislature during May and June.

And now for the future. During the next few months the Government of Tanganyika is going to be faced with four major groups of problems, and I have no doubt that Mr. Swai will indicate how it is proposing to deal with these. The first is a joyful one -- but one which will require a great deal of planning and arranging, namely, the preparations for the independence celebrations during the second week of December. The second includes the immense amount of work which will have to be done between now and 9 December to implement the agreements reached at the recent talks in London for the launching of Tanganyika into the world as a sovereign independent State and we hope a full member of the Commonwealth. Here again, the Government will be concerned with such matters as citizenship, a new Constitution, the acceptance of certain international obligations, arrangements for a defence force, and so on. I am sure that Mr. Swai, in the light of his experience at the London talks, will be able to give the Council full information about the Government's plans in these fields. The third group of problems is perhaps the most complex of all because it involves

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not only Tanganyika, soon to be independent, but also the external relations of Kenya and Uganda for which Her Majesty's Government are still responsible. But I can assure the Council that the arrangements agreed upon at the London talks were fully and freely endorsed by the Government of Tanganyika as represented by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, including Mr. Swai, who attended those talks. Here again, there is a great deal of work to be done in a comparatively short space of time to ensure that the transition on 9 December is a smooth one. And finally, while the Government of Tanganyika is faced with the three sets of problems to which I have just referred, it must also press on with its campaign against poverty, ignorance and disease so that it may, as rapidly as possible, raise the standard of living and general circumstances of life of the inhabitants of the Territory.

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Special Representative)

Perhaps I may be forgiven if I conclude this brief address on a personal note. For the past four and a half years it has been my privilege to serve in Tanganyika and to play some small part in achieving the objective which the Administering Authority had set itself ever since it accepted the Mandate for Tanganyika at the end of World War I. Much has been achieved during those forty years. But the tempo of advance during the four and a half years I have been in Tanganyika has been quite remarkable. Four years ago there was not a single elected member of the Legislative Council; nor was there a Minister -- not even a Civil Service Minister. When I arrived in Tanganyika the whole of the central government was exclusively composed of overseas civil servants and, indeed, there was only one African Administrative Officer in the central government in Dar es Salaam. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the various stages through which Tanganyika has passed during these past four years. These have been brought to the notice of this Council, and to the notice of its Visiting Missions, as they have recurred. I need only say that it is a source of great gratification, not only to myself but also to all those who, like me, have been working in Tanganyika during recent years, that these momentous changes have occurred virtually without a stone being thrown. Tanganyika is a poor country; it has, so far as we are aware, no great mineral resources; much of the land is infested by Tsetse fly or lacks an adequate rainfall. But it has one great asset which many of the richer parts of Africa might well envy -- namely, that its peoples of all races, under the responsible leadership of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, are determined to move forward in harmony and goodwill to even greater achievements in the future. This is a priceless asset and I know that the Tanganyika Ministers are firmly determined to preserve it. Like every independent State Tanganyika will have to face serious problems in the future -- and, as in every poor country, the struggle to improve the standard of living of the people will be hard and long. But one cannot even make a beginning with these things unless there is peace, harmony and good government -- and Tanganyika has all these things and, I believe, will continue to have them in full measure.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council, I wish to thank the Special Representative for his statement. I now have great pleasure in inviting the honourable Mr. Swai, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Government of

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Tanganyika, to take a seat at the Council table, and in extending to him a very warm welcome on behalf of the Council. I now ask him to address the Council.

Mr. SWAI, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Tanganyika: I should like to begin by thanking you, Mr. President, and all the distinguished representatives seated around this Council table, for the kind welcome extended to me on this, the first occasion on which I have had the privilege of addressing the Council. My colleague has already indicated that I shall have to cover a lot of ground in my speech, and I would therefore crave in anticipation the indulgence of the Council if what I have to say takes some time.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has described to the Council the momentous advances which have been made in Tanganyika since the Council last considered the affairs of that Territory. It is now my privilege, and indeed my pleasure, to present to the Council a picture of the equally significant developments which have been taking place over the last year in a wider field of Government activity. At the same time, I would like briefly to indicate to the Members the manner in which Tanganyika intends during the first few years to tackle some of the major problems which are facing it today.

I think it would be appropriate if I began by referring to the present economic and financial position of the Territory. For Tanganyika, 1960 was an exceptionally good trading year by East African standards and the Territory is today in a sound economic condition. During the past year, the Territory's gross domestic product increased by £8.3 millions to a total of £185.4 millions. During the same period, the Territory's exports overseas, in which are included re-exports, reached the record level of £56.6 millions, which was over £9 millions more than the figure for 1959.

At the same time, the Territory's imports from overseas totalled £37.8 millions, or approximately £3.3 millions higher than the figure for the previous year. Altogether the volume of overseas trade in 1960 reached £94.4 millions and the visible favourable balance of trade was just under £19 millions, a figure which shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent over that for the previous year.

(Mr. Swai, Tanganyika)

During 1960, 51.4 per cent of the territorial total gross domestic product was contributed by the monetary sector, while the subsistence sector contributed 38.6 per cent. An examination of the contributions made by various activities to the gross domestic product of Tanganyika indicates that the mainstays of the Territory's economy are agriculture and the livestock industry. Both together accounted for over £100 millions in 1960. This is a contribution of something over 54 per cent of the total national income of the Territory.

On the basis of the figures which I have just given and postulating a population increase of 1.75 per cent, and assuming that there was no conspicuous change in money values, the gross domestic product increased by 4.7 per cent during 1960. This is an increase in the average per capita income of about 3 per cent. I would submit to the Council that in the circumstances of a tropical territory which is not generously endowed by nature, this figure may be considered with some satisfaction.

One of the most pressing needs of a new nation is, of course, access to capital, either from external sources or from the mobilization of internal resources. Here again Tanganyika can look back over the last year with justifiable satisfaction. Preliminary estimates of gross capital formation which have recently been made by the Treasury indicate an overall increase of £2.8 millions, or 10.5 per cent during 1960.



The total gross capital formation during the year was £29.4 million. Of this total, private enterprise accounted for over £21 million. A most encouraging sign was the comparatively considerable increase amounting to 11.5 per cent of investment in the private sector of the economy at a time when certain neighbouring countries were experiencing a decline in this respect.

1960 was a year in which the average level of prices rose. The estimated average level of export prices increased by 8.5 per cent between 1959 and 1960, while the estimated average level of import prices rose by 4 per cent during that same period.

Internal consumer prices showed a slight increase during the year, the cost-of-living index for wage earners rising by 4 points. This increase in internal consumer prices, however, must be considered in the light of the average wages obtaining. Average wages showed an increase of 14 per cent during 1960.

The representatives will agree, I think, after considering the figures which I have just given, that the economic condition of Tanganyika has appreciated during the year under review, and that the Territory may take pride in its achievements in 1960, during which year the upward trend in economic activity which that Territory has experienced for the last six years was maintained.

What about the future? At this stage I should like to refer briefly to the probable economic position of Tanganyika during 1961 and the immediately succeeding years. Taking everything into consideration, the over-all position in the economy this year is expected to be at much the same level as in 1960, bringing to an end the upward trend in economic activity to which I have just referred. This is due mainly to the leveling off of agricultural production caused by drought conditions in the first half of this year. The drought will offset the fact of increased production from new areas which are now beginning to play their part in the economy of the Territory.

The preliminary forecast of Tanganyika's gross domestic product in 1961 indicates that it is likely to be of the order of £186 million, that is to say, only a little more than in 1960 and far short of the figure of 4.5 per cent which was mentioned in the report of the World Bank Mission, to which I shall have to refer later in this speech. However, a longer term forecast points to a resumption economic growth in 1962, and this Council may rest assured that the Tanganyika Government will do all it can within its financial resources to stimulate the



economy and to ensure the resumption of increased economic activity during the coming years.

At this point I should like briefly to refer to the estimates of Government revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1960-61 and 1961-62. The budget which my colleague, the Minister for Finance, presented in May 1960 provided for an expenditure of £20.7 million and for revenue of £20.2 million, leaving an estimated deficit of £441,000. However, as a result of certain under-expenditures in the total amounts voted and a more buoyant revenue than had been anticipated, it was found possible to end the last financial year with a surplus of £165,000. The budget which the Minister for Finance introduced in the National Assembly on 16 May last and which provides for the revenues of that Territory within the present financial year shows an increase of about £2.8 million in Tanganyika as estimated expenditure over the figure for the previous year. The total expenditure budgeted for amounted to £20.9 million. The estimated revenue which the Territory can look forward to receiving during 1961-62 is £19.9 million, so that there will be a budgetary deficit of approximately £1 million.

It will now be appropriate, I think, if I mentioned the development expenditure of my Government. The development budget for 1960-61 provided for an estimated development expenditure of £6.1 million, and the actual expenditure incurred by the Government in development during that year was of the order of £5.7 million, the short fall between the estimates and the performance being due in some part to weaknesses in the machinery for advanced planning. In view of these weaknesses, the Tanganyika Government decided in the early part of 1960 to work out a three-year development plan in order to enable ministries to forecast and plan ahead. This plan has now been prepared and accepted by the National Assembly, and it is hoped that in future years performance in various fields of development will be much nearer to estimates than has been the case in the past. I shall have occasion to refer to the three-year development plan in detail later on in my speech, but at this stage I will restrict myself to saying that Tanganyika plans to spend £24 million on development, principally on agriculture, water supplies, roads and education, over the next three years. This figure will be found by grants and aid totalling the sum of £8 million from the United Kingdom and other sources, £1 from local revenue, £4 million from internal short- and long-term

borrowing, and £11 million from external borrowing. In formulating this development plan, the Tanganyika Government has been greatly assisted by the work of the World Bank Mission which visited the Territory in 1960 and which published its report earlier this year. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of my Government to the Mission for the careful and extremely valuable survey of the economy of that Territory which they have presented.

(Mr. Swai, Tanganyika)

It is indicative of the confidence with which we in Tanganyika view our future, and the Tanganyika Government, after carefully considering the financial limitation of £18 million for development, which was recommended by the World Bank Mission, decided, in view of the economic trends which I have described previously, that it would be justified in planning instead for development expenditure of £24 million over the next three years.

Before I leave the sphere of economics and public finance I must refer to the very valuable assistance which Tanganyika has received during 1960 from external sources. During that year the Territory received £1.8 million from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and at the end of the year it had a credit amounting to £3.7 million outstanding from those funds. During the same period the United Kingdom provided assistance to Tanganyika amounting £1.5 million but way of exchequer loans. Very valuable assistance has also been received from other international sources.

My Government is extremely grateful for the sum of £100,000 which was provided during 1960 by UNICEF, and for £32,000 of aid which was received from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is equally grateful for £680,000 worth of aid from the United States Development Loan Fund and for a further £25,000 of assistance from the International Co-operation Administration.

During the present year the Tanganyika Government will be submitting a number of new applications for assistance from United Kingdom sources, and it is hoped that the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance will be able to make available the sum of £330,000, for which application has already been made. At the same time assistance of the order of £300,000 is expected from the International Development Association and a further £110,000 from UNICEF, while the United States International Co-operation Administration has been asked for help to the tune of £400,000.

In this brief survey of external aid received by Tanganyika I must not omit mention of the generosity of a number of private sources of assistance, particularly the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, which have in the past given, and continue to give, welcome assistance to Tanganyika. Representatives will note from what I have said above that the Tanganyika Government is taking every opportunity to avail itself of offers of help from external sources.

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Second only in importance to the availability of capital in the task of exploiting further the latent resources of Tanganyika is the need for skill and education. This need was very much in the minds of members of this Council when the Council last considered the affairs of Tanganyika, and since then it has been again placed in the limelight by the World Bank Mission, which stated:

"The needs of a country which is moving into independence and of a developing economy demand a major effort to increase the number of Africans receiving more than four or at the most eight years of schooling."

You will, Sir, I think, bear with me if, in view of the importance of the subject, I go into some detail with regard to the educational expansion which is at present taking place in Tanganyika and which it is intended to increase yet further during the next three years. It may help if I begin by stating some of the basic facts.

During the education year 1961, 268,272 boys and 152,562 girls are studying in primary schools in the Territory, and there are 41,035 boys and 9,110 girls studying in middle schools. Over and above these figures, 4,837 boys and 700 girls are reading in Standards IX - XII in the secondary schools of the Territory, and 243 boys and 11 girls are studying in the Higher School Certificate forms of our secondary schools. All these figures show an increase over those for the previous year, and those increases in respect of middle and secondary school education are considerable.

In 1960, 1,359 candidates from Tanganyika sat the Cambridge Joint Examination for the School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education. Of these, 61.2 per cent obtained a school certificate. In the same year the Higher School Certificate examination was taken for the first time in African secondary schools in Tanganyika and, of the 122 candidates who sat the examination, 62, or 55 per cent, obtained the Higher School Certificate, whilst all save one of the remainder obtained a Statement of Results. It is worthy of note that 17 of those who obtained a Statement of Results reached a standard which would make them eligible for admission to Makerere College, so that 79 of the total candidates, or 70 per cent, are eligible for admission to a university. When present plans for the development of secondary education are completed,

the potential number of candidates for these examinations in 1961 and 1962 will be considerably increased. There will be 1,428 candidates for the School Certificate examination in 1961 and 2,107 in 1962, and there will be 164 candidates for Higher School Certificate in the present year and 257 in 1962.

Representatives will agree with me that these figures reflect the past and present realization, both by the Administering Authority and by the Tanganyika Government, of the importance of education in the Territory and indicate that this realization is being translated into terms of action, as far as the financial limitations under which the Territory labours allow. The World Bank Mission commented:

"Even though the effect of additional educational expenditures on the growth of the economy, and hence of the revenues needed to meet the bill, is delayed and somewhat uncertain, nevertheless the claim of education to increased Government funds is beyond dispute. However, it is necessary to keep in mind that expenditures in education are in competition with expenditures on programmes likely to have a more immediate effect on production and the growth of revenue. It is therefore necessary to select education priorities with great care."

This is precisely what the Tanganyika Government is endeavouring to do in that part of the Three Year Development Plan which is concerned with education.

Representatives will recall that when education was last discussed in this Council the Administering Authority intimated that a "crash programme" for the rapid expansion of secondary school education would be considered. Since the production of this limited "crash programme", further consideration has been given to the educational system as a whole, particularly in the light of the inauguration of an integrated system of education. The result has been that a more comprehensive programme for the three years 1961-1964 has now been prepared and forms a part of the Territorial Development Plan to which I have referred. It is the policy of the Tanganyika Government that this planned expansion of the formal educational system will take place within the framework of a single system of education for students of all races, which will be introduced formally with effect from 1 January 1962, although it is already proving possible to integrate education in certain on an ad hoc basis.



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You will recall that the Government began to think about the possibility of the integration of education in 1958, when a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The recommendations of that committee were announced early in 1960, at which time the Government declared its acceptance in principle of the objective of integration. In December 1960, the Legislative Council approved a government paper setting out the principles which it is intended, shall govern the future development of the education system of the Territory, and all educational planning during the last year has, in fact, been on the assumption that integration would take place. Thus, all building developments planned or carried out have been designed to provide eventually for an eight-year primary course and a four-year secondary course to school certificate. Consideration has been given to the syllabus in primary schools with a view to ensuring that in all primary schools the syllabuses, if not common in all respects, will at least have as their aim a common level of education at completion of the eight-year primary course, so that in October or November 1961, it will be possible to hold a competitive examination for entry into secondary schools in January, 1962, for all children, irrespective of race. I mentioned a little while ago, that it had already proved possible to integrate education in certain schools in the Territory on an ad hoc basis. For example, early this year the European Education Authority agreed that children of other races, if they are able to take advantage of the type of education provided, should be admitted to European primary day schools, and a number of non-European children have been so admitted. Furthermore, the Indian Education Authority has similarly agreed to the admission of children of other races to Indian schools. Moreover, forty-one non-European boys were admitted, with the full approval of the Board of Trustees, to St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa, at the beginning of 1961. All this has taken place in a silent revolution. Representatives will therefore see that the racial harmony and spirit of co-operation which pervade Tanganyika today are being reflected to an increasing extent in the educational system of the Territory. With effect from the beginning of next year, students of any race will be eligible for admission to all teacher training colleges, pupils of any race will be eligible for admission to all secondary schools on the basis of merit and children of any race will be eligible for admission to all primary schools, provided that the pupil's aptitude



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for the language of instruction is such that he will be able to maintain his place in the school.

I would like now to turn to some of the results of the proposed expansion of higher educational facilities under the three-year Development Plan, in order to illustrate the rate at which Tanganyika will be producing university candidates over the next few years. The implementation of the Development Plan will lead to an increase in the number of Higher School Certificate places available to boys in rural secondary schools to 280 by 1964, whilst the number of Higher School Certificate places available to girls in 1964 will be twenty. During the same period the number of school certificate places available to boys in rural secondary schools will rise to 1,925 and the number of similar places available to girls will increase to 350. It is furthermore planned to increase the number of urban secondary education streams from the present figure of forty-five to sixty-one by 1964, and to increase the number of Higher School Certificate streams available in urban secondary schools from four in 1961 to eight in 1964. This will mean that there will be an increase in the number of school certificate places available in urban secondary schools from 856 this year to 1,680 in 1964, and in the number of Higher School Certificate places available in urban secondary schools from fifty this year to 320 in 1964. I think that this Council will agree with me that the figures which I have just given show that both the Administering Authority and the Tanganyika Government are very conscious of the need to expand higher education in Tanganyika, and furthermore that they are doing all that they possibly can within the limits of the funds available to bring this expansion about.

Before I leave the subject of primary, middle and secondary education I would like to refer to the question of unfilled places in schools in Tanganyika. At the end of 1960, 22.4 per cent of the places available in African primary schools and 12.4 per cent of the places available in African middle schools were unfilled. A considerable amount of information has been collected regarding one aspect of this problem of unfilled school places, that of wastage of pupils who leave after having been once enrolled. Analysis of this information shows that non-payment of fees, sickness, death and expulsion are negligible factors and that the main reasons are truancy, often attributable to lack of parental control, and the movement of families to other areas. Much work, however, remains to be done in this field.

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before it can be hoped to provide an adequate explanation of all the causes responsible for unfilled places in schools, but it is apparent that the Government will have to pay considerable attention to this problem in the future by way of mounting propaganda campaigns aimed at persuading parents of the virtues of education in those areas where this is not yet fully realized.

May I now turn to the subject of higher education. During the academic year 1960/61 there are 1,062 Tanganyika students studying in institutions of higher education outside the Territory. This figure compares with that of 896 students in the academic year 1959/60. Of the 1,062 students who are studying overseas this year 635 are in the United Kingdom, 92 are in the United States 27 are in India, 16 in Ethiopia and 12 in Pakistan. The remainder are scattered throughout a number of other countries in small groups, with the exception of 168 students who are studying in Uganda, either at Makerere or other institutions of higher education. Of the total of 1,062, just over 413 of these students are financing themselves from their private means, whilst the Tanganyika Government is providing assistance to a further 340.

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35 of the remainder are in receipt of scholarships from the United Nations or from Member Nations or from Member States, including the United States of America, Pakistan, India, Ethiopia and others, whilst the residue are financed by a number of organizations including missions, co-operative societies, and educational institutes. There are at present 171 Tanganyika students studying at Makerere College in Uganda as compared with 196 in 1959 and 181 in 1957. In relation to this decrease in numbers it should be noted that 118 Africans were admitted to Higher School Certificate classes in Tanganyika schools and that before the introduction of these classes in 1959 these pupils would have been considered for entry to the preliminary courses at Makerere. There are at present 31 other students from Tanganyika in the Royal College at Nairobi. During 1960, 27 Tanganyikans obtained degrees or diplomas from Makerere.

During its 26th session this Council noted that a Quinquennial Advisory Committee would visit East Africa during 1960 and that this Committee was expected to make proposals regarding the provision which could be made during the period 1961-1966 for the establishment of a University College in Tanganyika. The Quinquennial Advisory Committee did, indeed, visit East Africa last year and made proposals for the establishment of a University College in Tanganyika on the basis of a phased time-table which provided for the appointment of the architect in 1961 and for a start to be made on the buildings in 1962. According to this time-table the Principal would be appointed in 1961, the professors and lecturers between 1963 and 1965, and the College would open its doors to arts and law students in 1964/65, the first science students being admitted a year later. Upon receipt of the report of the Advisory Committee the Tanganyika Government set up a Committee of the Council of Ministers to consider whether the time-table proposed for the University College could be compressed in order to permit the first entry of students to take place at an earlier date than proposed by the Advisory Committee. It has now been decided that the Tanganyika University College will be situated at Dar es Salaam, and a site has been allocated. In February of this year legislation was enacted establishing a provisional Council for the College. Meanwhile, preparations are being made for the University College to commence teaching during the current year in temporary accommodation in Dar es Salaam. At the same time, with the concurrence of the other East African Governments, plans have been worked out

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to start teaching in a faculty of law in October next. Under these plans Makerere College will appoint academic staff and register the students until such time as the Dar es Salaam college is able to assume complete responsibility for the faculty. The Dar es Salaam College will be responsible for all administrative arrangements.

As far as technical and vocational training is concerned, progress continues to be made. Because of the expulsion of a number of trade school pupils during 1959 the number of second and third year pupils in the two trade schools in the Territory was greatly reduced in 1960. A full intake of 200 pupils into the first year at each of the two schools took place, however, at the beginning of 1960 and a further full intake was admitted in 1961. Reports from industry on the apprentices carrying out their two years on-training following the completion of the trade school courses have been encouraging, and a number of larger firms are now specifying the possession of a Certificate of Apprenticeship as a requirement for employment. The work of the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam has continued to expand, both in scope and in the number of courses offered. The construction of further phases in the building has continued. Science laboratories were brought into operation in 1960 and a workshop and hostel came into use in January of this year. Further phases in the building scheme are planned and the whole project will be completed by 1964.

One of the major problems facing Tanganyika with regard to the expansion of education is that of finding an adequate supply of teachers. In 1960 184 teacher trainees qualified for Grade I Certificates and a further 478 for Grade II Certificates. There are a further 340 potential teachers in training in Grade I training centres and over 1,200 in Grade II centres. Nevertheless, Tanganyika still faces, and will continue to face for a considerable number of years to come, the difficulty of a shortage of qualified teaching staff, and the Territorial Development Plan therefore contains provision for the extension of post-School Certificate teacher training courses, the improvement of existing Grade II training courses, the introduction of a post-Higher School Certificate teacher training course and the establishment of an Institute of Education to provide adequate facilities for research and to act as a clearing house for educational ideas, the co-ordination of teacher training throughout the territory. Moreover, as a result of certain proposals made at the Princetown Conference on

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Education in December 1960, detailed plans have been drawn up for the supply of teachers from America to teach in secondary schools in East Africa, and it is expected that the first of these teachers will start working in Tanganyika before the end of this year. The possibility of obtaining teachers from other countries under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation Supply of Teachers Scheme and under other arrangements is also being pursued.

My Prime Minister has often reiterated that we in Tanganyika have only three enemies: poverty, disease and ignorance. At the beginning of my speech I attempted to show how we are marshalling the capital which is available to us for launching an attack upon the poverty of our country, and I shall have more to say about the manner in which we hope to invigorate and accelerate economic development later on. I have also just endeavoured to describe the way in which we are trying to overcome ignorance in Tanganyika, and I must now try to describe to this Council the manner in which we are combatting disease.

During 1960 the number of hospitals in the Territory rose slightly to a total of 131, whilst in addition there were, at the end of the year, 110 bedded dispensaries. Together, the hospitals and dispensaries provide over 15,000 beds and there are in addition, of course, a very large number of Government, local authority, voluntary agency and industrial out-patient dispensaries. One significant development during 1960 has been an increase in the number of rural health centres. These provide a balanced and integrated curative and preventive medical service in rural areas and, in circumstances permitting, the effective health education of the neighbouring population. All their activities are intended to be educative and the staff is imbued with this principle.



The influence of the organization is therefore not limited to the centre itself but reaches out into the surrounding countryside. At the end of 1959 there were fourteen such centres in the Territory and eight more were opened during 1960. It is planned to open a further thirteen centres before the end of the present year. My colleague, the Minister for Health and Labour, considers that on average a health centre should serve between 40,000 and 50,000 people, and on this basis the Territory will need approximately 160 such centres. We realize that we have a long way to go but we have, I submit, made a promising start.

Perhaps our major obstacle in the field of public health is the lack of trained doctors. There are, at the present time, a number of vacancies in the authorized establishment of the medical service and we must anticipate that a number of the doctors who are in Tanganyika will wish to exercise their option to retire under the Compensation Scheme for civil servants. We are therefore faced with the task of making good our losses, filling our establishment and then going on to recruit those extra doctors who will be required to put into effect the plans which we are making. Obviously, we shall have to rely not only upon external assistance in this matter but also upon the resources of the Territory itself. The Minister of Health and Labour is therefore planning to train a number of Assistant Medical Officers, beginning early in 1962. At the same time we have in view five Makerere graduates who are just about to complete their internship, and my Government has just accepted very gratefully an offer of eighteen medical officers from the Swiss Government. Furthermore, other Governments are also helping us to combat our disease problem. The West German Federal Government recently gave Tanganyika a valuable gift of ambulances and a medical organization from the same country is at present planning an anti-tuberculosis campaign in the Lake Province of Tanganyika. We are also getting assistance from Sweden in the form of a campaign against leprosy in the West Lake Province and we must not, of course, forget the continuous and very valuable assistance which we receive from the United Kingdom by way of Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

The total estimated cost of that part of the 3-year Development Plan which is devoted to public health is £954,000 and this sum will be devoted over the next few years to the extension of existing hospitals, the building of new small hospitals in a number of districts and the improvement of medical training facilities in the



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Territory. The sum devoted to public health in the Development Plan is, of course, nothing like as much as we would have liked it to be. In this field slow but steady progress, disappointing and frustrating as it may be, seems to be inevitable during the next few years when the maximum part of the limited resources of the Territory must necessarily be invested in economic and educational development, whose object is to produce the greater resources needed to sustain adequate social services in the future, including of course adequate medical services.

I have dealt at some length with economics, education and medical services since we in Tanganyika believe that these are the three mainsprings of the Territory's prosperity and that we can only hope to realize the potential of Tanganyika by making improvements in these fields. I would like now to review, somewhat more briefly, a number of other matters which are the concern of the Tanganyika Government, and with your permission, Sir, I now turn to the question of labour.

During 1960 the employed population of the Territory fell from 444,000 to 404,000, this drop being largely due to the rationalization of labour which has been forced upon employers by rising wages. For instance, following the General Agreement on Wages and Tasks in the Sisal Industry, the employed labour force in that industry dropped from 138,000 to 121,000. During the same period the average wage in the Territory rose by 14 per cent. This phenomenon of rising wages and falling employment is common to under-developed countries. It is in large part a legacy of past under-employment of labour when too many workers were employed on too few tasks. One beneficial result of this trend is increased productivity of labour and consequent increase in efficiency and production. In a rapidly expanding economy, and Tanganyika has had over the last few years such an economy, these adjustments are made with little pain, without a conspicuous decline in the labour force, for new employment opportunities are created almost as fast as the growth of the labour supply. Nevertheless, one important aspect of the situation is that recent wage increases have been attracting more people from rural areas to the towns than there are jobs for them, and the result has been that there are small pools of unemployment in some of the bigger towns. I would, however, make it clear that by comparison Tanganyika is not faced, and is not likely to be faced, with any major unemployment problem.

At the end of 1960 there were forty registered trade unions in Tanganyika with a total membership of something over 93,000. That is to say, 23.6 per cent of the employed population of the Territory were members of unions. This figure compares favourably with that of 18.1 per cent for the end of the previous year. 1960 also saw an increase in formally constituted Joint Consultation Committees in industry. At the end of the year there were 271 such committees, catering for 260,000 workers. Some of these unfortunately do not work as well as we would hope since there is a tendency for workers to boycott, or at least to ignore, the Committee as soon as any demand is refused by the employer's side. The Tanganyika Government has declared its intention to set up a Minimum Wages Board with authority to recommend a territorial minimum wage with differentials for areas of special need. The establishment of this Board has, however, been held up because of the difficulty of finding a suitable chairman. At present the only statutory provision governing minimum wages is in Dar es Salaam, where an Order made in 1957 provides for a minimum wage for adult males. Elsewhere in the Territory the effective minimum wage, as opposed to a statutory minimum wage, has been influenced during 1960 by the Government's decision to increase the minimum paid to its own employees.

Before I leave labour matters I must refer to the cancellation of the Tanganyika Government's Agreement with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, which allowed that Association to accept volunteer workers in Tanganyika. The Agreement certainly brought a large element of prosperity to certain areas in the south-west of the Territory, whence most of the labour came, and its abrogation as a matter of principle will result in the loss of £500,000 a year to the Rungwe District and the eventual loss of employment to some 18,000 workers. These problems are now under consideration by Government.

I now come to a number of matters, responsibility for which is in the portfolio of my colleague, the Minister for Agriculture. I have already said that during 1960 agriculture and the livestock industry made the biggest single contribution to the gross domestic product of the Territory, and the year was indeed a record year. The total value of exports of agricultural products was £43.5 million, the highest total in the history of Tanganyika. Unfortunately, this high level will not be maintained during 1961 owing to the failure of the rains, and there will be limited food shortages in some areas of the country, particularly in the arid Central Province. Indications of these shortages have, indeed, already been seen.

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The success of the twenty-nine African Increased Productivity Schemes which were begun in 1958 with Colonial Development and Welfare funds has now enabled these Schemes to be incorporated into normal extension work. New Increased Productivity Schemes have been started for seed peas, Turkish tobacco, cocoa, African-grown tea, small-scale irrigation and stock holding. During 1960 significant advances were made in the field of plant breeding and crop production, and increased attention is now being paid to pasture research and the problems of animal husbandry. An irrigation agronomist has been appointed to study the methods of application of water and the water requirements of various crops. In-training courses of many kinds were continued during 1960 and still continue, training of this nature being particularly applied to cotton spraying, methods of planting, the cultivation of Turkish tobacco, irrigation procedure and good animal husbandry. Over twenty officers of the Agricultural Division went overseas for training during 1960 as part of the Africanization policy. With the assistance of an agricultural agronomist from Israel who is an expert on farming settlement schemes, a detailed investigation has been made into the possibility of starting such schemes in Tanganyika, and indeed one pilot scheme of this kind is already under way in the Kilombero Valley. Other settlement schemes and tenant farmer schemes run by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation continue to flourish and to expand. This Corporation is at present run largely by the Administering Authority and the Tanganyika Government, but plans are being made for it to be taken over entirely by the latter at the time of independence.

Provision for considerable agricultural expansion has been made in the three-year Development Plan. Between 1961 and 1964 £2 1/2 million will be devoted to agricultural training, the further provision of extension services, research services and other specialized services. Agricultural training proposed under the plan includes the building of an Agricultural College, one Farm Institute in each of the nine Provinces, an extension of staff training facilities at the Ukiriguru Agricultural Training Centre and the Land Centre at Morogoro, and the establishment of a draught animal training centre at Urambo. The Agricultural College, which will probably be situated at Morogoro, should be ready to accept its first intake of agricultural students in 1963. The Farm Institutes will primarily offer short courses to practising farmers and their wives. The

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extension of training facilities at Ukiriguru and other places will, it is hoped, bring about an output of 250 trained field assistants each year over the next ten years.

The work of the Veterinary Division continued during 1960 to be mainly devoted to the eradication of animal disease, including the maintenance of a barrier against rinderpest in Northern Tanganyika, and to the encouragement of orderly marketing and the movement of livestock to consumer areas and to meat-canning factories. With this object in view, improvements were made to stock routes and to quarantine areas along these routes. As a result of all this activity the livestock industry made a very considerable contribution during 1960 to the economy of the territory, and there can be no doubt that it will continue to play a major part in the years to come.

Nowhere in the world do co-operatives play such an important part in the marketing of a country's products as in Tanganyika. During 1960 approximately £13 million worth of agricultural produce, mainly cotton and coffee, was handled by co-operative societies and unions, the number of which continued to grow. The rate of registration of new co-operatives over the last three years has been about eighty a year, and the total number in the territory is now 719. With this rapid development it has become necessary to consider increasing the staff of the Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. A further reason for these increases is the anticipation that there will soon be a considerable expansion in the co-operative marketing of cashew nuts, some 46,000 tons of which were produced in the Southern Province during 1960. Furthermore, it is hoped, in co-operation with other Divisions, to organize co-operative farming, which could, in the circumstances of Tanganyika, play a most important part in agricultural development. Investigation is also taking place into the possibility of setting up industrial co-operatives, and an expert is to visit Tanganyika and report on the feasibility of such co-operatives. A report by a visiting expert who carried out an investigation on consumers' problems has been submitted.

It is the Government's intention to establish a Co-operative College in Tanganyika, and it is hoped that by 1964 the planning will be completed and the foundations laid. Plans are also in hand for the formation of a territory-wide Co-operative Union which will, it is expected, eventually take over some of the duties at present performed by the Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.



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The World Bank Mission considered that the time had come to reorganize the agricultural credit loan facilities of the territory, and arrangements for this reorganization are being made. The representatives will be aware that there are at present five principal sources of agricultural credit: the Land Bank, the Local Development Loan Fund, the African Productivity Loan Fund, the Third Revolving Loan Fund, and finally certain private and commercial sources of credit. Each of these has played a part in the past but the Government feels that the time has now come to rationalize and streamline the system of extending credit to small farmers. As a first step it is proposed to establish a National Agricultural Credit Agency which will take over the administration of the funds at present available from Government sources and will also replace the Land Bank. The Agency's main function will be to make credit available throughout Tanganyika, and it is intended that it shall work direct through District Committees. The second stage of the Government's plan to extend credit facilities will be reached later. This will involve the setting up of a Co-operative Bank to meet the special financial requirements of the growing co-operative movement. The basic conception behind this scheme is that more farmers should be able to benefit and more money from all sources should be deployed for the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and thus raising the living standards of the people of Tanganyika.

The World Bank Mission placed great emphasis upon the extension of irrigation in Tanganyika, and within the limitations of the funds available the Government is doing all it can to improve matters in this field. During 1960, 33 earth dams, with a capacity of over 6,000 million gallons, were constructed and 19 piped water supplies, delivering almost 1 million gallons a day, were completed. During the same year 23 successful bore holes were drilled, yielding 39,000 gallons per hour and serving some of the more remote villages in the territory.



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The Development Plan makes provision for the expenditure of £2,291,000 on the improvement of water supplies over the next three years. £500,000 of this sum is to be spent on surveying and investigating water development projects and £900,000 will go towards the provision of rural water supplies for domestic purposes, livestock requirements and village irrigation projects. Before the end of the three-year period the Government hopes to start work on one major irrigation project, the construction of a large dam at Nyumba ya Mumgu on the Pangani River, designed to facilitate control over the river and provide storage for irrigation purposes. The importance of this project, which when completed will serve an area in which there is an increasing pressure of population on the land, needs no emphasis.

And now, Mr. President, I would like, with your permission, to refer briefly to some of those matters for which I am personally responsible. The major domestic exports of the Territory continue to be sisal, cotton, coffee, diamonds and oil seeds, together with quantities of meat, hides and skins, gold and tea. The principal imports recorded during 1960 were base metals, cotton piece goods, industrial machinery, motor vehicles, fuel oils and electrical apparatus.

One of the principal policy objectives of the Tanganyika Government is to encourage the development of light industry and to promote the participation in such industry of the African entrepreneur. A glance at the annual report for 1960, which representatives have before them, will quickly indicate the extent -- and it is not an inconsiderable extent -- to which secondary industry is becoming established in Tanganyika, and particularly in Dar es Salaam where the light industrial area on the Pugu Road is now assuming considerable proportions. During the year a cement packing and storage plant came into operation; its construction represents an investment in the territory of £100,000. Investigation continues for sources of raw material suitable for the local production of cement, since at present all the cement used in the Territory is imported in bulk and packed and stored in Dar es Salaam. During the year a textile company built a second new factory in the capital for the weaving of rayon cloth, and is now producing some 3 million square yards of material per annum. The same firm is considering setting up a blanket factory which will come into operation early in 1962. Two other textile concerns have been granted licences to produce cotton and rayon

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cloth and have made substantial progress in constructing factories in Dar es Salaam. In January of this year construction was completed of the East African Tobacco Company's cigarette factory in the capital, and production has already started. The total cost of the factory is estimated at £1-1/4 million.

A new wheat mill, representing an investment of £210,000, also came into operation in 1960, and a number of other smaller concerns opened factories in the Territory.

One of the matters with which I am particularly concerned is the stimulation of tourism in the Territory. During the financial year 1960-1961, £22,000 is being spent on access roads to places of tourist interest, including the beautiful beaches which lie to the north of Dar es Salaam. During the past year the Tanganyika Government has concluded an agreement with a company of hoteliers whereunder it has obtained a £15,000 equity holding in Lake Manyara Hotels, an organization which owns a luxury hotel situated near one of the Territory's justly celebrated national parks.

My Ministry is also responsible for mineral production, which in 1960 was valued at 7.6 million, an increase of 6 per cent over 1959. This increase was largely due to the expansion of gold mining, exports of refined gold being valued at £1.2 million, a rise of 15 per cent over the figure for the previous year. The bulk of this increase came from the Kiabakari Mine, near to the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, which increased the tonnage of spoil treated by 50 per cent. The production of diamonds in 1960 was almost 100,000 carats less than in 1959, a fall of about 18 per cent. However, by drawing upon stocks, the quantity of diamonds exported was only 18,000 carats less, and the value actually increased by the sum of £100,000.

In Tanganyika prospecting is lawful only under licence, which is granted at the discretion of the Government to qualified adults for a nominal fee. This Council may be interested to know that on 31 December 1960, 65 per cent of the area held under mining claims and leases was held by Africans. The Government has a majority shareholding in the largest salt producing concern in the Territory, and a 50 per cent interest in the largest diamond mine.

The approved three-year Development Plan of my Ministry which has been drawn up in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the World Bank Survey Mission, aims at the further encouragement of trade and industry, not only,

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as was the case in the past, by the provision of information and statistical services and the services of the Mining and Geological Survey Divisions, but by direct financial assistance through a Development Corporation. In anticipation of the establishment of further industries, the Government plans to carry out trade and market surveys to establish a window to overseas markets through the media of trade shows and exhibitions, and to promote in a number of other ways the expansion of the country's trade and industry.

Particular attention is being given to the encouragement of the African entrepreneur, the establishment of commercial officers at provincial headquarters being directed particularly towards the provision of facilities for the economic advancement of the "small man" by the provision of small loans from the African Loans Fund and by instruction in commercial techniques. A programme for prospectors' courses is being arranged to cater for individuals with a bent for prospecting. Courses which have been held in 1960 and 1961 have been most successful, and it is hoped that a higher standard of prospecting will bring its own economic reward during the period of the Development Plan.

Two schemes which are fundamental to the further exploitation of the mineral resources of Tanganyika are also included in the Development Plan. One of these, the geological mapping scheme, aims at the rapid mapping of the Territory on the current standard scale. It is planned to spend nearly £150,000 on this task between 1961 and 1964. The other scheme provides for a mineral reconnaissance survey for the intensive sampling of promising areas and the mapping of the results on mineral maps. It is proposed to spend £125,000 during the next three years on this scheme. Both the mapping and the reconnaissance schemes were strongly recommended by the World Bank Survey Mission.

I think that you, sir, and the representatives sitting round this table, will agree with me that the Government has initiated an energetic programme of development in the fields of commerce and industry.

(Mr. Swai, Tanganyika)

May I now turn to the field of rural and urban local government. It is the policy of the Tanganyika Government to democratise the local government institutions of the Territory as fully and as rapidly as is consonant with the maintenance of efficiency. The representatives will be aware that there is in the Territory only one municipality, that of Dar es Salaam. In 1959 all the members of the Council of that municipality were nominated, but since the beginning of 1960 when the first elections were held, all councillors have been elected. The Government proposes to make certain changes during 1961 in order to provide for the more equitable distribution of seats between wards in the municipality and the appointment of aldermen in order to promote continuity. Elections under the new constitution which is proposed are expected to take place in January 1962. There are eleven town councils in Tanganyika; at the end of 1959 only one of these had an elected majority, and indeed nine of them have already attained that end.

Earlier this year the local government franchise was revised and extended and the law now enables persons of both sexes to exercise the vote in urban local government elections if they are adult, and have either resided in the town for two out of the last three years or own or occupy premises in the town. There are at present fifty-six rural districts in the Territory. Of these fifty are administered by superior native authorities and six have adopted district councils. During the last few months there has been displayed a distinct tendency in the rural districts to change from native authority administration to that of local government councils of the district council type, and steps are being taken to institute a number of new district councils in response to requests from the inhabitants of the districts concerned. At the end of 1960, of the fifty native authority administrations which then existed, forty-nine were conciliar in composition and in only one case did a chief act with his council. At present forty-eight of the fifty native administrations have a popularly elected majority of councillors, and in only two cases are there still official majorities, one of these cases being the Masai District Council. It is, I hope, apparent from what I have just said that the policy of the Tanganyika Government is to afford the people of the Territory, through their democratically elected representatives, the fullest opportunity to play a constructive part in the administration of their own districts and in the promoting of the economy of the Territory, which latter task very often is undertaken at the district level largely by local government bodies.



In this context, I must refer to one aspect of civil service matters which has not been covered by my colleague. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has described to this Council the changes which have taken place over the last year in the civil service of the territory and which have set the stage for the establishment of a Tanganyika local civil service which will ultimately be composed solely of citizens of the Territory. He has indicated that for the time being, however, there are insufficient local candidates with suitable qualifications and experience to fill all the posts which are available, and it remains for me to describe the progress which is being made towards remedying this position by promoting the Africanization of the service.

The report of the World Bank Mission welcomed the proposal that there should be an official in the Office of the Chief Minister, or, as he now is, the Prime Minister, responsible for promoting a programme of Africanization in the civil service, and commented that it was "obviously highly desirable that as many posts as possible should be filled by properly qualified Africans." An officer responsible for Africanization has indeed been appointed and has over the last year been implementing plans aimed at the progressive increase in the number of indigenous persons who are appointed to posts in the senior branch of the service. Pending the introduction of a Tanganyika citizenship, no one except an African of a Tanganyika indigenous tribe may now be appointed to the civil service on permanent and pensionable terms, so that recruitment of officers from overseas is now invariably made on contract in order that when qualified local people become available they may be appointed to suitable vacancies.

At the same time, the Public Service Commission gives prior consideration to any African candidate before considering any other candidate when making appointments from outside the service. There were at the end of 1956, only 112 African officers holding posts with senior salary scales in Tanganyika; at the end of last year the number had risen to 453, and there were in addition 157 locally domiciled non-Africans in senior posts, giving a total of 610 local officers in the senior branches of the civil service. The latest figures which were at my disposal when I drafted this speech reveal that between 1 January and 31 March this year the total number of locally domiciled officers in the senior branches of the civil service had risen from 610, that is the figure which I have just quoted, to 724. This figure represents



16.5 per cent of the establishment. The rate at which Africanization is possible naturally varies from department to department, dependent upon the speed at which suitably qualified candidates in each particular sphere of Government become available. At the end of March this year 28.4 per cent of the officers of the Information Services were local; 24.9 per cent of the officers employed in divisions responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs, that is, the police force and the prisons service, were local; 23 per cent of those responsible to the Prime Minister -- and this figure includes the provincial administration -- were locally domiciled; and 19.2 per cent of the senior service officers in the Natural Resources Divisions were Tanganyikans.

In other branches of the civil service the figures were somewhat lower. The Ministry of Health and its various divisions had attained the figure of 13.3 per cent, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry 12.5 per cent, and the Ministry of Communications, Power and Works and the divisions responsible to it, 11.9 per cent, while only 3.8 per cent of officers serving in the Treasury and 8.5 per cent of those serving in the Audit Department were local.

There has therefore been a considerable expansion in the number of African and other locally domiciled officers in the civil service during the past year and the opening of the Mzumbe Administrative Centre earlier this year, and of the University College at Dar es Salaam which is now being planned later this year, will, of course, speed up the process. Both the Administering Authority and the Tanganyika Government are fully aware of the great importance of Africanization, and I can assure this Council that neither have been or will be dilatory in bringing it about.

I would now like to deal with some aspects of the Tanganyika pre-independence discussions which took place in London recently. This was for the drafting of the constitution, and a citizenship bill was agreed on. Another very important matter discussed and settled was the future relations of an independent sovereign Tanganyika with the East Africa High Commission.

(Mr. Swai, Tanganyika)

The representatives are fully aware of the benefits derived from the operation of the Common Market and the Common Services on an East African Basis. We in Tanganyika are convinced that the maintenance, strengthening and improvement of this system is in the interests not only of Tanganyika but also of the whole of East Africa.

In the context of the circumstances obtaining in East Africa the report on the future of the East Africa High Commission offers us a democratic framework for operating these common services on a basis compatible with and beneficial to an independent Tanganyika.

The Prime Minister will be addressing the Council as the architect and guiding spirit of the emergent Tanganyika nation. He is superbly qualified to handle several aspects which might not have been dealt with.

Our rapid and smooth political development has been possible largely because Tanganyika is a Trust Territory administered by the United Kingdom. On behalf of the Government and people of Tanganyika, I express our full appreciation and sincere gratitude for the important role played by the United Nations and the United Kingdom in helping us to march forward in our social, economic and political development. We approach our independence with realism, determination, dedication and goodwill towards all, fully confident that we shall make a grand success of it.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council I should like to thank Mr. Swai for his detailed, informative and very lucid statement. Does any member of the Council wish to put questions either to the Special Representative, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke or Mr. Swai?

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union welcomes the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, and the Government Minister, Mr. Swai, who have come here to participate in the work of the Trusteeship Council at a time when the Council is discussing the question of the future of the Trust Territory.

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

We note that this matter, fortunately, is being debated here for the last time, and we are very happy to see here for the last time as Special Representative, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, and I would say that we hope that we will see him perhaps in other United Nations organs in some other capacity as representative of his country.

My delegation was happy to learn that the date of the independence of Tanganyika has been brought forward from 28 December to 9 December 1961. At our next meeting, once we have heard the statement of the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, the Soviet delegation intends to make a statement of substance. For the moment we should like to put a few questions. If Mr. Swai, the Minister for Tanganyika, would be good enough to reply to our question, we would be very grateful. We should like to know the opinion of the Tanganyika Government on certain problems in connexion with the coming independence of Tanganyika.

The first question is as follows: is the Government satisfied with the way the transfer of powers is being conducted? Are there any obstacles or difficulties?

Mr. SWAI (Tanganyika): The Government of Tanganyika is quite satisfied with the way the transfer of powers has been effected.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): We are grateful to the Minister for this very brief but clear reply, which shows what the opinion of the Government is in connexion with the situation obtaining in the Territory.

Our second question is as follows: has the Administration made any conditions or reservations which might in any way restrict the sovereignty of the future independent State of Tanganyika? Is the Tanganyika Government satisfied with the measures proposed for the recognition of the former Commission for East Africa, the High Commission? Will these measures in any way adversely effect the sovereignty of Tanganyika? We should like to know the opinion of the Tanganyika Government on this matter too.

Mr. SWAI (Tanganyika): The Tanganyika Government feels very strongly that the Administering Authority has in no way tried to hinder or interfere with the sovereignty of an independent Tanganyika. And, furthermore, the proposals which were agreed upon in London in connexion with the future of the East African High Commission services is endorsed by the Government of Tanganyika, and we strongly feel that the arrangements, as they are, will not adversely affect the sovereignty of an independent Tanganyika.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I have no further questions to put. I will limit myself to thanking the Minister for the replies which he has given to our questions. These replies give us an idea about the Government of Tanganyika and we take due note of the opinion of the Government. We should like to address one further question to the representative of the United Kingdom. Perhaps we might have a reply from him at this meeting or at the next meeting of the Council.

The members of the Trusteeship Council are well aware of the assurances, given more than once, by the Government of New Zealand with regard to Western Samoa. As we know, the Government of New Zealand, through its representative in the Trusteeship Council, said that New Zealand did not intend to place any military effectives or establish any military bases in the Territory and did not intend to bring Samoa into any military alliances.

(Mr. Oheremko, USSR)

We would like to know whether the Administering Authority, in this case the United Kingdom, can give us such an assurance with regard to Tanganyika. Of course, this would be with regard to the intentions of the Administering Authority; it is not a question of the position of the Government of Tanganyika, because after the proclamation of independence Tanganyika will be an independent and sovereign State, and it will be for Tanganyika alone to decide what alliances it wishes to conclude. For the moment, what we want to know about is the intention of the Administering Authority.

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): I am not quite sure what the purpose of the question is, but the answer seems to be perfectly clear -- that from the date stated, which is 9 December next, Tanganyika will be a fully independent country, capable of taking its own decisions in all matters, military matters as well as other matters. Surely, that disposes of any question arising from the point raised by the representative of the Soviet Union. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has no intention whatsoever of interfering with the sovereign powers of the State of Tanganyika when it is duly established.

Mr. OHEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): When we put questions to the Administering Authorities we do not always get clear and exhaustive replies. Apparently the Government of New Zealand feels that Western Samoa, on 1 January 1962, will become a sovereign independent State. Everyone understands this perfectly well and it is an elementary truth of international law that sovereign States can decide, and can alone decide, all questions involving their Government. The Government of Tanganyika, after 9 December 1961, as the Government of an independent and sovereign State will, alone decide upon all matters involving Tanganyika, defence matters among others. We do not need any assurances along that line from the Administering Authority; we know this very well and the people and the Government of Tanganyika know it as well as we do. But now we want to know what are the intentions of the Administering Authority. If New Zealand felt that it was in a position to give an assurance to the Trusteeship Council, and if the United Kingdom has no intention of establishing military bases or taking other measures of a



(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

military nature, perhaps the Administering Authority can give us an assurance similar to the one given by New Zealand.

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): The representative of the Soviet Union is a master of innuendo, but I believe I have given him a clear answer. He asks whether it is the intention of the United Kingdom Government to take military action in respect of Tanganyika, and I tell him that it is the intention of the United Kingdom to respect the sovereignty of Tanganyika in all respects.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): We do not quite understand why the representative of the United Kingdom is somewhat upset. If everything is in good order, if the United Kingdom is ready fully to respect the future sovereignty of Tanganyika, there is no point in getting upset -- it is rather a matter for satisfaction. We have no arrière pensée in putting this question; we are simply making an effort to see to it that Tanganyika will receive full independence without any reservation or condition. I believe I have said enough now; we have no further questions and we will make our substantive statement at the next meeting.

The PRESIDENT: Does the representative of the United Kingdom wish to reply further?

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): Merely to say that, Great Britain having worked with the people of Tanganyika to establish a fully independent State, I am glad to learn at this late stage that the process is endorsed and supported by the representative of the Soviet Union.

The PRESIDENT: If no other member wishes to put questions to the Special Representative or to Mr. Swai, the Council will now hear the statements of the two petitioners from Tanganyika to whom the Council has granted hearings.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. P.K.G. Nayar, President of Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association and Mr. Zachariah, President of the Tanganyika Oversea Recruited Asian Government Servant Union, took places at the Council table.

Mr. NAYAR (President, Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association):

On behalf of the Asian Civil Servants of the Tanganyika Territory, I would like to express our sincere thanks for granting me permission to appear before the Council. I am here to substantiate the complaints contained in the petition submitted by my Association on 26 April 1961. I shall, in my humble way, endeavour to present my case.

I do not propose to take much of your valuable time. I shall confine my submissions to the subject matter of the petition. My aim in coming here today is to provide enough factual data before the Council, so that the Council may decide the issue with justice and equity.

It will not be inappropriate if I give a brief history of the Asian Civil Servants in Tanganyika. The history of the Asian Civil Servant in the Territory dates back to 1916. In those days the Territory was under military administration. The recruitment of Asians to the Service was from the Asian manpower locally available, which consisted mainly of those who were employed by the German Government and the commercial firms. At the time of the inauguration of the civil Administration, owing to the non-availability of local candidates it was found necessary to recruit staff from overseas, mainly the sub-continent of India and other countries like Ceylon, Mauritius and Seychelles. Ever since, the Asians formed an integral part of the civil service of the Territory and have contributed their share to the progress and development of the Territory. Today, the Asians in the service could be divided into two distinct groups, namely, approximately 963 pensionable officers on overseas terms and approximately 312 pensionable officers on local terms.

(Mr. Nayar)

During the past forty-one years the discriminations and disabilities heaped upon the Asian civil servants were many. The Asian civil servant was always treated as the underdog. His presence in the service was suffered only because of his usefulness in carrying out the more tedious and routine work. He was discriminated against in rates of pay, service conditions and promotions. In 1946 the service was divided into two groups -- the Senior Service and the Junior Service. All Asians, whatever might have been their qualifications, experience and ability, were placed in the Junior Service. No Asian could aspire for direct appointment to the Senior Service. The Senior Service was exclusively for officers of European origin. Later on, in the early fifties, a handful of Asians were promoted to the Senior Service. But these Asian officers were paid only three-fifths of the salary paid to their European counterparts. In 1954 the distinction between the Senior and the Junior Services was abolished and a unified Tanganyika Civil Service was introduced. Again, the Administering Authority perpetuated the old differential in salary by introducing a new element called the inducement pay for all European members of the former Senior Service. By legislative decree the Asian civil servants were excluded from the scope of the inducement pay. The most glaring example of discrimination in pay is in that paid to an Asian doctor in the Territory. In Tanganyika an Asian doctor is paid a lesser salary than that paid to a nursing sister of European origin. And the culmination of these discriminatory practices of the past was the exclusion of Asians as a body from the compensation scheme introduced in Staff Circular No. 4 of 1961.

What are the demands of the Asian civil servants? Are we demanding some special or superior treatment? I can assure you that it is nothing of the sort. The declared policy of the new Government is Africanization. The Asian civil servants who are overseas officers will naturally have no future in a civil service which is bound to be indigenous. In our representations we make it abundantly clear that we do not wish to stand in the way of Africanization. Indeed, our full sympathies are with the aspirations of the indigenous people to occupy all the senior posts in the service. Therefore, we represented to the Administering Authority that we appreciated the natural desire of the Government to Africanize all the posts as quickly as possible and that it was not our intention to stand in the way of this process and insist on remaining in our posts.

(Mr. Nayar)

We sought a categorical assurance from the Administering Authority that at the time of transfer of power all Asian civil servants holding permanent and pensionable appointments should be given an option to leave or continue in service with compensation terms. These are not new demands. The principle of compensation for overseas officers at the time of transfer of power was accepted and implemented in other colonies. The Administering Authority has accepted and implemented this principle in the case of European overseas officers. But, to our deep regret, Asians as a body have been left out of the scheme already introduced. This discriminatory treatment against the Asians is the burden of our complaint. We do not for a moment believe that there is any justification for such discriminatory treatment.

The considerations which prompted the Administering Authority to introduce a compensation scheme for the European overseas officers apply equally well in the case of the Asians. The two main considerations are the transfer of power, which constitutes a fundamental change, and the loss of career which overseas officers are liable to suffer as a result of the localization policy of the successor Government. The Administering Authority cannot refute the fact that there is a fundamental change when it relinquishes its control over the Civil Service, and that Asian civil servants are overseas officers. We are demanding only the same privileges granted to our European counterparts and nothing more. I am confident that you will agree that our demands are only just and fair.

It is interesting to see how cleverly the Administering Authority has managed to exclude the Asians from the scheme while outwardly the scheme appears non-racial. At present the persons eligible for compensation are (1) Members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and (2) Designated officers. In regard to (1), viz. members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, there are a handful of Asians who are members of that service. However, these Asian officers were admitted to the Service in error. This clearly shows that that service was primarily meant for Europeans only. As regards (2), the "designated officers", an ingenious formula was drawn up to determine the eligibility for designation. The primary consideration for designation is that the officer should be in receipt of inducement pay and that all other considerations follow after. In 1954 the Legislative Council, predominantly official and nominated members,



(Mr. Nayar)

decreed that Asians should not be paid inducement pay, and as a matter of fact there is not a single Asian in the civil service who is in receipt of inducement pay. I submit that, considering that the Administering Authority knew very well that no Asian in the service was in receipt of inducement pay, to lay down the receipt of inducement pay as the primary consideration for designation is gross injustice and open discrimination.

The exclusion of Asians from the scope of the inducement principle itself was racially discriminatory. Again, to insist that the receipt of inducement pay is the primary consideration for designation is deliberate perpetuation of the original racial discrimination.

When we represented our grievances to the Secretary of State for the Colonies he tried to evade the issue by saying that his responsibility towards the members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and designated officers was of a different degree than towards the Asian civil servants. Now our contention is that the responsibility is of equal degree. In support of our contention we would invite your kind attention to paragraph 9 of the Tanganyika Order in Council 1920. By the above quoted Order in Council the Secretary of State was authorized or empowered to authorize the appointment of public officers in the territory. I submit that the responsibility of the Secretary of States towards all public officers is of equal degree, whether such officers were appointed by him or appointed on his behalf by the Governor in Council of the Territory. As a matter of fact the Governor was empowered to make local appointments to all the senior posts the salary of which did not exceed £1000 per annum. And many European officers appointed locally by the Governor in exercise of this power have been either admitted to Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service or "designated" by the Secretary of State. If the Council has any doubts about the validity of my contention, I pray that the Council seek the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on this point.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies also indicated that the distinction which he was trying to draw was a standard one and has always been accepted as a valid one. There are two parts to this assertion. The first part is that it is a standard practice. It is agreed that this distinction was practised and accepted in other colonies. Then the reason is also simple enough. In all these countries



(Mr. Nayar)

there were only two elements in the service, namely, the purely indigenous and the European expatriate, and because of this simple reason the validity of the standard practice was not questioned. But this standard practice is no more valid and, in any case, in fairness to the other overseas officers should not be applied in Tanganyika without modification. Either the standard practice should be applied to cover all overseas officers or should be modified to suit the circumstances of the Territory. In the only other colony where there were overseas officers other than Europeans -- namely, Somaliland, the standard practice was administratively varied to include all the non-indigenous members of the service. That is in my humble opinion the only right and just distinction. When this variation from the standard practice was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, his answer was that the number of officers involved was small and the circumstances were exceptional.

Our demands in simple terms are that at the time the Secretary of State relinquishes control over the civil service all Asians holding permanent and pensionable posts should be given the option either to leave or continue in service with compensation terms. Sir, the people of the Territory, through their elected representatives, are demanding Africanization. The recognized Staff Association representing the African civil servants are demanding Africanization. And our demands, if accepted by the Administering Authority, would only help to accelerate the process of Africanization.

Our problem is essentially a human one. The effect of loss of career on both the European and the Asian officers is the same, and all other considerations are only of secondary importance. And I submit that the principle of compensation for loss of career should apply equally to the Asians as well.

I have in my simple way presented to the Council our demands and the reasons therefor. We most sincerely believe that our demands are only fair and just. We have not asked for any special treatment. We are only asking that whatever privileges have been given to our European counterparts should also equally be made applicable to us. This demand we make primarily on our overseas status and out of our sincere desire of not standing in the way of the process of Africanization. With these words I leave the future destiny of the Asian civil

(Mr. Nayar)

servants and their families in the hands of the Council with supreme confidence. I say supreme confidence because I most sincerely believe that the Council could make only just and right decisions. And my cause being just and right, I have no fears at all about the nature of the Council's decision.

Thank you, Mr. President, and the other distinguished members for giving me a patient hearing.

Mr. ZACHARIAH (President of the Tanganyika Overseas Recruited Asian Government Servant Union): I thank you Mr. President, for this opportunity of coming before this Council and making my statement.

This meeting of the Council is a particularly noteworthy one in the history of Tanganyika. It does not give me any pleasure to stand before this Council on this occasion with a petition such as I have been forced to submit and to mar an otherwise smooth, pleasant and almost unique culmination of events in the history of the Territory. I do wish that the powers that be had not forced me to this course of action. I too have reason to be proud of the position which Tanganyika has achieved today; for, small though it may be, I too have given my contribution to its development and to its advancement to its present position. Had a ray of hope been given to me to assure me that I would be redeemed from my present predicament and fear of an uncertain future, I would not have dared to come here today. Today I stand before you, Sir, almost destitute, disowned by the Administering Authority of Tanganyika, left to die an unnatural death in my career with the incoming Government of Tanganyika, a silent spectator at the drama of my struggle for survival.

My petition before this Council is not a complaint against the Administering Authority but only a request to the Council to urge the Administering Authority of Tanganyika to mete out to me a speedy and equitable redress of my anxiety and fear in relation to my career, occasioned through the policy of localization or "Africanization" of the Tanganyika Civil Service.

I have in my petition before you clearly shown my geographical status in the Civil Service, or, in other words, how I happen to be considered an Overseas Officer. My overseas status in the Tanganyika Civil Service is an established fact and I do not think anyone will have any contention on that score.

Another established fact, which I have again shown in my petition, is the loss of my career. I was appointed to a pensionable career, a career in the full sense of the term, with prospects of promotion without discrimination up to the highest cadre in the Civil Service, with continuity of such service up to the age of my retirement which, according to the Pension Ordinance now in force in Tanganyika, is 55. With the advent of self-government in Tanganyika, a policy of "Africanization"-- and, if I may be allowed to comment, a very right and proper policy -- of the Civil Service was introduced. The effect of this policy is to

discriminate in favour of the African or Tanganyikan in matters of promotion or appointments in the Civil Service, and my career has thus come to an end. The present Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who was then known as the Chief Minister, had the following to say on the effects of this policy on the career prospects of Overseas Officers when he addressed the Legislative Council on 8 December 1960:

"The Government will give preference to our own local officers in the field of promotion. By that I mean, Sir, that when a promotion post falls vacant and we have a Tanganyikan qualified for appointment to it, he will be promoted to it, even though there may be overseas officers who are better qualified. This will be Government's policy and it will be reflected at that time in amendments to the Public Service Commission Regulations."

In the same speech he stated what his Government's views were and what it proposed to do to redress this state of affairs which confronted the Overseas Officers. It was his policy that the Overseas Officers should be compensated for the loss of career which these officers faced as a result of this policy of "Africanization". If I may quote again from his speech:

"Thus we have on the one hand the Overseas Officer whose promotion prospects will not be based on merit alone and nothing else, as has been the practice in the past, but no injustice is done to them because their compensation terms will make up for this measure of discrimination against them."

We took great comfort from these words. Our anxiety was considerably lessened and from being near nervous wrecks we started recouping and getting back to normal because of the tonic effect of his words. But this relief was very short lived.

It was towards the middle of 1956 that we actually started to feel anxious about our careers and our future in Tanganyika, for by that time the country had a political awakening which anyone could see would lead it to an early independence. In August 1957, when the shape of things to come started making itself felt, the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association, the only Civil Servants' Association then existing for all Asians, apprised the Administering Authority in the person of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Asian

Officers' anxieties on their future and sought of him an assurance for compensation in the event of loss of career. To this representation the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association received no reply. After two reminders, in 1958, the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association received a reply reiterating the assurances contained in Colonial Paper No. 306, reproduced as Government Staff Circular No. 83 and included in my petition as Annexure "D". The relevant portion of this circular, paragraph 12, reads:

"H.M. Government recognize that there are certain other categories of overseas pensionable officers who have been appointed to the service of territorial Government, otherwise than by selection by the Secretary of State. These officers may be assured that their interest will not be overlooked when the agreements referred to in paragraph 7 are being negotiated."

It is pertinent to observe here that this paper gave a definite assurance for compensation for loss of career only to a few selected European Officers, who held their posts as a result of having been selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Only these officers were at that time eligible for membership of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. A large group of European officers, recruited through the Crown Agents, and Asian officers recruited from the Asian countries, were covered only by the assurance contained in paragraph 12 of that circular, which I have just now read.

In May 1960, His Excellency the Governor addressed members of the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association. In reply to the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association's expressions of anxiety concerning Asian officers' future in the Civil Service, His Excellency the Government said:

"I think it would be appropriate to ..... reaffirm that when constitutional developments reach the stage at which the Public Service Commission assumes executive powers, Her Majesty's Government will look upon it as a continuing duty to ensure fair treatment for all civil servants."

He continued:

"I recognize, Mr. President, this is not the unqualified assurance you seek, but I can do no more at the moment than to say, in the clearest terms, that the interests of officers recruited in Goa, Pakistan and India will be properly cared for."



The Public Service Commission assumed executive powers on 1 July, and today, on 12 July, we are no better off and have not made any progress since that remote day in May of last year when His Excellency gave this assurance to us. In fact, the Asian Overseas Officer is in a far sorer state of affairs now than he was then.

The next development on this issue of Overseas Officers' career came in October last year, when a Command Paper No. 1193 entitled "Service with Overseas Government" came out from the Colonial Office. This was a paper giving fresh assurances to Overseas Officers in various territories under British administration; and also one dealing with a technical aid programme for such of these territories as had attained independence or were on the road to independence. The assurance given in this paper had a significant variation from that given in Colonial Paper No. 306 to which I referred earlier.

(Mr. Zachariah)

European officers recruited through the Crown Agents and who were formerly covered by paragraph 12 only of Colonial Paper No. 306 were now taken out of that general assurance for compensation for loss of career and placed along with those few officers appointed by the Secretary of State and made privileged in the matter of compensation by Colonial Paper No. 306. Thus the Command Paper provided a specific assurance for compensation for all European Overseas Officers leaving out the Asian Overseas Officers with a general assurance which dated back to 1954. Paragraph 15 of the Command Paper has this significant variation from paragraph 12 of Colonial Paper No. 306.

The singling out of Asian Overseas recruits only from being given a specific assurance made my Union very apprehensive. I drew the attention to this significant variation in the Command Paper to one of the Under-Secretaries of State who came to Dar es Salaam in mid November 1960, for discussions with the Government and the Staff Associations, the future of Overseas Officers and the principles of a compensation scheme. He assured me that I need not attach any sinister significance for my exclusion from the Command Paper, and said it was because the Command Paper was meant for nearly 35 territories on the road to independence and the Asian problem was peculiar to East Africa only, and that being so it was impossible to have them mentioned specifically in the Command Paper. I, thereupon, sought of him a categorical assurance for compensation for loss of career. He said he could not give a categorical statement to that effect at the moment because he wanted to hear first what the views were of the Government and the Staff Associations. He, however, agreed that there were two problems to consider and that were (1) Compensation for loss of career and (2) Security for pensions paid to Overseas Officers.

My Union, naturally expected to get a statement from the Under-Secretary of State on the conclusion of his discussions. We waited for a month, and seeing no reply I wrote to the Deputy-Governor and asked whether any communication has been received from the Colonial Office on this issue. I was advised in the negative, but the reply added that I will be advised as soon as the Secretary of State's views are known. I awaited developments for another month. On 20 January learning that the Deputy-Governor was going to London for discussions with the Colonial Office on civil service matters, I appealed to him to convey to the

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Secretary of State my Union's anxiety and requested him to obtain for us, Overseas Recruits, an assurance on entitlement for compensation. I followed this up with a petition to the Secretary of State on 25 January 1961, which is annexed to my petition before this Council and forms part of Annexure "F". The Deputy-Governor and party returned from their London talks on 1 or 2 February and informed me that no decision has been taken at their talks concerning Asian Overseas Officers, and a decision is likely to be taken only in May. This inordinate delay made me extremely uneasy and apprehensive. Immediately I sought an interview with His Excellency the Governor, which was granted. I saw the Governor with two other members of my Union and told him of our fears, and clearly stated to him that these endless postponements from giving us a definite decision was making us doubtful of Her Majesty's Government's intentions. In our talks with His Excellency the Governor it became clear the Administering Authority construed the reference to Overseas Officers in the Prime Minister's speech to Legislative Council on 8 December to which I referred to earlier as being applicable only to European Officers covered by the Technical Aid Scheme in Command Paper No. 1193 entitled "Service with Overseas Governments". His Excellency the Governor also made it clear that he was helpless in resolving our anxieties and the decision rested with the Secretary of State. But he assured us that he will convey our fear to the Secretary of State and try and obtain for us a definite decision by the end of April.

Consequent to this talk with the Governor I immediately wrote on 24 February to the Honourable Chief Minister seeking clarification of his statement in the Legislative Council on 8 December, and whether or not he meant the Overseas Recruited Asian Officer also when he referred to Overseas Officers in his speech.

It is to be presumed that this letter was never placed before the Chief Minister as it was replied by the Chief Personnel Officer after a reminder on 15 March. I shall read the reply I received.

"Sir, I have to refer to your letter No. HC/SS/4 of the 24th February in which you request that an announcement may be made regarding the position of Asian officers on overseas terms of service consequent upon the impending constitutional changes and to say that as these matters are still under consideration, it is not possible to make any further announcement at the

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present time. Your Union, in common with all other members of the Service, will be informed of the Government's policy in this respect as soon as it is possible to do so."

On seeing this reply I wrote to the Chief Personnel Officer as follows:

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15th March, 1961 and beg to refer you to the last sentence in para. 1 of my letter No. HO/SS/4 dated 24th February, 1961 addressed to the Honourable The Chief Minister which reads 'As no such announcement is forthcoming, I am compelled to write and request of you a clarification of your statement verifying the position of the Asian Officers'.

"It may, therefore, be observed that the Union is not seeking an announcement as suggested in your letter but only a clarification of the Honourable the Chief Minister's statement -- a statement already made -- in the Legislative Council, which unfortunately has become obscure through its context in as far as the Asian Overseas Officers are concerned. My Union feels that it is only proper to bring this fact to the attention of the Honourable The Chief Minister and let him know that in the circumstances clarification as requested in my letter is needed to justify his wish -- 'I feel there are some other things of which officers in all fairness should be made aware' -- expressed earlier in his statement.

"I shall therefore, be obliged if my letters are placed before the Honourable the Chief Minister for his immediate attention. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, M. C. Zachariah, President."

In spite of my request to have the letters placed before the Chief Minister, this letter was also replied by the Chief Personnel Officer which I read now:

"Sir, I have to refer to your letter No. HO/SS/8 dated 17th March, 1961, and to inform you that it is still not possible to make any further announcement of the position of Asian officers on overseas terms of service while the Constitutional Conference in Dar es Salaam is taking place.

"You may rest assured, however, that your Union and the Service in general will be informed of Government's policy as soon as publication of the decisions taken can be made. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (A. B. Hodgson), Chief Personnel Officer."

(Mr. Zachariah)

It is to be presumed the Chief Minister was neither made aware nor given an opportunity to reply to my letters in spite of my specific request to have it placed before him. This action on the part of the Administering Authority has helped to grow our doubts to a conviction on the lack of sincerity of the Administering Authority.



(Mr. Zachariah)

When we realized that we are denied direct access to the Chief Minister, who alone could have clarified the attitude of the new Government of Tanganyika, we tried to have it made clear through raising this matter in the Legislative Council. We approached a few Asian Members of the Legislative Council to have this question raised in the Legislative Council as to what the Government proposed to do with the Overseas Recruited Asians and what treatment they are going to receive. Contrary to our expectations, it was another great setback to our hopes and morale. It confirmed our worst fears of the odium the local Asians had for us. These Asian Members of the Legislative Council simply would not do it for us.

Meanwhile, on 28 February, I received an acknowledgement to my petition of 25 January from the Secretary of State which said that he is considering my petition in consultation with the Tanganyika Government.

In February it was learned that the Secretary of State would be visiting Dar es Salaam in March to conduct the Constitutional Conference. On hearing this I applied for an interview with the Secretary of State during his stay in Dar es Salaam. A written memorandum seeking the points I wished to discuss with him was asked for and supplied. Later on I was informed that I would not be allowed to meet him. On 25 March I received yet another acknowledgement for my petition dated 25 January, in which it was stated that it will take some little time to complete the examination of the Asian officers' problem in consultation with all East African Governments and Administrations. Realizing then for the first time that the Administering Authority was going to tackle the issue on a racial basis, I immediately put up a second petition to the Secretary of State pointing out the fallacy of this approach to the problems and requesting an interview with the Secretary of State who was then in Dar es Salaam for the Constitutional Conference. This petition forms part of annexure "F" to my petition before this Council. On receipt of this petition I was given an opportunity to meet the Secretary of State along with the representatives of other Asian Staff Associations in East Africa. A copy of the minutes of that meeting is annexed to my petition to this Council and marked "H".

You will see that none of these attempts on my part has helped in the least bit to obtain from the Administering Authority anything further than a vague assurance that we will be looked after. In spite of all attempts, I was not able to find out the extent of the obligations or responsibilities it says it has.

(Mr. Zachariah)

This endless procrastination of fulfilling their promises has driven us Asian Overseas Recruits to a state of mind where we can no longer place any reliance on the Administering Authority's promises, even though we still believe in hope that it will fulfil its promises.

On 15 April, I wrote to a Labour Member of Parliament and requested him to urge the Administering Authority to speed up a decision in our case by raising the matter in the House of Commons or by direct negotiations with the Colonial Office. Questions were put to the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on this matter. The pertinent portion of the Secretary of State's reply as quoted in the local Press reads as follows:

"Before independence is granted to Tanganyika I would honour the undertaking given that the interests of certain categories of overseas pensionable officers appointed to the Service of Territorial Governments otherwise then by legislation by the Secretary of State would not be overlooked".

You will see from the reply that the Secretary of State has not cared to lift the "purdah" to display even the profile of his promises.

On 21 April, a Press communique issued from the Colonial Office announced to the world that a scheme of compensation for Tanganyika Civil Servants recruited from overseas was ready and will be published in a short time. This news raised our hopes but was shattered on the publication of the Scheme on 28 April, as Staff Circular No. 4 of 1961. The title of this circular read "Scheme of Retirement Benefits for members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and officers designated under the Overseas Aid Scheme". The Scheme was thus not meant for overseas officers as propagated in the Press but only for all European Officers recruited from overseas and the vast majority of locally recruited European officers and five or six Asian officers who happen to be members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. This calculated and deliberate attempt on the part of the Administering Authority to make the world at large believe that it has given a fair deal to all overseas officers shattered what little reliance we had in their words, and we were left with no other alternative but to bring to the notice of this Council our grievances and anxieties and the injustice that is being done to us. You will appreciate that justice delayed is justice denied. These are the events that have led me to bring this petition before the Council and that led the way to my being here today before you.

(Mr. Zachariah)

Now if you will allow me I will just touch in brief on my claims and my reasons and arguments in support of this claim.

My claim is that, being an overseas recruited officer, I should be given an entitlement to retire with compensation from the Tanganyika Civil Service, just as it has been given to other overseas officers.

This is not the first time that a principle of paying compensation to officers whose careers happen to be in jeopardy due to political changes has been applied for. It has been a common practice and nothing new to the United Kingdom Government. The need for this has been established and the principle itself accepted and applied for already in Tanganyika.

The policy of Localization of the Service has put an end to my career. In the words of the Prime Minister of Tanganyika himself, an injustice is being done to the overseas officer if he is not compensated from the measure of discrimination which has come out as a result of his Government's policy of Localization.

It is quite possible that the Administering Authority may come forward with certain statistical figures of promotions given to Overseas Recruited Asians since the implementation of the Policy of Localization to disprove my submission of a loss of career. Such promotions can only be considered as stop-gap arrangements that are inevitable in a transitional period, and the fact still remains that the career prospects of the Overseas Recruited Asians as a group has been and will be seriously affected. A scheme for training of local officers is in full swing to accelerate the speed of Localization and when it attains sufficient momentum even these erratic stop-gap promotions of overseas Asian officers will come to an end.

Any offer for safeguarding my interests in the shape of guaranteeing continuity of service, with existing service conditions and privileges, as a redress to this state of affairs cannot be a just and equitable solution to this problem, for I fear that it cannot be practicable to have such an assurance fulfilled in spirit in spite of the best of intentions.

In a civil service in which a policy of localization of the service is vigilantly pursued and in which the task of bearing the burden of additional privileges due to a large group of expatriate officers, namely the Designated Officer, has been accepted by the United Kingdom Government through an Overseas Aid programme, the expatriate status of an Overseas Recruited Asian is not likely to be given due consideration, as the group to which he belongs is reduced to an insignificant minority.

In addition the conditions of service which an Overseas Officer needs to have in a foreign country do not always remain static but varies with the time and change in world situations and we fear that in the peculiar set up mentioned above, the feeble voice of an insignificant minority group of Overseas Officers such as ours, for the betterment of conditions of service may not be heard.

Further, a good number of the overseas recruited Asian civil servants have a long way to go, in some cases nearly a quarter of a century, before they can reach the age of retirement. Even if the conditions now existing in the Territory warrant the retention of such officers for a few years to come, the continued presence of such an officer, in a country which will soon produce its own sons and daughters with sufficient qualifications and experience to man its civil service -- which target we all hope will be achieved in a few years time -- will be an anomaly and when that time is reached their presence in a purely local civil service will be a source of continued irritation. I am in no way doubting the sincerity of the future Government of Tanganyika, but pointing out the susceptibility of the human nature in having an aversion for the out-of-date and so unwanted element. It may, therefore, be seen that it is only a matter of time and rather a short one at that, before my services will no longer be required in Tanganyika, and not only that, my continued presence in the civil service will be an embarrassment to all concerned and a source of irritation. It is, therefore, that I should be given an option to choose a career elsewhere before it becomes too late for me to do so.

The Special Representative of the Administering Authority only a few hours ago stated here that the Asian Overseas Recruits are not included in the scheme because they were not appointed by the Secretary of State or by one of his agencies.



The excuse by the Secretary of State that Asians cannot be admitted to this Scheme because they have not been appointed by him or not under his direction, apart from the merit that it comes from him, has no other merit in my submission. The Secretary of State may have special obligations by virtue of his position to so many types and kinds of people in varying degrees which I do not challenge. But as the ultimate authority for appointment of all public officers in Tanganyika vested in him by paragraph 9 of the Tanganyika Order in Council 1920, and by virtue of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement which the Administering Authority has entered into with this august body of nations, he has an obligation to treat me at par with any other Overseas Recruit whose career is only equally affected. I was brought to this territory by the Administering Authority for the specific purpose of a civil service career and with the expectation of a full-time career. If that has come to an end, along with other Overseas Recruits I should have been compensated along with the others. Just as the services of another Overseas Recruit cannot be transferred to a new master without his consent, so also mine. The odium to which the Asian Overseas Recruited Officer is subjected to is another factor for the grant of this entitlement. The odium attached to me is far greater than that attached to any other group of civil servant. In the words of a member of the Tanganyika Salary Commission who has recently conducted their inquiry, the Overseas Recruited Asian was brought by the Administering Authority to Tanganyika to act as a buffer between the ruling class and the local people and not because the Overseas Recruited Asian was required or necessary. Now as the Administering Authority is going there is no need for the buffer also. Time and again the press and the public have complained and criticisms leveled against the Government's policy of recruiting Asians for the posts they now generally hold. The Secretary of State himself considered this factor of odium a sufficient ground to give an entitlement for compensation for the European Overseas Officer. As the hireling of the ruling class I am not only looked upon with resentment but contempt also by the local people. In spite of the European being the ruling class, they have been wooed and cajoled both collectively and individually by the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, other Ministers and politicians to continue remaining in Tanganyika. No trace of an odium can be found in their utterance. On the



contrary there has been an ominous silence in respect of the Overseas Recruited Asians on the part of the higher hierarchy and an undercurrent of antagonism against him amongst the indigenous African and resident Asians. In spite of this the Asian Overseas Officer has not even been told what he has got in store, leave aside a compensation scheme. You will see that the only way this odium can be remedied is to offer the Asian Overseas Recruit an entitlement to retire with compensation.

The mere fact that there is a large immigrant and resident Asian community in Tanganyika who have adopted Tanganyika as their own country cannot be put forward as an argument to deter any of these conditions. Even the local Asian has this resentment against the recruited Asian, for he sees in the Overseas Recruited Asian a direct threat to his aspirations in service. I am foreigner, an alien to Tanganyika. I cannot be expected to localize against my will. Even if I am allowed to continue in service with the existing privileges I may not be able to continue because of the changing conditions that are to be expected in an independent country. It is imperative therefore that I am given an entitlement to retire with compensation.

A denial of an entitlement to retire with compensation in these circumstances is tantamount to obtaining cheap and forced labour through the application of economic sanctions against the Asian Overseas Recruit.

If this Council agrees with my contention, I submit that there is nothing else that this Council can resolve than to direct the Administering Authority to include the Asian Overseas Recruited Officer also in the Compensation Scheme that is already announced. It may be argued by the Administering Authority that the Scheme of Compensation devised and implemented is connected with the overseas aid programme and only civil servants who benefit by the aid programme are included in the Scheme of Compensation. I may point out that only the Designated Officer is entitled for benefits under the aid programme and the scheme of compensation covers other officers who are not covered by the Aid Scheme and they are the officers in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service of whom some are not designated. If it was possible to extend the Scheme to such officers, I cannot see and I hope this Council also would agree with me, any genuine reason why the Overseas Recruited Asian could not be included in this Scheme.

(Mr. Zachariah)

It is my genuine fear that this exercise of elimination of my group of officers, the Asian Overseas Recruits, from the Scheme already announced is an act of discriminatory intent and I would request the Council to make special note of my submission on this score.

(Mr. Zachariah)

It may be alleged that I have attempted to make a mountain out of a molehill. It is not so. Tanganyika today is an experiment, a crucible wherein the possibility of building up a multi-racial state is being experimented with. The eyes of Africa in particular and the world at large are focused on her to see whether she can give a successful answer to this question in a world torn with racial strife and parochialism. This small budding nation has proclaimed and shown to the world at large, small though she may be, that she is a giant in moral stature. By her stand in the South African issue she has proved to the world that she values her principles far more than any monetary consideration. This issue I have brought before you, though small in itself, is her first real test to show to the millions in Africa and the world who look to her for guidance and inspiration that she has no double yardsticks. If she has been advised wrongly, this Council has the duty to guide her along the correct path so that no one in this world can point his finger at her.

Before I close I wish to thank you, Sir, and other members of this Council for the patient hearing you have given me, and would further request an opportunity, should it become necessary to be given to me, to counter any disputable submissions that may be made here by the Special Representative of the Administering Authority.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council I wish to thank the petitioners for their statements. Does anyone wish to ask questions of the petitioners?

Mr. JHA (India): I do not wish to ask any questions at this stage. I just wish to make a few observations. I should like first to express the profound pleasure of my delegation at the presence of His Excellency, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, at the Council meeting, and also Mr. Swai, who is Minister in the Tanganyika Government. It gives us great pleasure to note that this will indeed irrevocably be the last meeting of the Trusteeship Council in which the affairs of Tanganyika will come up for discussion.

(Mr. Jha, India)

In respect of the two petitions which have been addressed to us and the statements just made by the petitioners, I do not propose to express any final or definitive opinion, but it did seem to us in listening to the petitioners that prima facie the Asian civil servants in Tanganyika have not received fair or adequate treatment in the matter concerning which they have come before the Council. When I say that I do not mean to suggest that I agree with all that has been said. I should like to keep an open mind. And I also do not say this because many of the Asian civil servants are of Indian origin. That is beside the point. We would have taken note of these petitions irrespective of the origin of the persons affected. I should like to make it clear that this observation does not affect our entire agreement with the principle of the Africanization of the services, the name given to it, which I assume is the conversion of the civil services into those that are manned entirely by the nationals of Tanganyika. That is wholly desirable and something with which we entirely agree.

Having made these reservations, we would be grateful if the Administering Authority could let us have the fullest statement on this matter covered by these petitions so that we can comment intelligently and usefully on the matter contained therein. That would be my request to the representative of the Administering Authority. I am not making any final and conclusive statement at this stage. I should like to take the opportunity of making a longer statement on the general question before us, not particularly confined to this matter, at a later stage.

The PRESIDENT: If no other member wishes to comment on the statements made by the petitioners at this time, let me say that tomorrow the Standing Committee on Petitions will meet in the morning and, if necessary, in the afternoon, and the Council will meet in the afternoon at 2.30 when we shall continue with the consideration of the items concerning Tanganyika.

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): I would wish to ask the Council to consider whether we might meet tomorrow morning as well as tomorrow afternoon. I have not forgotten the discussion we had yesterday and I know very well the

(Sir Hugh Foot, United Kingdom)

practical difficulties which exist, but we have with us the Prime Minister of Tanganyika who must leave New York tomorrow after our afternoon session. We are all most anxious, I am sure, to hear him, and he would, I am sure, wish to speak when he has heard further comment or questions on the main issues which have been raised today. There may well be further time to be devoted to the consideration of the petitions, and the representative of India has asked for a statement on that matter which I have no doubt the Special Representative will be very glad to provide. Therefore, it seems to me that we need time to consider these petitions in the way that they deserve, we need time to hear any comments and questions on the bigger issues which have been brought before us by the Special Representative and by the Minister this afternoon. I would very much hope that we could bring our discussion on the subject of Tanganyika towards a close tomorrow evening when, suitably enough, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika would wind up our debate. I fear that if we meet only in the afternoon, that may not be possible.

I was stung by the taunt of the representative of the Soviet Union about putting on the brakes yesterday, but speaking as an accelerator, if I may, I should like to urge that the Council proceed with its task tomorrow morning.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): When the representative of the United Kingdom is prepared to step on the accelerator, we shall always help him bear down, and we therefore wholeheartedly support the proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom that the Trusteeship Council schedule two meetings tomorrow. If need be, we are prepared to hold a night meeting too, so as to make sure that our honourable guests from Tanganyika should not have to revise their plans, and I speak of the Prime Minister and the Minister. We should have at least two meetings of the Trusteeship Council tomorrow, I think.

Moreover, Mr. President, we wanted to ask you to include in the agenda of tomorrow's meetings those items which are still outstanding, other than the reports of the Drafting Committees which are not yet available. There is the question of the revision of procedures relating to petitions, and the matter of



(Mr. Oberenko, USSR)

the appointment of members of the Standing Committee on Petitions. We would ask you to include these items in the agenda so that if we do have time tomorrow -- and we may well have some time -- we may examine these questions. We should like to know with what item we will start our work. We may perhaps dispose quickly of these two questions which I have just mentioned and then go on to Tanganyika, or else, if there is a wish not to interrupt the discussion on Tanganyika, we may complete the Tanganyika question and then, if time allows, go on to the consideration of the two items I listed. In any event, I would request the inclusion of these two remaining items in the agenda for our two meetings tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT: I assume the Council has no objection to the proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom that the Council meet tomorrow twice. I am glad to note that this proposal has been supported by the representative of the Soviet Union. I should also like to inform the Council that, as suggested by the representative of the Soviet Union, we have on our agenda tomorrow the review of procedures regarding petitions, the 262nd and 263rd Reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions, and the appointment of members to that Committee. We shall have two meetings tomorrow.

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): I am very grateful to you, Mr. President. I do not want to delay us further. Just this: that although I see no objection to including on the agenda for tomorrow the items which have been suggested by the representative of the Soviet Union -- and I might add that where there is any indication of harmony between us I should wish to pursue our quest in that spirit -- I would urge that the two additional items should be taken after Tanganyika and not before.

The PRESIDENT: I was going to say that when the Council finishes with the item on Tanganyika, it shall then consider the other items.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.