



Thirteenth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 11 March 1954, at 2 p.m.

President:

Mr. MUNRO

(New Zealand)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.513 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA (T/1091;
T/L.419) (continued)

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT (T/1083) [agenda item 3 a]
(b) PETITIONS (T/PET.2/L.2, L.3) [agenda item 4]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Grattan-Bellew, special representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took a seat at the Council table.

Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council (continued)

The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of Syria on a point of order.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): Thank you very much, Mr. President, for giving me the opportunity to speak at this time. I would like to make a brief statement on the point of order which you yourself, Mr. President, raised yesterday. You will recall that I was giving, at that time, a favourable comparison between Tanganyika and other Territories which I was very careful not to identify, when you interrupted me to say that you would rule such references out of order.

I would simply like to state for the record that after I had completed my statement, the representative of New Zealand made a statement very similar to my own. In fact I shall read from the verbatim record. The representative of New Zealand, on page 56 of document T/PV.512, said the following: "In this part of the world, Tanganyika is a peaceful island in a sea of troubles". Then, on the same page, he went on to say:

"The acceptance of the principle of racial political equality, despite the initial misgivings of some racial groups, augurs well for a continuation of progress in racial tolerance in the Territory, in spite of less fortunate developments elsewhere."

I also wish to draw the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the statement made yesterday by the representative of Belgium, which can be found on page 71 of the verbatim record, document T/PV.512, where he also tried to draw some comparison between Tanganyika and other undeveloped countries.

I am not going to challenge the point at all, but I just wanted to bring this before the Council so that the record may contain my statement of today.

The PRESIDENT: I am indebted to the representative of Syria who, I need hardly say, has always treated the Chair with the most invariable courtesy and consideration. My intention actually -- and I trust I made it clear, perhaps I did not -- is that, generally speaking, I do not regard as in order a reference to conditions, not in other Trust Territories so much as in Territories which are not Trust Territories. That is what I want to make clear.

Members of the Council will be well aware of what I have in mind. I want to make the general statement that when a member here, for example, has been critical of another Territory, we have never allowed the type of argument which does actually develop in other Committees -- and I am passing no judgment on that whatever -- when another representative says: "You have criticized conditions in our Territories, or the Territories for which we are responsible, we suggest that you take the beam out of your own eye", and there is considerable discussion on conditions in the Territories of the critics.

We have always in this Council, rightly or wrongly, set our hands against that practice. It curtails debate and I think it is a salutary rule. I also consider that I have the power as President to rule out matters which are irrelevant, and if my ruling is objected to, according to the rules of procedure the motion to reverse me has to be dealt without debate and be put to the meeting.

But what I really have in mind as irrelevant is when a member not so much compares matters with other Trust Territories -- I think that is really inevitable, especially in a continent where there are a good many Trust Territories -- but when there is a reference to a Territory which is not a Trust Territory and which may be some hundreds of miles away, thousands of miles perhaps. Then I do consider that as irrelevant. That is all I wish to make clear.

I shall call on the representative of India who, I understand, has not completed the address which he delivered yesterday.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Before I address myself to the observations on the report which I was not able to complete yesterday, there are two points of error or explanation with regard to what I said yesterday which I would like to state at the beginning. One was in regard to the statistics in co-operative societies. I was in error in saying that the number of co-operative societies in 1952 had diminished, though it was to a small extent. The fact is the other way. The differentials in the figures are to the extent of increasing it in 1952 as compared to 1951. The manner in which it was printed led me into this way of thinking. I am extremely sorry if I was not more careful with the examination of those figures.

The second and main observation is in connexion with the census. While my observation was correct, it is possible that it might lead to a misinterpretation. What I was trying to bring out was that the earlier census was in 1931 and that until 1948, a period of 17 years, there had been no counting of the population. This was brought out because it appeared to bear a relation to the general lack of progress in the Territory.

The second aspect of the observation was that in a spot census that was taken in 1952, there was a differentiation between classes of people -- it was applied only to the non-African population, and estimates were made with regard to the African population.

I now come to the observations concerning which the President had some doubt that I was transgressing into fields that I should not transgress. I have no desire to labour this point any further. I myself am satisfied that I have been dealing with conditions in Tanganyika. If the President feels differently, he will have to stop me and I shall accept his ruling.

The PRESIDENT: If I may interrupt the representative of India, I did not rule the representative of India out of order.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: All I said was that he must be the judge. He is an experienced and eminent diplomat and lawyer, and he will know the extent of the relevancy and propriety of advancing certain matters. I have carried it no further than that.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): When my observation on this aspect is over, it will be clear that I have no desire at all to make use of this platform in this context to discuss any administrations in another part of Africa, whatever one's views may be about them. I want to say, in that connexion, that there is no suggestion from my Government or my delegation that the Administration in Tanganyika employs procedures in the investigation of witnesses that are on a par

with the conditions I described. In fact, during the question period, I raised the question whether His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Twining, did not order a special inquiry into this matter. The special representative was not able to say whether or not there was actually an inquiry. The only purpose of raising the point was that the Tanganyika Administration was being drawn into conditions beyond its own borders, conditions which, from all evidence, are not repeated in Tanganyika or approved there as a method of dealing with matters of this kind.

Therefore, there is no reflection in what we say with regard to either the head of the Government or his Administration. But the purpose is to point out that this linking-up of the Trust Territory with other Territories over which the Administering Authority has no control and where other systems prevail, is a characteristic -- and this applies not only in this matter but in others to which we shall draw attention this afternoon -- which militates against the carrying out of the purposes of the Trusteeship System.

I should like now to deal with two other matters of considerable importance. The first concerns the civil service in Tanganyika, of which there are 2,747 Europeans, 1,359 Asians and 13,719 Africans. One does not have to point out the fact that the total number of Europeans in this Territory is 18,000; the number of Asians, 78,000, and the number of Africans, 7,000,000. But over and above that the important fact is that from 1948 to 1952, the European element showed an increase of 70 per cent, while the two other elements showed an increase of only 50 per cent.

Moreover, if the members of the Council will look at appendix 2 of the report, which gives some twenty-five or thirty pages of figures, it will be seen that while there are considerable numerals in column 1 under the heading "European", the numerals in the second and third columns are concentrated in occupations which carry neither high emoluments nor any status or functional superiority. In other words, these 2,747 posts held by Europeans in the service of Tanganyika represent an overwhelming and disproportionate quantum both of emoluments and functional superiority. Of 13,719 Africans employed in the service of the Government of Tanganyika, well over 3,000 are policemen.

Naturally, the labour force which is required for that purpose is drawn from this section of the population, and none of the superior posts are held by Asiatics or Africans. Asiatics are employed in certain posts to which Africans are not admitted.

In this matter, it is of importance for us to consider that if there are individual Africans who are capable of holding posts, who can be elected to a chieftainship and who, like the woman in the picture on the cover of the report, can take on these jobs, there is nothing biologically inherently inconsistent with their education for greater responsibility. If it is possible to find in any community individuals selected not eugenically but selected at random, with the training and environment as it is, there is no reason to think that the same environment spread out extensively would not produce the desired results. This means, therefore, that if there are no Africans available for the higher levels of service, it is due to any of the following three reasons.

One reason is that the education and all the facilities and the economic conditions which enable people to take advantage of education are lacking in this Territory, and that progress in this direction has been very meagre. Secondly, it is because, as in the case of another Trust Territory, the opportunities provided in the service are not sufficiently alluring for even such educated men as there may be in the country. This particular factor is applicable to Tanganyika because the educational levels are so low. Thirdly, and I hope this is not the case, it is because the Administration fears to have the indigenous population in positions of power. This, of course, is characteristic of a colonial country. But since Tanganyika is not a colonial Territory and since it is the purpose of the Trusteeship Agreement, and the avowed aim of the United Kingdom Government, to lead these people to self-government, I decline to think that this can be the main reason. These are the main circumstances which may prevent the indigenous population from taking their place in the Administration.

The number of Europeans in the service is totally disproportionate and is so calculated as to prevent the other sections of the population, the Asians and the Africans, from reaching a position of equality, because all the positions of control are held by Europeans and new immigrants are increasingly taking their places. At the same time, it must be said, looking at the figures, that there is no evidence whatsoever that in the Territory of Tanganyika disproportionate or very high salaries are paid to the European element. Indeed, the evidence is to the contrary. Even the Governor receives a very modest salary, and his private secretary receives what is even less than a modest salary, so that there is no question here of the distribution of largesse in the shape of money, but the emphasis seems to be in the other direction -- on the holding of power. My delegation wants to look at this matter as objectively as possible, and not to throw out observations which bear no relation to facts. We hope that next time we are in a position to consider Tanganyika the Administering Authority will pay some attention to this.

Before leaving this particular item, and even at the risk of being misunderstood, one has to make certain observations with regard to the second category. Even assuming for the moment that the education of the African and his administrative experience are not equal to the duties that he is asked to perform in the service, what imaginable justification can the Administering Authority find for such a conclusion with regard either to Asians coming from the Indian peninsula or those coming from the Arab States, which are self-governing countries where cabinet ministers, clerks, executive officers, secretaries of government, police inspectors-general, commanders-in-chief of armies, navies and air forces are all nationals of those countries? When they can do this in their own countries, and co-operate with the United Kingdom in this matter, and, what is more, when their services are being called for by a number of Territories in either technical, administrative or political fields, there can be no justification except that of racial discrimination or the fear that the handing over of functional authority to others may lead to the diminishing of the authority of the Administering Power.

That stands out a great deal, and it is more so in the judicial field. In Tanganyika, as in other African Territories, a considerable part of the statute law that is administered is Indian law. Various parts of the Indian civil code -- the Indian Evidence Act and other things -- are applied wholesale to this Territory. In fact, before the Mandates Commission evidence was given that it was the law which was going to be applied. But we have not seen any African on the High Court bench. Nor have we seen any Asian. Why not? The judicial authority has more than judicial significance in a Trust Territory. It is the repository, to a very considerable extent, of the confidence of the people in the deployment of law to the advantage of everybody. Why, in that field, there should be racial exclusions is not comprehensible. It is especially incomprehensible because the trend of administration -- the ethos of British administration of Trust Territories -- is of an avowedly different character.

I have dealt briefly with the police, and I want to deal with the next aspect of the civil service judicially. Here one likes to pay a tribute to the judiciary of Tanganyika which, in the last twelve months, has manifested its independence in several matters that have arisen in the East African Territories. For fear of encroaching upon other fields, I shall not refer to instances; but I am sure that the special representative, as well as the representative of the United Kingdom, will be aware of the facts. The High Court of Tanganyika and its judges have carried out the traditions of the judicial system that obtains in the countries where common law prevails, but we have said that we have to look at another aspect. If the High Court of Tanganyika stood alone and the appeal from it was to the courts of the Administering Authority, we would have no complaint whatsoever. But the High Court of Tanganyika, on the appellate side, is part of the East African Supreme Court -- or whatever it is called. That is a matter of some concern to us because the judicial tradition in the other components of these Territories; and the circumstances which condition that judicial tradition, are of a different character, and I have doubts in my own mind whether this conforms strictly to the Trusteeship Agreement. The Trusteeship Agreement does permit the Administering Authority to administer this Territory as though it were a part of its own metropolitan Territory. Whether

it has authority to administer it as part of another subordinate Territory over which it has presumably, and in a proclaimed way, no day to day control is a matter of some doubt. Therefore, in regard to the judicial system, while we are happy to note and pay tribute to the integrity and the high level of judicial administration so far as the High Court of Tanganyika is concerned, its association in the Supreme Court of East Africa in the conditions that prevail is one that must cause us concern in view of the conditions that obtain in other parts of Africa. Secondly, it is doubtful whether this stands in the same category as an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in London, because in one case it is the jurisdiction of the Crown and the Administering Authority, and in the other case the participation in what are the colonial territories and protectorates of Uganda and Kenya, where different conditions prevail.

I have already referred to the fact that the judiciary, in its composition, does not show equity of racial distribution. I hope that the time is not far off when some African will sit on the bench of Tanganyika. This, in itself, would be a great advance and a great stimulus to the elimination of feelings of racial inferiority on the part of Africans, if they exist, or of superiority on the part of the others, if they exist, and it would also lead to a great deal of racial harmony.

I come now to the next question with which we are much concerned. It is the question of immigration into Tanganyika. I should like to say at once that there is no law in Tanganyika -- indeed, there is no law in any British-administered Territory -- which, on the formal side of it, discriminates against anyone in terms of race or country of origin, or anything of that character. And certainly the Administering Authority is not guilty of even the semblance of violation of the principles of the Trusteeship Agreement relating to equal treatment of Member States of the United Nations. But it is our view -- I am quite prepared to go into great detail if necessary, although I am sure that it is not necessary -- that the operation of immigration laws presents rather a different picture.

In the twelve months which ended on 30 September 1952, 1,827 Europeans immigrated into Tanganyika, as against 2,412 non-Europeans. Of these, 124 were citizens of the Union of South Africa. That I shall deal with separately, even though I shall incur the President's displeasure. A total of 1,827 Europeans immigrated into this Territory where the basic element of the population is only 18,000 Europeans as against 70,000 other non-Africans. We were unable to obtain during the question period the answer to our query -- the information is not available here, but I hope that it will be available at a future meeting of the Trusteeship Council -- concerning the number of non-European applicants who were refused entry into Tanganyika. And of course, in dealing with immigration, we have to consider how many of those people are there for temporary reasons and how many for permanent reasons. There is no doubt in our minds at all that, as is the case in the remainder of these African Territories, there are in the actual operations of immigration laws impediments to the passage of Asian peoples into the Territory. This is a matter in which we are seriously concerned as a country and on grounds of racial self-respect. These figures speak for themselves: They are not just equal: they are about 30 per cent higher in the case of Europeans. It will also be noted that the figures of 1,827 Europeans and 2,412 others who have come in have to be weighted in the sense that the European immigrant is economically, politically and administratively in a different and more privileged position when he arrives there than are members of the other groups.

There is nothing in the immigration ordinance to which anyone can take exception, because the administration -- whether it be the Administering Authority of a Trust Territory or the government of a country -- must in the last analysis, in modern conditions, be able to say that a particular applicant may not be admitted to the country. The point, however, is that immigration ordinances are applied differently in different places. It is our experience that the immigration laws in the Trust Territory are not being applied in the spirit of the Trusteeship Agreement, however much they may follow the letter of that Agreement.

There are 124 persons of South African origin who have emigrated to Tanganyika. Under the Trusteeship Agreement, no discrimination can be exercised against South African nationals who go to the Trust Territory, because those persons are citizens of a Member State. I should, however, like to put forward a suggestion at the present moment that, at some time, the General Assembly should consider whether a country that flouts General Assembly decisions and, what is more, disregards the Trusteeship provisions of the Charter is entitled to take advantage of a position in which its nationals are allowed to go into the Territory of Tanganyika. Secondly, it must be considered whether, in view of the situation that exists in South West Africa --

The PRESIDENT: I would interrupt the representative of India to say this: I do think that he is getting very close to the borderline. He was good enough to tell me yesterday that he had strictly adhered to the rules of relevancy, except where he needed to regard those rules in relation to another territory. Of course, that position admits of a rather wide exception. If the representative of India is going to use the fact -- and I do not intend these remarks to be offensive in any sense -- that certain citizens of another country are allowed into Tanganyika as an argument against the system of law prevailing in South Africa and the other aspects of the situation to which that representative objects, I shall rule that irrelevant.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I shall wait for the President's ruling, he may rule me out of order, if he wishes.

The President himself has said that I have not transgressed. He says I have come close to it -- but I am entitled to do that. When I cross the line, I may then be ruled out of order.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure the distinguished representative of India will not wish to approach the matter in that way.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The distinguished representative of India approaches the matter in a way which will bring forth the view that the purpose of the Trusteeship Agreement must be carried out. The purpose of the Trusteeship Agreement is that the dignity of man should be respected. If, in the administration of a Trust Territory, the dignity of man is likely to be menaced by certain policies, the distinguished representative of India, in his respectful submission, is entitled to draw the Council's attention to it.

I have stated the position with regard to immigration.

I should now like to express my delegation's appreciation of the Trusteeship Council's decision to include India in the membership of the Visiting Mission that is to go to East Africa. The Government of India will take that decision into consideration and will appoint a representative who is competent and experienced as regards the matters with which the Mission will deal. We hope that his contribution and services to the Visiting Mission will be of the character that is expected.

I have now come to the final part of my observations. I refer to part XI of the report, entitled "Summary and Conclusions".

From what has already been said, it must be obvious that my delegation is not able to share in the general optimism and complacency which is expressed in part XI. As I have already said, we do not believe that the advance that has taken place in each of the fields mentioned in the report -- I do not wish to take up the Council's time with repetition -- merits the general optimism expressed in part XI. In other words, while the tempo of administration,

the approach; is beneficent and fraternal, the result in Tanganyika has been very slow progress; in certain ways, the actions have been inimical to progress. It is in the light of those considerations that we should like to make certain suggestions.

The first suggestion is the following:

Apart from the general proposition which has been set out in the General Assembly resolution concerning time limits for independence -- and we shall not discuss that in relation to Tanganyika, not because we do not wish to talk about it, but because it would be impracticable -- either the Trusteeship Council, if that is in order, or the General Assembly at the appropriate time must request that a time scale for political advance in Tanganyika, in the central and lower spheres, should be provided, in order that the pace of self-government and independence may be quickened. We have the unfortunate spectacle of a General Assembly resolution that is implemented by the appointment of a committee -- in 1949, I believe; then the committee takes a long time to start functioning, but finally makes a report; then there is a fallow period; then a special commission is appointed -- all of this takes about five years -- and then, when the matter reaches the government level, the conflict of views engendered by the very fact of the existence in the Territory of institutions contrary to the purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement impedes progress.

We should therefore like to find out whether the Administering Authority -- even though it may not be able at once to subscribe to the doctrine of an ultimate time limit for Tanganyika's independence -- would consider informing the Trusteeship Council whether it would be possible to provide some time scales of advance; for example, within what period of time representative institutions can be introduced in the centre, on at least a limited basis of suffrage; within what period of time the present composition of the authorities lower down -- where, as the report itself states, there is no suffrage -- can be changed and a full-fledged form of local government can be instituted; within what period of time the executive can be changed from an organ which is, both in law and in fact, a bureaucracy into an organ that is at least very largely tempered by the influence of representative government; within what period of time the racial inequalities that now exist

in the services and as regards the legislature can be eliminated. We should like to make the suggestion that the Administering Authority be requested to take this matter into consideration and, in its next report to the Trusteeship Council -- or at an earlier time, if possible -- present its own views of the progress which can be made in that direction.

My second suggestion relates to a matter to which I already referred yesterday; that is, the common roll. My delegation has the most emphatic and unqualified objections to the compartmentalization of the electorate. We have seen the havoc that such a system creates in communities, and we have noted the precipitous path that the Government of Tanganyika is taking -- using the same agencies, the same individuals, the same sections of people in order to divide even the Indian community in Tanganyika. Communal representation, the provision that Moslem shall vote for Moslem, non-Moslem for non-Moslem, African for African -- a provision which is the antithesis of the creation of a Tanganyikan nationality and which is the unfortunate reflection of the old, discarded doctrine of divide and rule -- must be eliminated.

We are happy to note that the McKenzie report, with great qualifications and great reservations, almost, indeed, saying it cannot be done, at least has given a degree of recognition to the principle of a common electorate. We are prepared to admit there may be difficulties in the absolute application of the principle, because for some time it may be that those who are backward today may remain so and may be pushed into that direction by the greater political awakening of the European or Asian communities. We would not, therefore, regard any reservation of their positions on the basis of race to ensure that they are represented in the legislatures.

I have not much knowledge about the next fact I am going to talk about, but I believe that in New Zealand, for example, it is possible for a non-European to declare himself as wanting to belong in the other way, but it is not possible for a European to declare himself in the other way, so by some device the actual racial barrier that exists can be gradually eliminated. But none of these details should, in the submission that we are making, remove the very emphatic and the very unqualified objection of my delegation and my country in regard to the perpetuation of this vicious and anti-democratic, anti-independence and anti-nationalist principle of compartmentalization of the people on the grounds of race. In the next report, we hope that the Administering Authority will be able to tell us that this factionalization is not being proceeded with and that within factions further factions are not being introduced, that they are not relying on the same individuals who have sought to divide communities in other parts of the world, that the new legislatures in Tanganyika or executive in Tanganyika, while making some practical provision to see that in effect not all communities are represented, is not so conditioned as to perpetuate these differences.

Next, I should like to deal with the suggestion that my delegation made the other day in regard to labour conditions. We would request the Administering Authority to make an approach to the International Labour Office and the World Health Organization to investigate the situation in their own way, and to provide for the use of the Trusteeship Council the results of such investigations. I would also suggest that the Council itself should

consider whether, under the provisions of the Charter, it has sufficient responsibility, and, indeed, authority, to request the specialized agencies, through the medium of the Administering Authority, to provide us with these important details.

In the labour field, the fact that mining is a considerable industry in Tanganyika and the fact that industrially organized agriculture operates in sisal plantations and so on, where very bad labour conditions normally prevail in other parts of the world and are therefore capable of being investigated, makes it possible for the International Labour Office, in the light of its experience in other Territories, to provide us with the information that would enable a proper assessment of labour conditions and remedial methods. The same applies to the World Health Organization, because we have references in this report to plague and smallpox and other diseases. The specialized agencies, or whichever is the competent one, might be in a position to assist the Administering Authority in dealing with pests like the tsetse fly and other injurious agencies in regard to its agricultural position.

I am emboldened to say this because, generally speaking, the United Nations has special responsibilities towards these Trusteeship Territories and the specialized agencies have specialized knowledge. But, over and above that, I am emboldened to say this because the United Kingdom in the past has never objected to the services and the use of these agencies in a beneficent way in Tanganyika itself, though in a small measure and in a restricted degree, and thanks largely to the presence of the Governor of Tanganyika at previous sessions of this Council, has made use of the services of the technical organizations of the United Nations. All that we are suggesting is the extension of this into other fields.

I come now to the last of my suggestions, and this suggestion concerns the provision of information. One of the main purposes of the intervention of the Trusteeship Council in matters affecting these Territories, in the sphere of accountability and not in the sphere of administration, is that information might be available which would bring to the full light of publicity,

and therefore into the consideration of remedies, the various problems that exist. In the case of Tanganyika, we are handicapped from the very beginning because the Administering Authority states quite frankly that there are no statistics.

If we look at the chapters in the report which deal with statistics, what do we find? We find that there are only nine persons employed in the whole of the statistical work in this Territory, of whom two are statisticians. We are told there is no statistical machinery and no statistical inquiry from the other departments. Secondly, and this is the part which concerns us very much, there is, as in the case of the judiciary, joint working with the other East African Territories. We regard this as entirely unsatisfactory.

According to the ruling of the President, and quite rightly, we are not entitled to consider what happens in other parts of East Africa, but we are entitled to say that statistics are not merely a problem of the mechanics of accounting, but are related to the social purposes for which inquiry is made. Therefore, the reliance of the Trust Territory on the Statistical Commission of East Africa, in which two other Territories participate, is not calculated to provide the information that is required for the advancement of trust purposes in this Territory.

Therefore, we should like to make the suggestion that the Administering Authority be requested to make available in its next report the vital statistics with regard to births, deaths, infantile mortality, as well as population and occupational statistics, and that these statistics should be based upon the policy of the Authority itself and upon its machinery. It is stated in the report that the statisticians were too busy with other matters to give attention to this, that or the other problem. I can quite understand that, with the very small staff available, it is not possible to do very much more.

The United Kingdom administration in the past in other Territories, even where there has been no self-government, even where there has been criticism about good government, has always provided the basic material and the data upon which consideration can take place. The reports of the

International Labour Office during the past thirty years or so have made this amply clear. The statistics provided by the United Kingdom, both in regard to its metropolitan Territory and in regard to its dependent Territories have been extremely satisfactory, and, therefore, in the background of that it is legitimate that we should make a request to the Administering Authority to provide statistical information.

Finally, once again we want to express our appreciation for the patience and the readiness with which the special representative answered our questions and for such information as it has been possible for us to obtain. We should also like to add once again our appreciation of the fact that in Tanganyika the general tempo of administration is under the auspices and guidance of a distinguished English gentleman, the Governor of Tanganyika, who alone, or almost alone, has advanced the cause of Trusteeship purposes in this Territory by his personal visits here and by enlisting the support of technical and other aid from the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

I beg the forgiveness of the President if, in the course of these observations, our relations have tended to get close to the line of disharmony, but since we have not crossed that line, I hope that harmony still prevails.

The PRESIDENT: The lines of our harmony have not been disturbed in the slightest degree.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): We see from the 1952 report that the Administering Authority in Tanganyika is not carrying out the obligations that devolve upon it under the terms of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. Instead of promoting the progressive development of the Trust Territory toward independence, instead of promoting its economic, social and political progress and also its progress in the field of education, the Administering Authority is continuing to carry out a policy that is designed to delay the progress of the population of Tanganyika in these directions and to consolidate the existing colonial regime in that Territory.

The situation in the social field is characterized not only by an absence of progress but also by a flagrant deterioration of the situation -- by growing racial discrimination, growing exploitation of the native African population and its continuous impoverishment. Racial discrimination in Tanganyika permeates all aspects of life in the Territory. The indigenous population is deprived of all political rights and has been debarred from participation in the administration of its Territory. All power is concentrated in the hands of the British Governor and the British officials operating under his authority.

In the so-called Legislative Council, which is made up of thirty members, we find only four Africans and three representatives of the Asian minority group, whereas the African population numbers approximately 8,000,000, the Asian group numbers approximately 79,000, and the European group numbers approximately 18,000. Thus, in the so-called Legislative Council, the ratio of representation is one per 2,000,000 Africans, one per 25,000 Asians, and one per 800 Europeans. In the Executive Council, which assists the Governor, there is one African, who is not elected in a democratic way but is appointed by the Governor to sit on the Council.

No responsible posts in the judiciary are held by Africans. Neither do they head any departments or assist in the administration of any departments. We see that all the main administrative posts are held by Europeans, and that primarily the African inhabitants hold minor posts, such as clerks, technical workers, translators, chauffeurs -- unqualified jobs, in other words.

The same picture can be observed in the administrative provincial bodies, where discrimination against the indigenous African population is so broadly practised that in the administrative organs, as we can see from the annex to the

Racial discrimination in the allocation of administrative posts is complemented by discrimination in terms of salary. According to available data, the African employees of the Administration receive much less pay than Europeans.

Another instance of racial discrimination in the economic field can be seen in the policy carried out by the Administration regarding the consolidation of European monopolies throughout the Territory. All command posts in industry and agriculture are held by representatives of these monopolies.

All leading administrative posts responsible for the economic affairs of the country are also held by Europeans. In the mining industry, concessions are granted exclusively to Europeans. All exploitation of mineral resources is concentrated in the hands of seven British firms -- Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Buhemba Mines Ltd., New Saza Mines Ltd., Nyanza Salt Mines (Tanganyika Ltd.), Williamson Diamonds Ltd., Alamasí Ltd. and Uruwira Minerals Limited.

In the field of health, just as in other fields of life, the Administering Authority is also pursuing a policy of racial discrimination or, rather, a policy of racial segregation. There are hospitals and hospital wards that are exclusively reserved for Europeans; there are separate wards for Asians and separate wards for Africans.

Racial discrimination and segregation is carried out also in education. The schools in the Territory are divided into European schools, Asian schools and African schools, with different standards of education. There is an African Education Service, there is an Asian Education Service and a European Education Service. The whole policy in the field of education and its organization testifies to the existence of a predominating principle of racial discrimination.

There is a racial approach to education in general. This discrimination is apparent in the over-all policy pursued by the Government in the field of education and in the educational programmes. It is evident when one considers the African programmes and the European programmes, when one considers the budgetary allocations for European schools and the budgetary allocations for African schools, and also when one considers the payment of the teachers. If the purpose of primary education for Africans, as we see on page 195 of the report, is merely to teach them how to read and write and to teach them the elementary rules of arithmetic, primary education in the European schools, on the other hand, is designed to prepare the pupils for high-school education in

the Territory or outside the Territory. If one compares the programmes of the African primary schools and the European primary schools, one sees the following: Such subjects as algebra, geometry, art, French and Latin are not included in the programmes of the African primary schools, whereas these subjects figure in the curriculum of the European primary schools. This can be seen in paragraph 992 of the report, on page 196.

Budgetary allocations for European schools are ten times as great as allocations for African schools, even though the African population, as I have said, is 8,000,000, and the European population is only 18,000. In the Government schools, the expenditure per African pupil is twenty-six times less than the expenditure per European pupil.

The comparative pay of the teachers is also typical: it is approximately 96 to 500 shillings for a native teacher, and 900 to 2,000 shillings for a European teacher. Discrimination permeates the entire salary system throughout the Territory, and this becomes particularly evident when one bears in mind the intolerable conditions in the labour market in Tanganyika.

We see from the report of the Administering Authority that throughout the Trust Territory there is a policy of concentration and consolidation of European ownership over the best land and over natural resources. The Administering Authority is creating for these British concerns a cheap source of manpower. This cheap source of manpower is being encouraged through the creation in the Territory of specific conditions which compel the African to sell his work at a minimum to the European employer.

In the report, we see that one of the basic problems that face both the industrial and the agricultural employers is the procurement of manpower. At the same time, we note that in Tanganyika there are thousand of unemployed persons who would like to obtain jobs. We also see in the report that the shortage of manpower prevails in the Territory as a result of those labour conditions which exist in the concerns and primarily as a result of the very low salaries paid to the workers. If you refer to the policies in the field of labour, you will note that notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of unemployed people in the Territory the Administering Authority, in order to lower the already very low salaries of the African workers, is nevertheless reverting to the importation of contract labour from the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi and other territories. Thus, you have competition. We will go into this matter when we take up the report of Ruanda-Urundi. However, we see that there are intolerable conditions in that Territory. Cheap manpower is being recruited in Ruanda-Urundi and shipped to Tanganyika. There, the native population again encounters competition and is therefore obliged to accept any pay or any conditions in order to obtain the most meagre pittance.

In the report of the Administering Authority, we see that on a plantation, for instance, in the area of Mufendi in the Southern Highlands Province, which is in the hands of European planters, there is a shortage of manpower as a result of low pay.

In view of these low salaries, the workers are obliged to seek loans. The Administering Authority admits that among the debtors, the majority are the workers who are primarily occupied on the English plantations or with the English concerns. Notwithstanding the very pitiful conditions of these workers, the Administering Authority is taking no steps in order to improve their material conditions. On the contrary, we can see from the replies of the Administering

Authority that no salary increase is envisaged which might materially affect or improve the conditions of the workers. The Administering Authority is not disposed to raise the salaries. It says that it fears an inflationary trend in the Territory and that is why it wants to keep the salaries down. On the other hand, prices on the local market and the cost of living are rising. As compared to 1947, prices in Dar es Salaam have increased by nineteen points in the cost of living index. On the other hand, the basic salaries remained more or less motionless. Such is the situation in the field of salaries and labour.

We pass now to health conditions and educational facilities. It is necessary to point out here that no improvement or progress can be noted. The situation in the fields of health and education continues to be a critical one. We will never acknowledge as progress the small increase in the number of doctors or in the number of pupils when you consider that there is a population of 8 million people in the Territory. According to the data available to the Council, we see that the situation in the field of health is obviously unsatisfactory and the Administering Authority is taking no steps in order to better it. We can see from the report that malaria is still rife. From time to time, there are epidemics of smallpox and of plague. On page 161 of the report it is stated that in the Southern Province, there was an increase in the number of smallpox victims.

There are approximately 100,000 cases of leprosy in Tanganyika. Out of this number only approximately 5,000 are being treated in leprosaria. A large number of natives of Tanganyika are suffering from other diseases. There were more than 1 million cases of sickness in the Territory in 1952. I repeat that the total population of the Territory is 8 million people. The principal diseases are given on page 167 of the report.

Notwithstanding this high incidence of sickness in the Territory, the Administering Authority is not taking any steps in order to ensure the satisfaction of the most elementary needs of the population in terms of health services. The Trusteeship Council and the Visiting Missions repeatedly stressed the unsatisfactory situation in the field of public health. The Visiting Mission which visited the Territory in 1951 pointed out that the number of hospitals was

Paragraph 307 also states that this hospital with twenty-six beds was receiving 800 to 900 new patients a month. You can imagine what care and what kind of treatment can be given to those 800 or 900 persons in this tiny hospital which has only one doctor.

The number of beds in state-run hospitals remains approximately the same through the years. In 1949 there were approximately 4,000 beds; in 1950 there were 4,375 in 1951 there were 4,436 beds; in 1952 there were 4,693 beds.

As a result of the shortage of medical personnel a large number of local inhabitants are deprived of health facilities and are compelled to seek the services of native quack doctors who, as we can see from the report of the Administering Authority, use magic. We do not know what this magic is, but you can imagine how effective it must be.

The report of the Administering Authority also points to the absence of qualified doctors and hospital nurses, and it indicates that this is one of the main obstacles to improving health conditions. Yet the Administering Authority shows no concern as regards training additional personnel from the local population. There are only ten African doctors in the Territory at the present moment. In a vast Territory inhabited by 8,000,000 persons, there are only ten African doctors.

I wish to point out that in the field of health, just as in other fields, the Administering Authority is carrying out a policy of racial segregation and racial discrimination. There are hospitals and wards, as I have already pointed out, for the exclusive use of Europeans or Africans or Asians. Racial segregation is also practised in the field of education, and I have already pointed this out also. I have said that there were native schools, that there were European schools and that there were Asian schools. The programmes vary from one place to the other.

If you take the over-all educational situation at the present time, you will see that only 12 per cent of the children of school age are in a position to take advantage of school facilities. The Administering Authority is doing nothing to increase these facilities. If you take the so-called and celebrated Ten-Year Plan, you will see that from the point of view of African education

there will be 36 per cent of school-age children going to school in the primary schools in 1956. Thus 64 per cent of the native children will remain outside of the schools and consequently will remain illiterate.

The budgetary allocation for education is very inadequate. It is, in fact, so pitifully small that one can hardly speak of the building of new schools in the Territory and without building new schools, without installing new facilities and without preparing qualified personnel you cannot speak of the spread of education throughout the Territory. If you take the expenditures for education you will see that in 1951 this figure amounted to approximately £800,000 sterling. In 1952 it amounted to £900,000. Two hundred and sixty thousand children were compelled to attend the so-called "bush schools" which in fact provided no education whatsoever; they attended these schools merely because there are no other facilities. The Administering Authority itself recognizes that this is so. It states that the level of education in these bush schools is not very high, and we may as well admit that those children who finish these bush schools emerge as completely illiterate persons. They revert to the primitive state in which they were before they began to attend these bush schools.

If the situation is bad as regards primary education, then the situation of secondary education is even worse. We must bear in mind the fact that one can obtain an adequate secondary education only in European schools which refuse to admit Africans; no African child can ever have access to these European secondary schools. If in the junior classes of these schools there are approximately 8,000 pupils, there are only 2,000 pupils in the secondary schools. The Ten-Year Plan of development does not provide for any improvement in this situation. According to this Plan only one out of five children will be able to have a two-year secondary education after he has concluded his 4-year primary studies. Thus only 20 per cent of all the pupils in the primary schools will be able to attend further classes in the secondary schools, and this of course is not even a secondary school; it is slightly over and above a primary school.

As regards the senior classes in the secondary school, we see that even under the Ten-Year Plan only 230 pupils will be able to enjoy these benefits in 1956. As the Administering Authority admits, the entrance examination for Makerere College will be able to be passed by only half of those who apply for admission; therefore, only approximately 115 students will be admitted. I repeat that the total population is 8,000,000.

The number of pupils in the technical schools is not only not increasing, but it is falling off. There is a great shortage of African teacher personnel, and this is of course a further impediment to the development of education in the Territory. There is not one higher educational institution in the Territory even though the Trusteeship Council recommended in 1949 in a special resolution on educational facilities in African Trust Territories that the Administering Authority envisage -- even though this resolution was very tenuous and very vague -- the possibility of setting up institutions of higher education in the Trust Territories.

It should be noted that the cost of education is rather high, amounting, in the secondary schools, to approximately 200 shillings a year. This amount, of course, means that these schools are practically inaccessible to the majority of the population if one bears in mind that the average pay of a worker is approximately 14-15 shillings a month.

The unsatisfactory educational conditions, as well as those prevailing in the life of the population as the result of colonial rule, mean that the people remain in a state of backwardness and ignorance. The Administering Authority admits that illiteracy among the population is high, but no steps are being taken to reduce the proportion of illiteracy.

In the field of economic advancement the Administering Authority is carrying out a policy of consolidation by means of a strangle-hold over the economy of the Territory by British and other foreign monopolies. At the same time, the Administering Authority is taking no steps to promote free economy in the Territory in the interests of the local population. All the higher positions are monopolized by representatives of the British and other foreign monopolies.

In the mining industry, concessions are granted to Europeans only. For example, according to the information given on page 300 of the annual report, at the end of December 1952 Europeans held mining leases covering more than 222,000 acres out of a total of 225,000 acres. The indigenous inhabitants had no leases whatever, although the land belongs to the Africans.

The indigenous inhabitants are being driven from agricultural lands into areas which have not been cultivated, and the fertile regions taken over by immigrant foreign planters and settlers. They are also being deprived of benefits from their forest resources. The total area of land alienated from the natives for the use of European companies and settlers in 1952 amounted to 3,029 square miles. The Administering Authority, from 1929 to 1952 has alienated more than 3,000 square miles for mining concessions granted to European companies. As for the forest reserves, by the end of 1952 the Administering Authority had alienated a total of 10,800 square miles. All this was done under cover of so-called afforestation, which is supposed to protect the forest reserves, and it is envisaged that, in the future, the total area of afforestation will be some 27,000 square miles - a two-fold increase.

As I have said, concessions with regard to the alienation of these lands are being granted mainly to timber companies and, again, such companies do not belong to the indigenous inhabitants, but to Europeans: for example, Steele Brothers, Forests Limited, etc.

We have a number of petitions from the indigenous inhabitants in Tanganyika, addressed to the Trusteeship Council concerning the arbitrary rule of the European population, and many of these petitions refer to land alienation. We have, for instance, T/PET.2/164 from the Meru Citizens Union, protesting against the arbitrary rule of the European settlers, who drove out many of the Meru families from lands which their tribe had occupied for generations. There are a number of other petitions concerning the alienation of land in Tanganyika.

By consolidating the economy of the Territory through foreign monopolies, especially British monopolies, the Administering Authority is turning Tanganyika into a sort of supply base for raw materials. These monopolies are exploiting the natural resources of the country. The mining companies have exported products amounting to more than £5 million. Agricultural companies have exported products to a total value of £40 million, while the timber companies have exported timber valued at a total of £623,000. At the same time, the Administering Authority does nothing to establish manufacturing industries on the basis of the existing natural resources.

If one considers the plan of economic development from 1950 through 1956, which envisages the investment of £26,000,000 sterling, one will note that in this plan they are not at all envisaging the setting up of heavy manufacturing or machinery-building industries. The entire plan is subordinated to the interests of the British companies operating in the Territory.

As a basis for development, only communication facilities are going to be considerably increased. These are communication facilities which would facilitate the pumping out of these raw materials. The communications network is apparently in a poor state and therefore, in order to export the goods from the interior of the country, one has to lay down roads and bring the goods to Dar-es-Salaam where they are sent overseas.

In the Administering Authority's report it is admitted that the manufacturing industries in Tanganyika are confined to such specific branches as food canning industries, meat canning industries, metal, glass, pots and pans, and so on. If one considers the field of agriculture, then one will note that the production of adequate quantities of staple foodstuffs require irrigation and fertilization. These irrigation and fertilization facilities are again monopolized by British concerns, companies which have seized hold of the best lands in the Territory. The result of this situation is that the British planters obtain fairly good harvests, whereas the Africans, who are obliged to resort to primitive means of production and are deprived of the possibility of irrigating their lands, are also deprived of the possibility of fertilizing their lands. These native planters obtain pitifully poor harvests which are not even adequate for the domestic consumption of their families.

The indigenous population cannot secure adequate livelihood in those territories where they have been resettled after their original lands have been alienated.

Let us consider, for example, circular no. 1 of the Administering Authority which was issued in 1952. In Appendix XVII, page 328 of the annual report, mention is made of the number of Africans in the Territory who are not in a position to produce their own foodstuffs and that their number is bound to increase still further. This is indeed an eloquent acknowledgment of the policy being pursued by the Administering Authority.

This policy is carried out in order to increase the number of persons who are unable to grow their own food and they are therefore obliged to sell out their labour for very inadequate pay to the British and other foreign monopolies. Thus we note the consistent deterioration in the economic situation of the Territory and the consolidation of the colonial rule. We are witnessing the reinforcement of the exploitation of the Territory by the colonizing monopolies. As I said, the Territory is becoming a source of raw materials exclusively for the metropolitan countries. Heavy industries, machine industries and manufacturing industries are not being developed there and the Administering Authority does not envisage creating such industries in this Territory. In other words, the Territory will be constantly dependent upon the metropolitan country for supplies.

Let us now consider the political situation. It is necessary to point out that the Administering Authority is continuing to carry out a policy in the Territory which would slow down the progress of Tanganyika towards self-government, politically, economically, socially and in the field of education and health. As I stated, the policy is already geared to the consolidation of the colonial regime in the Territory.

This is reflected, first of all, in the creation of an administrative union, a so-called West African inter-territorial organization. This administrative union has brought about an economic, political and administrative absorption of the Trust Territory and its unification with the British colonies of Kenya and Uganda. This means the extension over the Trust Territory of the colonial system which exists in the neighbouring Territories. It is the extension of the colonial system over a Trust Territory which is under the responsibility of the United Nations.

On page 19 of the Administering Authority's report, it is recognized that the inevitable process of inter-territorial co-operation has brought about the organization of a union which has become the central administration for settling a large number of common problems. It is the supreme council which is responsible for twenty-three departments and services in these three Territories. Among these services we find the Interior Revenue Department,

the Council on Production and Supply, the Investigating Committee on Industry and Agriculture, the Railways and Harbour Department, the Postal and Telegraph Department, the Statistical Department, the Defence Service, the Naval Force, the Civil Aviation Department, the Literary and Research Service and the higher educational services. One wonders what remains under the responsibility of Tanganyika? Which services are not being regulated or supervised by the central Administration which the British Administering Authority has created for the colonies of Kenya and Uganda, and to which it has linked the Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

But Tanganyika is a Territory under the trusteeship of the United Nations. It is not a British colony such as Kenya or Uganda and where, in Kenya, we have the most arbitrary rule. This Territory is being administered by us and we must see to it that it will be developed both in the political and social fields, as well as in the educational, health and other fields. Progress must continue on a monthly basis towards self-government and independence.

That is the purpose, and, I repeat, that is the primary purpose, of the Trusteeship System. That is the task facing the United Nations; that is our responsibility. That is also the responsibility of the Administering Authority.

Instead of that, the Territory has been unified with Kenya, and we know what is happening in Kenya. The same administration governs in Kenya and in Tanganyika. Thus, we can say that this Territory has been relegated to the inferior position of Kenya, to the position of a colonial territory. That is an intolerable situation, one to which we cannot reconcile ourselves.

I read out the list of services which are under the joint responsibility of the High Commission. We see that nearly every field of activity is under the authority of the High Commission, the United Kingdom organ of colonial rule in East Africa. These services are administered by the same colonial methods which prevail in Kenya and Uganda. If we consider the scheme of the Central Legislative Assembly, which is the joint legislative organ for the Trust Territory and for the colonies of Kenya and Uganda, we shall see that the Trust Territory is represented in the Legislative Assembly by a number of representatives equal to the number for the colonial territories of Kenya and Uganda.

Tanganyika is a Trust Territory which has been relegated to the position of a colony. Thus, Tanganyika, which is a Trust Territory of the United Nations and which should enjoy a status whose purpose is to promote the rapid development of the Territory in the political, economic, social and educational fields, towards self-government or independence, has become unified by the Administering Authority with neighbouring colonial countries. The special status of the Territory has thereby been infringed. The Administering Authority in this way has threatened and considerably prejudiced the rights and interests of the population of the Trust Territory.

Instead of there being progress in the Trust Territory, Tanganyika, together with the colonies of Kenya and Uganda, with which it has been unified, is condemned to immobility and regression in the political, economic, social and educational fields, not to mention the fact that the population of the Territory can no longer envisage progress towards independence or self-government.

In order to disclose the real policies of the United Kingdom authorities with regard to this Trust Territory as well as their colonies, I shall read out a few events that occurred recently in Africa. As we know, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, has been on a tour in East Africa. We know that the British colonial authorities in Africa have adhered to the policy that was proclaimed about fifty years ago by Cecil Rhodes, "Equal rights for all civilized persons" -- that is to say, for the white Europeans and not for the Africans, because Cecil Rhodes did not consider that Africans could be viewed as civilized persons. Notwithstanding the fact that the European settlers in Africa, with the support of the colonial authorities, have prevented the progress of the population and are attempting to slow down the educational development of the people of the Territory, there nevertheless are some educated individuals among the Africans, and this fact is beginning to frighten the British Administration and the British settlers in Africa.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to an article that appeared in the London Times on 24 January 1954. This article, dealing with African affairs, states that the British colonial authorities and British settlers in Africa are concerned with the fact that Africans are slowly gaining access to civilization and that they are thus in a position to demand their right to participate in local affairs. The British in Africa consider that the slogan of Cecil Rhodes, "Equal rights for all civilized persons", no longer offers them any assurance that they would be able to retain their predominant position over the Africans in Africa. That is why the white people are seeking a new solution by which they can change the slogan of Cecil Rhodes into something new to answer the contemporary conditions in that part of the world. The new slogan is, "Equal rights for all responsible persons" -- and of course, the white population in Africa would decide who the responsible people would be, and thus who would be able to enjoy equal rights. Naturally, the African population will be disfranchised and excluded from the class of responsible persons. Thus, the white settlers will be able to safeguard their position of dominance in Africa.

I would recommend that the members of the Trusteeship Council read this short article. In connexion with this problem, the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, in discussing the situation as it prevails in Africa, stated that he supported the point of view that equal rights be granted to all responsible persons. He stated that it was quite natural that any contemporary electoral system in Africa would mean that the white element would be swamped by the African electorate. This would mean, as stated by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the complete cessation of progress and perhaps even regression. He finds a solution in the vague hope that some type of constitutional system will be developed to allow the white minority to, and I quote his words, be able to fend off this black onslaught.

This is the real concern behind the projects of the colonial rulers in Africa. This is what is taking place in a territory which the United Nations entrusted as a Trust Territory to the United Kingdom. The purpose of this trusteeship is:

"to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence."

As we can see from the aforementioned statement of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Administering Authority is not concerned with the promotion of the political advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence, but is mainly concerned with the possibility of continuing white rule over the African majority.

This is the state of affairs in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British administration and in Africa in general. It would seem to us that this situation in Tanganyika, as just outlined, presents eloquent evidence of the fact that, as I said at the beginning of my statement, the Administering Authority is not carrying out the obligations it has assumed or fulfilling the purposes entrusted to it under the terms of Chapter XII of the Charter. I would say more. The Administering Authority, by its behaviour and by its interpretation of its duties in the Trust Territory, has even violated the Trusteeship Agreement which it itself countersigned with the United Nations.

There has been reference to the sending of police forces from Tanganyika for the purpose of suppressing alleged disorders in a neighbouring territory. The Administering Authority has no right under article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement to send any local police forces into a neighbouring territory for any purpose whatsoever.

I would refer the Council to article 5 of that Trusteeship Agreement, which was signed by the United Kingdom, on the one hand, and by the United Nations on the other. The article states that the Administering Authority "may make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from Tanganyika in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the Administering Authority ...".

But in this case it was not a question of carrying out obligations towards the Security Council. The problem does not arise.

The article then goes on to say that the Administering Authority may also make use of these volunteer forces, facilities and assistance for local defence and the maintenance of law and order "within Tanganyika" -- and I emphasize the words "within Tanganyika". How, in view of this, was the Administering Authority able to dispatch local police forces to Nyasaland? We have had no answer to this. We have been told that we have misinterpreted the situation, but there can be no misinterpretation. Indeed, there is only one possible interpretation. The Trusteeship Agreement says, in black and white, that such forces may be used "for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within Tanganyika".

A second violation occurred here when, from the Territory of Kenya, where arbitrary rule is rife and where cruel persecution seems to be the order of the day --

The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of the United Kingdom on a point of order.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I cannot see what right the representative of the Soviet Union has to refer to conditions in Kenya.

The PRESIDENT: I have already taken this up with the Council, and in so far as the representative of the Soviet Union was discussing the matter as it was raised yesterday by the representative of India he was in order. But when he goes on, as he has been going on, to give us his views on occurrences in a neighbouring territory, and to discuss them as he has, he is out of order and I rule accordingly.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am adhering to the terms of your ruling, Mr. President, and I shall explain why this is so. Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda are unified under a joint administration, and what is happening in Kenya relates directly to what is happening in Tanganyika. What I was about to deal with was the incursion into Tanganyika of police forces from Kenya which carried out repressions and investigations involving the local population. The local courts in Tanganyika considered that these forces were guilty of such acts and of incursion. When the Administering Authority embarked upon the violation of the Charter and unified the Trust Territory of Tanganyika with the colonial territories of Kenya and Uganda we -- that is those of us who do not represent Administering Authorities -- said, of course, that it would no longer be possible to see where the colonies ended and where the Trust Territory began. How is it possible to see where the boundary lies under this arrangement? We raised this

issue then and reminded the Council that we should have eventually to deal with conditions in this Territory which has been unified with neighbouring territories under a joint administration. We said that five years ago. And what we foretold has happened. It is now impossible to tell where the colonies end and where the Trust Territory begins. We have incursions from the colonies into the Trust Territory, and from the Trust Territory police forces are sent into neighbouring territories to carry out repressive measures. We have to discuss this matter. Either we are completely responsible persons here, or we are prepared to be dictated to by the administering Powers, which are carrying out wrong policies in these territories. As a responsible body of the United Nations we are, in the view of my delegation, duty bound to point out and to put an end to this abnormal situation in the Trust Territories.

Here we have two flagrant cases of violation of the Trusteeship Agreement. On the one hand there is the farming out of the Tanganyika police forces which were dispatched to Nyasaland; on the other hand there is the incursion by Kenya police forces into Tanganyika itself. Again, there are further facts which reflect events in Kenya. We cannot overlook those events, and I am surprised that the representative of the United Kingdom should have protested. We were speaking earlier of the Kikuyu tribe, and we had before us a statement by the Administering Authority, dated 4 March, to the effect that eighteen months ago there were in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, in its Northern Province, 15,000 Kikuyu tribesmen. When these events began in Kenya a large number of the Kikuyu settled there, and oppressive measures are being taken against them.

The PRESIDENT: I want to make this perfectly clear. In so far as we are discussing the entry of police into Tanganyika for a certain purpose, that may be referred to: but when it comes to a question of discussing conditions in Kenya itself I rule that out of order, and I trust that the representative of the Soviet Union will bear that in mind because I must have my rulings respected. Will the representative of the Soviet Union please proceed.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am speaking of the influence which the events in Kenya have had on the situation in Tanganyika. I am referring to the situation in Tanganyika, not the situation in Kenya.

The situation in Kenya is, of course, affecting the situation in Tanganyika. There were 15,000 Kikuyu tribesmen in the Northern Provinces of Tanganyika -- I repeat: Tanganyika, not Kenya -- Kikuyu tribesmen who were being persecuted in Kenya. Now, only 5,000 Kikuyu tribesmen are left in Tanganyika -- and, as I have said, only a year ago there were 15,000. Where are the other 10,000 Kikuyu tribesmen? Either they were interned or they fled. The other day, the special representative said that they had fled. That is a very evident instance of the effect of the situation in Kenya on the situation in Tanganyika.

The President maintains that I am out of order when I refer to the situation in Kenya. But the two situations are closely related; one affects the other. The unification policies, the administrative unions that are being established in East Africa between the Trust Territories and colonial territories represent flagrant violations of the provisions of the International Trusteeship System.

In conclusion, I would point out once again that the views which we have formerly expressed on the situation in Tanganyika still hold true today. In view of the abnormal situation prevailing in the Trust Territory, it is necessary to point out that that Territory's independent status must be restored. Tanganyika must have its own legislative organs. It must have its own administrative bodies which will not be subordinated to any organs established on the basis of the arrangement between the Trust Territory and the neighbouring colonial territory. Furthermore, the Administering Authority must take steps to ensure that there is a peaceful transition from the tribal system -- a system which is now being encouraged -- to a system based on solid democratic lines. The Administering Authority must adopt measures which will put an end to the shameful discrimination practiced in Tanganyika in every domain. Steps must be taken, also, to put an end to the alienation of land

belonging to the indigenous inhabitants, who have protested against that procedure. The budgetary allocations for health and educational purposes, and other cultural purposes, must be increased, so that the needs of the population may to some extent be met and the standard of living of the indigenous inhabitants may be raised.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and resumed at 4.40 p.m.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM ON THE TRUST TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): During the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi at yesterday's meeting, the representative of the Soviet Union, in putting a question to the special representative, asked why the Government had left 3,850,000 inhabitants without examination for tuberculosis.

The annual report shows that the mission of CEMUBAC has continued its investigation into tuberculosis, which it began in 1951. I would explain to the representative of the Soviet Union that this mission uses a form of investigation which is quite modern and which was perfected only a few years ago. This new form enables an investigation to be made of the whole population by means of X-ray photographs. The object and the result of this investigation is to show the benign and mild forms of tuberculosis which would have escaped clinical detection. That is how a proportion of 13 persons per thousand were found to have such tubercular lesions but these are people who are not really sick and who have never been to a doctor since they have no reason to go to a doctor, because the lesions are not accompanied by any clinical signs. Without this method of detection, a doctor would not be able to find signs of tuberculosis.

With regard to the statement that the Government had failed in its duty in not extending this protection to the whole population, Dr. Van Riel, the administrator and medical officer of the Indigenous Welfare Fund, made a statement in this connexion to the Royal Colonial Institute last year. In that communication, Dr. Van Riel recalled that the investigation started by official and private medical services was especially extended by the mission of CEMUBAC, which is the medical and scientific centre of the University of Brussels in the Congo, and FOREAMI, thanks to the assistance of the Government and important societies, and thanks especially to the Indigenous Welfare Fund.

Dr. Van Riel says:

"This body has as its purpose the study and achievement of all measures which may lead to improving the standard of living of the indigenous inhabitants of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. From 1948 to 1952, this institution granted 67 million francs to the struggle against tuberculosis in customary circles."

I do not wish to dwell on this at length, but I should like to ask the representative of the World Health Organization to take note of two passages to which I shall quote and to be good enough, after considering them, to tell me whether the assertions of Dr. Van Riel correspond to actual fact.

In his introduction, Dr. Van Riel says:

"There are few tropical countries where, during the last few years, endemic tuberculosis has been the subject of such extensive and lengthy work as in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi."

In another passage, he says:

"As a total, more than 150,000 indigenous inhabitants of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi have undergone the tests carried out over half a million indigenous inhabitants. We do not know of any tropical zone in Africa -- and there are probably very few in the whole world -- where prospection against tuberculosis has been developed to such an extent."

I should like to ask the representative of the World Health Organization whether these assertions conform to reality and whether she is informed of the campaign against tuberculosis undertaken in Ruanda-Urundi.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA (continued)

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): As the representative of India, in the course of his speech, referred to the history of Tanganyika, it might be convenient if I started my speech by making a short reference to the historical survey which appears in the annual report and, in so doing, correcting some misapprehensions which are apparent in what the representative of India has said. He stated that Tanganyika had had a long history of some three thousand years or more. When one looks at the summary in the report, it is clear that the Arab influences were limited to the coastal belt, mainly to the towns on the coast such as Tanga, Pangani, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam and Kilwa. But those Arab influences did not penetrate inland from the coastal belt. It was not until Europeans came in the 1880's that the African inland had any contact with civilization, unless one can say that he had some contact by reason of the Arab slave traders who had penetrated into the country.

It has been said about some parts of East Africa that, sixty years ago, no wheel had yet turned there. That expression can well be applied to Tanganyika sixty years ago -- that is, Tanganyika other than the coastal belt. It is a short expression which has often been quoted, but it is significant, and, if one really analyses what it means, it does give one a very good idea of what the inland part of Tanganyika was like a little more than half a century ago. It seems to me essential that the conditions in Tanganyika today and the progress being made in its development by the Administering Authority should be viewed in the light of that background.

Several representatives, including the representatives of China, Syria, New Zealand and El Salvador, have stressed in their speeches the lack of political consciousness and the need for political education. The Administering Authority is well aware of these two matters, and its policy is directed toward promoting political consciousness and political education. But political consciousness cannot be created by passing legislation or by issuing directions, nor can political education be accomplished quickly. They both must be, of necessity, slow processes, and their encouragement and fostering in a country which is multi-racial does need care and tact.

It would be easy, in an effort to quicken the creation of a political consciousness or political education, to spoil the present good racial relations that exist and to turn the present harmony among the races into disharmony. That would not only be a major political blunder but an appalling misfortune for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. However, advances are being made. The Administering Authority considers that the best training ground for the African for political purposes is in the local government bodies which exist at present and which are proposed.

As I have already stated, there are several native authorities. One consists of a Council elected in free elections, sometimes by secret ballot and sometimes by open ballot. The chief, who was formerly the native authority himself, is now only the President of the Council and the Council is the native authority. There are also advisory bodies such as the Lake Province Provincial Council and all the various district councils throughout the country. Each of these, in its own way, is a training ground. It teaches the African to take part in and to manage his own local affairs and to become politically conscious.

Another important medium for developing these two matters is, of course, the vernacular newspapers. There, substantial progress has been made. When the last Visiting Mission was in Tanganyika in 1951, it noted that there were fourteen vernacular newspapers and the maximum circulation of any one of those papers was 3,000. Today, as I have stated, there are thirty-five vernacular newspapers produced in the Territory and the maximum circulation of one of those has now reached 50,000 copies. In addition, there are other vernacular newspapers which are circulated, although they are not actually printed and published in the Territory.

Finally, on this matter there are various associations and it is hoped there will be more in the near future. There is the Tanganyika African Association which is territorial-wise and has branches in most of the larger towns. I may just repeat that though that Association may have had a bad start,

In the field of local government some criticism has also been leveled at the Administering Authority and at the Government of Tanganyika. The pace is not as fast as the Administering Authority would like and no matter how frustrating this may be, particularly to those officials in the country who naturally wish to see their plans materialize and be carried out as soon as possible, there is nothing that can be done at the moment except, as I stated in my opening speech, by means of the establishment of "shadow" councils to try to get the co-operation of the people where they have intimated that they are opposed at the moment to changes in local government bodies.

One representative stated that in 1951 the Trusteeship Council expected the first county council to be set up. I do not know how this expectation arose, but it seems to me that there must be some misapprehension because, quite obviously, none of these new local government bodies could be set up until the Special Commissioner's report had been published. If I may say so, to have considered that report, which was published in March, and to enact a comprehensive local government ordinance consisting of nearly 200 sections by October of the same year was no mean feat.

As regards existing local government bodies, as I have already stated, changes have been made and advances made in their constitutions and politically. In several areas, such as in Chaggaland, Meru Mountain, Handeni and Geita where a new council and a new chief had to be appointed, it was not done in the old way according to tribal customs. At the instigation of the administrative officer concerned free elections were held although it was not always possible to get the local African to agree to a secret ballot. One question was asked during the speeches and that question in effect was: Would it be possible to reconcile the position of the chiefs with the proposed new set-up of county councils? I presume it was also intended to add "local councils". Admittedly, this is a problem that the Administering Authority has got to face, but I think that with care the position of the chief as a native authority will slowly evolve and, as has already been indicated by some of the changes that have been made, he will cease to have his extra function as a chief and perhaps at first will become merely the President of the Council, which will be the executive body and then, finally, when local councils are set up and county councils, the chief will be

concerned not with the executive functions of local government but purely with matters of native law and custom.

The next point which seems to follow on what I have already said is the question of the introduction of the elective principle. Several representatives have urged that the elective principle should be introduced at once, and they have emphasized that it should be on the basis of a common roll for the Territory and that there should be a common status for the purposes of elections. This raises a very large and difficult issue which contains many elements, some of which have been pointed out by the Special Commissioner in his report. It should be noted that the Special Commissioner has not recommended that there should be elections on a common roll territory-wide now or in the near future. Having interviewed and discussed the matter with many Africans, he has stated that among other reasons for not having a common roll for the whole Territory is that there are many small tribes in Tanganyika; in fact, there is only one tribe which could form a constituency by itself. With those many small tribes it would be some time before one tribe could be said to be truly represented by a member of another.

Whatever may be the decision taken by the Administering Authority about the introduction of the elective principle for the Legislative Council, it does seem that it would not be possible at present to have it on the basis of a common roll for the whole Territory.

As regards local government, although one representative tried to argue that political and constitutional progress in local government did not assist the Territory to achieve the ultimate aim of complete independence -- an argument which I regret to say I do not understand -- I think it is important to note, as I have already stated, that the elective principle has already been introduced in the existing local government bodies in certain areas. It is the policy of the Government to extend that elective principle wherever it is possible to get the Africans to accept it when electing their councils or their chiefs.

While on this subject I should perhaps mention the question of Tanganyika citizenship. Judging from the questions which were put to me on this subject and the way my answers were accepted and from one or two of the statements made by representatives in their speeches, it seems to me that it is now generally agreed

that there are considerable legal difficulties in attempting to frame a law to create Tanganyika citizenship. However, the matter is still being considered.

I should like to stress again that, although the Special Commissioner has emphasized in his report that it is usual to link citizenship to suffrage, I myself have not in this Council stated that that is necessarily so, and I think I can say that the introduction of elections would not be held up merely because of any difficulty in drafting a law to establish a Tanganyika citizenship and that in fact these two matters could be considered separately.

The representative of Syria was surprised, he said in his speech, when I answered a question to the effect that it was not proposed to permit the people to choose their own judges. I think there may be some misunderstanding here because, to me as a lawyer, the word "judge" definitely denotes a judge of the High Court, and in the British system of justice -- a system which has been tried and proved sound -- Her Majesty the Queen appoints the judges, and their position and their security of office is safeguarded constitutionally, thus ensuring the complete independence of the executive government.

The resident magistrates are appointed by the Governor, but where the misunderstanding has arisen, and where perhaps I was in error, was in my not appreciating the purport of the question and pointing out that in the local courts -- the courts which are dealing with many matters concerning African affairs -- the magistrates are, in several cases, chosen by an elected native council. I have one case in mind -- the case of a Chagga -- where, in accordance with the Government policy at the Native Authority level, the judiciary has been separated from the executive, and the native council now appoints magistrates who preside, aided by the elected head man, in the local government courts.

The point was also made in the same context that there was no way in which an African could be trained as a lawyer. That is true in the sense that there is no institution in Tanganyika at which he can obtain the training to be a lawyer; but, subject to that limitation, it is not otherwise true. Africans can become lawyers just in the same way as they can become doctors, engineers, surveyors or take up any other profession, provided that they can acquire those educational qualifications which will gain them entry to a university or, in the case of a lawyer, to a place of training such as a court. There are, as far as I know, no Africans at the moment training as lawyers. That may well be because they, and others, consider that it is more important at first to get Africans trained in other professions which will materially help in the development of Tanganyika. But there is no doubt that it is only a question of time; and, naturally, being a lawyer myself, I have some ideas as to the benefit that can be derived from a legal training. It is only a question of time until Africans do become lawyers.

The question of corporal punishment is one about which the Administering Authority is much concerned. It has a real and sincere desire to bring the law in Tanganyika into line with the law in the United Kingdom and, as concrete evidence of that intention and that desire, it did introduce, at the beginning of 1952, the bill to which I have already referred to abolish corporal punishment. As a result of that, the Government of Tanganyika finds itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. In the Legislative Council it met with opposition from all the unofficial members. Normally, if a measure had been forced through the Legislative Council in opposition to all the unofficial members, the special representative here would be under some pretty hot fire and criticism. Now, as I understand it, this Council is urging the Tanganyika Government to take the risk of having to force this measure through Legislative Council against the combined opposition of the unofficial members. No decision has been made as yet by the Administering Authority as to this rather difficult problem with which it has now been faced. In spite of certain doubts which seem to appear from time to time, in references made by representatives, as to the report made by the commission set up to enquire into this question of corporal punishment, that commission was composed of a cross-section of the public. The chairman was a senior and experienced administrative officer, but all the other members, as far as I know, were unofficials. They included Africans, businessmen, a minister of religion, and other members of the public to whom I cannot ascribe any particular qualifications. I think there can be no doubt that when they reported, as a result of their enquiries, that they considered that public opinion was against the abolition of corporal punishment, they were absolutely honest in giving the report.

It is difficult, sitting here, to appreciate the point of view of the Africans on this question of corporal punishment. Remember that, as regards the adults, it is an African court presided over by an African magistrate, quite often appointed by members of an elected council, which decides that, instead of sending a man to prison or, in addition to imprisonment, the case is a suitable one for corporal punishment. Crimes such as cattle stealing in certain areas have a far greater effect and impact on the people than crimes which, to us, would seem much more serious. In the old days in Africa, cattle stealing could

be, and has been, the cause of tribal warfare. It is essential in these cases that rigorous action should be taken.

I merely point this out, not because I am trying to argue here that corporal punishment should be retained, but so that representatives may perhaps see why certain elements among the Africans are opposed to its abolition, and particularly opposed to it at this stage. But the matter has to be decided, and the views expressed here by representatives will be conveyed to the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika, and careful consideration will be given to them before any decision is taken.

One representative, I think in error, stated that there were no Africans in the senior service. This is not the case. There are Africans and Asians in the senior service of the Government and the numbers are increasing. It is the intention of the Government that the numbers should increase. It is a normal routine that as soon as an African is qualified and fit for a senior post, he shall then fill it. It is only because at the moment there is a lack of sufficient Africans of that type that one finds that the senior civil service is predominantly European. It is not merely a case of the number of Africans who pass out of the schools or take higher education.

In this matter the Government has to compete in the market, and compete with local concerns, commerce and industry, and as is often the case, not only in Tanganyika but elsewhere, the Government salaries are not perhaps so attractive as salaries in corresponding posts in commerce and industry. The number of Africans who will be entering the senior service will increase year by year as the accumulative effect of the ten-year education plan becomes apparent.

The representative of the United States said that Tanganyika was a challenge, and the representative of Syria posed the cogent question: How is the problem of Africans taking second place to immigrant communities to be solved? These matters, each put in its different way -- there is a challenge and there is a question--really constitute the basis of the whole policy of the Administering Authority. Its policy is that by developing the country economically, agriculturally, educationally, and by developing industries, it will develop the African and bring him up until he can take his place side by side with the immigrant communities.

Unfortunately there is no short-cut to this solution. It is hard work the whole way and must necessarily take a long time, but every branch of development is in some way or other directed to achieve this, in such fields as education, agriculture, minerals and industries, just to mention a few. Their development is either directly for the improvement of the African or indirectly to provide enough funds to improve the African.

The financial position of the Territory as a whole was criticized. It was said that revenue had fallen, not perhaps in appreciable amounts, but that it had nevertheless fallen. As revenue is dependent largely on the exports of the country, as has been stressed by several representatives, there must of necessity be a variation in revenue as world prices vary. When world markets are high, the revenue of Tanganyika will follow and go up, and this has happened in those periods of prosperity after the war. When world markets drop, naturally the revenue drops accordingly. I do not think there is any significance to be attached to this when considering the progress made in the country.

Another criticism was that only £600,000 worth of capital goods had been imported. That is a statement taken from the annual report. In answer to one of the questions in the questionnaire, it is stated there that the Government of Tanganyika had imported £600,000 worth of capital goods. When one looks at the statistics which are issued by the Government -- they come out quarterly as a rule -- one finds that for the year 1952, machinery and vehicles were imported by various persons and concerns to the value of £10 million, and that base metal goods were imported to the value of £5 million. Therefore, one can say approximately that apart from the Government import of capital goods, the import by other persons was possibly something between £10 and £15 million.

While on the subject, may I refer to the fact that a complaint has been made that the sisal industry is largely in the hands of the Europeans. That is not quite a correct statement, although I would agree with the statement that it is largely in the hands of the immigrant races, the Europeans and the Indians. It is suggested that because sisal exports now reach the figure of £22 million, the Africans should have been in it.

It is interesting to look back on past records. One sees that in 1938 the value of the export of sisal was £1,500,000. Bearing in mind the conditions of the trade and the industry at that time, it was not one of the agricultural enterprises perhaps that one would have advised an African friend to have entered into. This has only become of significance now because of the rise in world prices, largely brought about in this case by World War II. It is now a very

profitable industry and, as I mentioned in my opening speech, the Government is alive to that fact and desires that Africans should have not only the benefit which they do receive from good employment, under good conditions, on sisal estates, but that they should receive a direct benefit and become producers of sisal, although it will be some time, I fear, before an African will become competent to run a complete sisal estate on his own and will have the technical knowledge required for the production of sisal and its processing.

The representative of India, at the beginning of this afternoon's session, corrected a statement which he made yesterday concerning the taking of the census, but I regret that that correction has not really put the matter right. At yesterday's meeting the representative of India said the following:

"There is another aspect of that matter that worries one: a census is taken of the Non-African populations, but not of the African populations." (T/PV.512, page 103)

That is not correct. The true facts are that in 1948 a census was taken of the African population. The chief census officer decided that it was desirable for the census to be taken in two parts. It was essential that the non-African census should be taken during the first few months of the year, because after that there were extensive movements of non-Africans, and any census taken then would be inaccurate and not of much statistical use. Therefore, the non-African census was taken during the first part of 1948, and the African census was taken in the latter part.

The representative of India also complained that in Tanganyika, unlike other territories under British administration, there are no statistics. I believe he stated this because I told him that I could not give him the rate of infant mortality and because he recalled that in the report it was mentioned that there is no compulsory registration as yet for births and deaths among Africans. Those two points are true. However, there is a Statistical Department, and it produces statistics which are brought out quarterly in quite substantial form. No doubt they are in the library, or they may be purchased for the sum of 7s. 6d.

Again, the complaint has been made that the banking in Tanganyika is done by British banks. Well, I say why not? They are good banks and they do business on a sound basis. What disadvantage is that to the African? I might add that there is no reason why a suitable banking concern which provides the necessary safeguards for its customers should not come in and start business in Tanganyika tomorrow, if it so wishes. There is no barring of other banks and there is no limitation, except such limitation which any country provides for the protection of its inhabitants.

A certain amount has been said about land. I believe that the question of land must be considered in two separate parts. There is an enormous area which is occupied by the Africans in accordance with the native law and the custom of their tribes. That native law and custom raises a problem which to me as a lawyer is appalling, but it is one that must be solved. Care must be taken in its solution, because there is no easier way of causing trouble in a country than by a tactless and sudden change in the method of land tenure of Africans.

But the Government and the Administering Authority are facing up to this. They have appointed a very experienced senior officer, who knows a great deal already about the African land tenure system, to make a special study of this question and to make a survey on it and to report to the Government. Until that is done, it would be very ill-advised administration to take any step to alter the tenure.

As regards the other category of land holding, that is done under the land ordinance. The Government hopes that Africans will apply for rights of occupancy under that ordinance. They are being encouraged to do so. In other words, when an area of land is cleared in any place or it seems that it could be made productive, if it is not adjacent to a tribal area, the Africans are urged to come and apply for it and to obtain it under a right of occupancy. Although at first they were rather hesitant to do this, I am glad to say that a start has been made. Several have applied, and when I left Tanganyika, several applications were pending.

As regards giving rights over land to the non-African, I think it might be useful to reiterate the procedure. When an application is made by a non-African for a right to occupy an area of land for a period which cannot exceed 99 years, the first step is to consult the local people and to ascertain their reactions. If the local people have no objection to the non-African being granted a right of occupancy, then further consideration is given to the application. If it appears that it would be in the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory and would help towards the development of the Territory, then the application is granted. If the local people object, then that objection cannot be overruled without the consent of the Secretary of State. As I stated before, there are only two occasions to my knowledge where objection has been made and where the matter has had to be referred to the Secretary of State. To emphasize how strictly this is complied with, in one of those cases the area concerned was half an acre.

It has been suggested that the Administering Authority should not permit any non-African to have any land rights in the Territory, and that all land presumably, therefore, should be reserved exclusively for African occupation. If that were to be done, there is no doubt that the Africans would be the first to suffer, because the present plans for his development would have to be slowed down and reduced. In some areas where there is need to provide casual employment, it might not be possible to provide that employment.

It is all too clear that agriculture is the very basis of the development of Tanganyika: the development of agriculture and making the country self-supporting in food. There are areas in many parts which cannot at present be developed by Africans alone within the foreseeable future. The last Visiting Mission dealt with this matter and formed its own views on it. The next Visiting Mission no doubt will have the opportunity of doing the same. Perhaps it may see the problem as it appears to the Government: either to leave this land unproductive for a very considerable length of time or else to bring it into production on a modern scale with modern methods at substantial capital expenditure to the non-African and to the benefit of the Territory.

One reference was made to "landless labourers". I do not know whence that expression came or on what facts it was based. It certainly was not based on anything in the report or on anything I have said. In Tanganyika the agricultural labourer is not landless. He invariably has land which he is entitled to occupy and to cultivate -- if not given to him or permitted to him by his employer in his place of employment, which is very often the case, then in his own tribal area. And when I say "tribal area" I simply mean that part of the country where his tribe happens to be occupied.

As to mining, it is, of course, desirable that Africans should take such part as they can in the mining industry. Reference has been made to the Uruwira lead mines. When one considers the state of development in Tanganyika and the level of education at present reached by the African, how can it be suggested seriously that the African could put up a large scale lead mining organization such as that at Uruwira? But the Government is doing its best to encourage and help Africans to be directly interested in mining. It has been wrongly stated that no African has been given a mining concession or claim. That is incorrect. I have read out the list, and I do not propose to read it out again at the moment. Further, I have also pointed out that an African has discovered a deposit of kyanite, and it is the intention of the Government to assist him in every way possible to exploit that deposit. He obviously will need technical and financial assistance to do so, but it is the intention that he should have a direct interest and that, in effect, it should be his mine. One representative asked how mining labour was affected by conditions elsewhere. I am not quite sure what was the purport of the question, but as far as I know the mining labour in Tanganyika is not affected by good or bad conditions elsewhere.

In industry, although the country has not reached that stage of development in which we can consider setting up heavy industries, the Government is encouraging development of industries, and particularly of textiles since that will assist the African and help to reduce the cost of living. As I said before, there are proposals for the setting up of a textile factory at Dar es Salaam, but whether it will process the cotton grown in Tanganyika

or will have to reimport that cotton and do the final processing I am afraid I do not know. All factories must now be registered and must take safeguards in connexion with machinery and the type of buildings. Registration is not yet complete, but to date 2,178 factories have registered and they employ some 52,000 persons. Admittedly, some of these factories are small; on the other hand, some are comparatively large. But it does give an idea of the industrial development which has started and which is going on.

The Administering Authority is well aware that the standard of living is low, but again this is not a problem that can be easily solved. It seems to be essential to keep a proper relationship between wages and productivity. The alternative, if one does not, is probably inflation. But the whole policy, which is to help and develop the African, also, naturally, is directed towards raising his standards of living and increasing his powers of productivity. Again, there is no short cut to this, but conditions are improving. Representatives have cited minimum wages, and have converted into dollars those minimum wages which they found referred to in the report. If I may say so, this is somewhat misleading -- although quite unintentionally so, I know -- because the rate of exchange between the pound and the dollar today is not the rate of a few years ago, and the fact that that rate of exchange was changed does not mean that the value of the shilling was halved. I would point out further that these minimum wages are in fact minimum wages: they are not the average wage, and in some cases the worker has many things given to him by his employer in addition to his wages. That is particularly true in the sisal industry. The worker is fed and housed, there are shops there -- although, of course, these are not run by the employer -- and he is provided with water and medical attention. It is interesting to look at the government minimum wage which, in 1952, was in fact 65s. a month in Dar es Salaam and 38s. a month in the place where the lowest rate obtained. I emphasize "in 1952" because today these rates are higher as the result of the cost of living allowance which the Government varies according to the cost of living index.

One sisal estate which has been mentioned has started a pension scheme for its African workers. This, I think, led to one representative's suggesting that legislation should be introduced to oblige all employers to have pension schemes. Well, in time no doubt this will come about, but personally I think it would not be very good tactics or policy at this stage to try to impose such schemes on all employers by legislation. As I have stated, the idea is taking on. The benefits -- and they are benefits for the employer as well as for the employee -- are apparent, and is it not better to let that scheme develop naturally at first, since it may develop better, and then, later on, if it should prove necessary, as I think it probably would, to introduce legislation so that all employers of a certain category would be obliged to provide some pension or provident fund scheme for their employees?

I turn now to the subject of medicine.

It is not suggested that the medical facilities which are at present provided are adequate. The Administering Authority intends to develop, and will develop, those facilities far beyond their present stage. But progress has, in fact, been made to a considerable degree, as may be seen if one looks at the steady rise in the yearly expenditure for medical facilities. In medical matters, as well as in educational and other development, the cost must be considered in relation to the total revenue of the country, and the development must be balanced. One must not allow oneself to be carried away by unco-ordinated enthusiasms and develop one service to the detriment of the other -- and eventually to the detriment of all -- because one may be starving the services and the development which produce the money.

In this connexion, as may be seen from the report and what I have said, more progress is now being made to educate the African to take his part in medicine. That is important if the services are to develop as the Administering Authority wishes them to develop and to become sufficient for the population.

Some play has been made of the statistics as regards infectious diseases. But when one looks at those statistics and compares them with the position in Africa and elsewhere some years ago, one sees that, on the whole, infectious diseases have been brought under control. Naturally, the incidence varies from year to year in Tanganyika, just as it varies elsewhere, and neither I nor anyone else can guarantee that, at this time next year, there may not be an increase in one disease and a reduction in another.

While I am dealing with the medical section of the report, it might be convenient to mention the Bahaya women. We have heard a lot about them. In fact, one representative alleged that to say that a woman was a Bahaya was the same as to say that she was a prostitute. I should perhaps have said something when that statement was made, but my mind was working on something else. The statement is not correct, and it is a slander on the women of Bahaya to make it. There is admittedly a problem of prostitution in the Territory, but, according to the last Visiting Mission -- and I think the information contained in its report is accurate -- 10 per cent of the adult women have taken to prostitution; the others are leading quite normal, moral lives. The problem of prostitution, however, is being tackled

by the Government, and the suggestion that further measures should be taken will be borne in mind and considered. I think, however, that one must wait until the latest medical survey has been completed before deciding exactly what, if anything, should be done.

The problem of the tsetse fly is one which the Administering Authority always has in mind. Methods of dealing with that fly have been evolved, not only as a result of the work of the Tsetse Research Department, but also as a result of seeing what has happened elsewhere. There are still instances of sleeping-sickness, but they are not many when compared with the former incidence of that disease. In inhabited areas, the problem is under control. The tsetse services have evolved a new method of clearing, which is proving to be of great assistance and has hastened and cheapened the process. That method is called discriminatory clearing, which means that it is not necessary to clear the whole area completely of trees and bushes; by selecting certain areas and clearing them, leaving the other areas untouched, the services can clear the whole area of the fly.

My final observation on this part of the report and the statements which have been made thereon is this: It is alleged that there is racial discrimination in the hospitals. This question was raised by the Visiting Mission; no doubt, it was raised last year here; it has been raised again this year; and, no doubt, I must deal with it once again.

Admittedly, there are wards and beds described as European, Asian and African, respectively. But not even the so-called European hospital -- which, I am glad to say, is no longer so called -- in Dar es Salaam is exclusively for Europeans. Members of other races -- Asians and Africans -- are and have been treated there, when necessary. The representative of India made some reference to a particular case involving an African or an Asian -- I do not remember which. I have absolutely no knowledge of any such case, and I doubt whether the representative of India has been correctly informed. As has been explained before, these races must be separated in the hospitals because of their different cultural backgrounds and ways of life. It seems to be the impression that this is done for the benefit of the European, but I would assure the Trusteeship Council that that is not so. The Asian and the African would not desire to be put into a mixed ward. They prefer to be in a ward where they will know that people of their own culture and

ways are with them. That is a natural and understandable attitude, and it is the reason why there is this differentiation in hospital beds and wards.

The Ten-Year Education Plan was an ambitious one, but it is only a phase in the development of education. Again, much further development must take place. It was, however, thought -- and I believe rightly so -- that this Plan was the maximum which the finances of the country could stand, for the moment. In 1952, 12.1 or 12.2 per cent of the revenue was spent on education. UNESCO in its report considers that this is quite a fair amount. In 1954, roughly 15 per cent of the revenue will be spent on education.

At first, the development must of course take place in the primary schools, because the children must pass through those schools before they can go to the higher schools and obtain higher education. The full effect of the Ten-Year Plan, as has been indicated by one representative, will not really be seen until some time after that particular Plan has been finished and the next one is in force, because education is a slow process and, until the boy of today is nearing manhood, the real effect will not be seen. It was suggested by one representative that we should revise the Ten-Year Plan now, but, bearing in mind that that Plan is due to come to an end within two years, I should have thought the better policy was to leave it as it is and to start working on the next ten-year plan for education.

Up to the present, the adult literacy campaign has been a success, and the Administering Authority will press on with that adult literacy campaign, the importance of which it has well in mind, not only as a means of developing the language, but as a means generally of developing the Africans and giving them an interest outside their own local areas.

The question of school fees has been raised several times. The fees charged to Africans are extremely low, and there is no doubt that no African has ever been refused or debarred from education because he could not afford to pay the school fees. However, the views of the representatives will be borne in mind. This matter is now under consideration, and will be kept under constant review.

With regard to compulsory education, as Attorney-General I must oppose any suggestion that compulsory education should be introduced before there are enough schools available to which to send the children. I think that every lawyer must take that attitude. However, it is the intention of the Administering Authority that eventually there should be compulsory education, and the time may be approaching when it will be possible to have compulsory education in certain areas. In fact, rules have already been introduced which will oblige a parent, once his child has been enrolled in school, to continue sending that child to school. This might be said to be the first step towards compulsory education.

As stated in the comments of the Administering Authority on the last report of the Visiting Mission, higher education is a matter which is under consideration, but it would be exceedingly expensive to try to establish a university in Tanganyika at the moment. It might be a better policy to use the funds available for the development of secondary and technical education, particularly as up to the present and for sometime to come, every African who reaches the standard which will admit him to higher education can receive that higher education outside Africa and will not be denied it.

This afternoon, the representative of India raised some separate matters. He asked, first of all, about the use of a Kenya police officer in Tanganyika. He also mentioned this yesterday evening. That police officer came to Tanganyika by mutual agreement between the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya, and the Tanganyika Administration was in no way being drawn into conditions beyond its border.

That police officer came to question certain Kikuyus who had come from Kenya during the course of the previous few years and who were suspected of being concerned with Mau Mau. It cannot be true that any of the Kikuyu questioned by the police officer were starved for four days before being questioned, because the police officer was suspended from his duties in Tanganyika just within four days of arriving in the Territory, because as soon as it became known that allegation were being made against him about his treatment of the Kikuyus, the administrative officer on the spot, the Provincial Commissioner, immediately called him and stopped him continuing the questioning. There is nothing exceptional in that; it is perfectly normal administration in Tanganyika. I mention it only because it is suggested that, in some way, if the Governor had not intervened personally nothing would have happened. That is not so, the police officer was stopped straight away. The Tanganyika police were in touch with him and were co-operating with him in that sense, but I am thankful to say they were in no way involved in what this Kenya officer did in Tanganyika.

As regards immigration, it is suggested that the implementation of the immigration legislation is carried out in a discriminatory manner. It is a pity that I was not questioned on this during the questioning period, because I am in a particularly good position to answer, since immigration is one of the subjects for which I am responsible to the Executive Council. The last Visiting Mission made special enquiries into immigration, and the Mission stated in its report that it was satisfied that immigration was being carried out in a fair manner and that there was no discrimination.

In Tanganyika, particularly today, the need is for technical men to come to the country to give their services and, naturally, to receive benefits for that. Perhaps later on they then leave for their homelands. It just happens to be a fact that the majority of people of that type of technical men with professional qualifications who have applied to come to Tanganyika have been British, whereas the general immigration consists more of the skilled and semi-skilled type. There is no question of discrimination as regards races; it is merely a question of what the country needs and of what it needs in the way of immigration it should get. To allow in many persons such as shop assistants,

clerical assistants, clerks, semi-skilled and skilled labourers, would only mean that the Asians already settled in the country and the Africans would be faced with unemployment in a few years in that kind of work.

I would add that immigration has always been and is now, particularly now, in the hands of the Immigration Control Board. That Board consists of two government officials, two European non-officials, two African non-officials, and two Asian non-officials, and the administration of the ordinance comes under their review. The members of the Board are quite satisfied that the ordinance is being carried out without discrimination and in the interests of the Territory.

The representative of India raised several other points this afternoon, but I think that I have already answered some of them, either directly or by implication, in what I have said. But I must perhaps take him up on his statement about the High Court of Tanganyika and its relationship with the East African Court of Appeal. He has, I fear, been completely misinformed as to the relative positions of these two courts. The High Court of Tanganyika is a completely separate entity from the East African Court of Appeal, and there is really no distinction, in theory or in fact, between appealing to the East African Court of Appeal and appealing, for example, to the Privy Council. They are both courts set up outside Tanganyika, both are set up by Her Majesty the Queen, the judges are appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and exercise their functions and duties in accordance with that tradition, which I am glad the representative of India agrees is a fine tradition, of the British courts.

So far, I have dealt with the points raised in all the speeches other than the speech of the representative of the Soviet Union. Before proceeding to the points made in his speech, I should like to thank the representatives whose speeches I have dealt with for their helpful criticism and constructive suggestions and to say that those will be borne in mind and carefully considered by the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika. I should also like to thank them for their kindness and courtesy to me and for the kind remarks which they have made about me.

As regards the representative of the Soviet Union, it would have been pleasant if one had heard in his speech one constructive suggestion or even one constructive criticism -- but I was unable to find it. It would seem to me that he has distorted the facts with an ability which one would admire if it had been directed toward a better purpose, but he has distorted the facts in order to make them fit in with his prejudices and preconceived ideas. He seems to have studied the report to see what the policy of the Administering Authority was, then reversed the policy completely, and then twisted and distorted the facts in order to try to make them fit in with that policy in reverse.

What has he suggested, in effect? He has suggested that the Administering Authority is trying to bankrupt the country, trying to prevent its development, and almost trying by neglect, if I may put it that way, to let disease and epidemics spread. He has taken facts and figures from the annual report and misquoted them. I do not propose to go into detail, but let me emphasize just one point which illustrates what I am saying: He has stated that the Administering Authority is driving Africans off their land and alienating it, and, in order to try to establish that, he has said: "Look at the forests: they have alienated 3,000 square miles of forest under the pretext of establishing a forest reserve." That is a distortion that goes so far as to be ludicrous. Every representative here is well aware that the creation ^{of} forest reserves is not alienation of land. It is done for the benefit of the population, for soil preservation and for the safeguarding and protection of the forests, which are a valuable asset of the Territory.

In his attack, the representative of the Soviet Union is not even consistent. He objects to the exploitation or development of the mines and to the export of sisal because, he says, that is draining the country of its wealth. On the other hand, he says that more money should be spent on medical services and on education. Clearly, the two things are not consistent. In order that the country should have revenue, and more revenue, it is essential that all its resources -- agricultural, mineral and other -- should be developed, and developed as quickly as possible, but without leaving the African behind.

Finally, I should like to address myself to the criticism which has been directed at the pace of progress. Sir Edward Twining, when he addressed this Council in 1952, stated -- unfortunately, I cannot remember his exact words -- that Africa contains too many monuments to failures caused by too much haste. The Administering Authority and the Government and its officials are doing their utmost to urge the African on to advancement and development, they are doing their utmost to force him on -- but, do what we will, eventually the pace at which we go is a pace that the African chooses.

The PRESIDENT: I understand that the representative of El Salvador wishes to make a brief explanation -- and I am assuming that, when he uses the word "brief", he means it strictly.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador)(interpretation from Spanish): I will be extremely scrupulous in not delaying the Council more than necessary, but I am compelled to make a short statement for the record.

In the record corresponding to yesterday's meeting, I seem to have said something which is not correct, and for this reason I would like to correct it. On page 86 of document T/PV.512, when reference is made to the intervention of El Salvador and of the condition of women in the Haya tribe, I am reported to have said that the special representative, replying to one of my questions, stated that there was only one social welfare assistant since last year, only one visiting assistant or district nurse.

It is reported that I said that, in view of the situation, it was necessary not only to intensify the activity of these social welfare workers but also to increase their numbers in order that the population of this area may be obliged, in so far as possible, to change its attitude and its habits and thus to prohibit migration of young Haya girls toward the large cities like Dar es Salaam, where they go and offer themselves as human merchandise to vice and prostitution.

As regards the reply of the special representative, I am very glad to see that the very deplorable situation which was described in the record is not a correct picture, and I am very happy to have heard that it only concerns 10 per cent of the population. As I stated yesterday, I must confess that I noted this information with respect to 1951.

In the field of education, my delegation declared that it was satisfied with the results obtained due to co-operation with UNESCO. I should like this to be reproduced in the record.

The PRESIDENT: Before I call on the representatives of India and the Soviet Union -- I am assuming that they wish to reply in some degree to the statement of the special representative -- I do trust that, at this late hour, they will extend to us the utmost indulgence.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I want to rise to a point of procedure and to make certain proposals which I hope will find acceptance with the Council. We understand that your services are required in another of the six organs of the United Nations tomorrow afternoon. I should therefore like to have your view as to whether we can meet on Saturday; and also, if that is agreed upon, to come to some decision regarding items of business.

With regard to the other point you mentioned, we have a great deal to say about what the special representative has said. However, that will wait until the report arrives.

If necessary, we will move that we meet on Saturday morning.

The PRESIDENT: As a matter of fact, I think the suggestion of the representative of India that, if he does care to make any comment on what the special representative has said, the appropriate place would be when we are discussing the draft recommendation, is properly taken.

So far as the meeting on Saturday morning is concerned, I have it in mind to sit on Saturday morning with one qualification. If we were, by a miracle, to conclude the examination of the special representative of Ruanda-Urundi tomorrow, then I would not suggest that we should meet on Saturday morning. But I seriously doubt whether we will conclude that examination. Therefore, if we do not, I propose that we should meet on Saturday morning.

There is one item which I am bound to take into account. I should inform the members of the Council that sitting on Saturday morning involves the expenditure of quite a considerable sum of money. The Secretary-General very properly is a little reluctant to see us meet on Saturday morning unless the reason is compelling. I, myself, believe that if we do not finish the examination of the special representative tomorrow -- and I see no immediate prospect of it -- we should meet on Saturday. That is the course of action which I propose to take.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): With great respect, I would suggest that if the Saturday meeting is made conditional in this way without taking a decision beforehand, when we take this matter up ultimately on Friday, the Council will feel that we have not made the arrangements for something of that character. That has been our experience in the past.

If it is agreed that we meet on Saturday morning, I was going to move that we take up the items then which unfortunately are not numbered but which were placed against the date 16 March. If you want me to adduce the reasons why I suggest this, I shall do so.

The PRESIDENT: Those are actually resolutions which, for the most part, are on the agenda at the present time with the exception of the first one.

I want to draw the attention of the representative of India to this fact. If we sit on Saturday morning from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. judging by our present method of progress, it may quite well be that a considerable amount of the time will be taken up by the interrogation of the special representative. We must finish that first. I am assuming, and I think properly, that the special representative will not be in a position to reply on Saturday.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): I could not tell you. He will certainly do his best to reply briefly to the point. If it depends on him, we will certainly reply on Friday.

The PRESIDENT: On Friday, exactly. Therefore, I shall certainly have dealt with these matters, the dissemination of information and educational advancement, to which the representative of India has drawn my attention. We can also deal with the report of the Drafting Committee on Togoland. That will take some time in itself. It is available and we can deal with it.

Whether members of the Council, if they have the time at their disposal, are ready to proceed with this other question, the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence, I do not know. If we have the time, I will put it on the agenda. If the members are ready, then we can deal with it.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I should like to mention another aspect of this matter. Here is a reference from the Assembly. It is an item of major importance. I am not saying that fact-finding items are not of importance. This is a definite resolution passed by the Assembly for our consideration. It has been running right through all the reports and discussions that have taken place here. Now, taking this time-table set up by the Secretariat...

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me, I should like to correct the representative of India at this point. First of all, this time-table is prepared by my very able Secretary here. Then, he shows it to me. I approve it and I take the responsibility. Then, having approved it, I submit it to the Council. I tell the Council that if it wants the table altered, it can have that done, that the time-table is not rigid and I have no objection to the agenda. I just wanted to make that clear.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): With great respect, Mr. President, you seem to be pulling up your armour for no reason. All I am saying is that if we put this time-table side by side with our achievements in the way of work, we seem to be behind. Then the chances are that these important items either will not be discussed and we will go on to the next session or it will all be rushed on the last day. Thirdly, the most tragic of all alternatives would be that you would ask us to stay here. We have other commitments, internationally. This thing has been going almost at the pace of Tanganyika.

The PRESIDENT: The slowness of pace has been entirely due to the method of operation of their work by the members of the Council.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): In that case, I move that we put on the agenda for Monday morning irrespective of all other commitments the items appearing on the agenda for the date of 16 March. Even if I am a minority of one, I propose to move that.

The PRESIDENT: I have no objection whatever to these matters being dealt with after we have concluded Ruanda-Urundi. However, we have delays. I think I should draw the attention of the members of the Council to the differing attitudes in these matters even at this late hour. There are some delegations whose heads do not have international responsibilities and do not care in the slightest degree how long this session lasts.

There are others who have small delegations such as the New Zealand delegation. They are concerned about the length of time taken. I myself have other responsibilities. Again, we have taken longer for one very good reason, quite a good reason. There are some members who are taking longer than did some of their predecessors to do their work. Thus there are all these varying factors. But I do say to the representative of India that his proposals have my complete sympathy. I am anxious for expedition here. We can deal with the matters which he has raised, subject to any objections by the Council, but, first of all, we must finish the examination of the conditions in Ruanda-Urundi because on that depends the establishment of a drafting committee and the planning of the report; I cannot agree except on that basis.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I hope that the representative of India has not withdrawn his suggestion that we should meet on Saturday because I think we should meet on Saturday -- make it a definite proposal now that we will meet tomorrow morning and also meet on Saturday whether or not we finish Ruanda-Urundi, which I do not think is at all possible. We have other things on the agenda such as Togoland and various other items which have been on the agenda for several days. Let us decide this evening to have our meeting tomorrow morning and on Saturday morning as well.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Now that my humble suggestion has the support of great respectability perhaps I could support what the United Kingdom representative has said with regard to meeting here on Saturday.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I am not so sure that I can support the suggestion of my friend, the representative of India, to meet on Saturday. Saturday seems to be the only day on which we can catch up with our work in our offices. You said, Mr. President, that you have a small delegation; we have a still smaller delegation. We can work twenty-four hours a day but not forty-eight hours. Also, my full sympathies go out to the members of the Secretariat and I certainly do object to meeting on Saturday.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): My delegation would have no objection at all to meeting on Saturday morning.

Mr. MCKAY (United States of America): We are so far behind our schedule that our delegation also would like to meet on Saturday, if it is at all possible.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will sit on Saturday morning.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): The reasons set forth in this regard are very valid, and we must not forget the objections of the representative of Syria. They are completely valid and I share them. My delegation is prepared to work even until midnight.

The PRESIDENT: I think I will put this to the vote. The proposal is that the Council sit on Saturday morning, beginning at 10 a.m.

The proposal to meet on Saturday was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): First of all, I should like to reply to the special representative. The Soviet Union representative attempted to be as conscientious as possible and to operate within the facts; the special representative, notwithstanding this, deemed it necessary to accuse me of distorting the facts. I object to that, and I think that it is quite unjustified. I cited facts and only facts in order not to give the special representative an opportunity to accuse me of distorting the facts. For each figure that I cited, I gave the page on which it appeared.

The special representative claimed that the Soviet Union representative did refer to facts but that he attempted to adapt them to his own thesis. That is not so. The facts speak for themselves, and the conclusions that arise from these facts are also obvious. They arise from the situation that prevails

in the Territory. Therefore, the attempt of the special representative to accuse the Soviet Union representative of making use of facts to fit his thesis is quite unjustified. This is merely a very weak attack against the Soviet Union representative.

On the other hand, the special representative stated in his attacks that the representative of the Soviet Union was contradicting himself. On the one hand, he criticized the export of raw materials, of the natural resources, etc.; on the other hand, he would demand the increase in allocations for educational purposes. As for me, I do not see any contradiction in that. I said repeatedly that the economy of the Trust Territory is being given an ugly colonial hue. I am not saying that we want to close down the coffee plantations. I did say that the colonial nature of the country was an undisputed fact and that is something which I repeat now. Indeed the economy of the Trust Territory does have a colonial nature. What do I mean by that? I mean that the natural resources and the raw materials are being drained out of the Territory while industry at the same time is not being developed.

As regards education, I did say that the sums devoted to education should be increased. But this does not depend only on the budget of Tanganyika. The Territory is poor and its economy is colonial. The budget is for only about seventeen million pounds a year, and only eight hundred thousand pounds were spent on education in 1952. Obviously, the Metropolitan country has to help. It must allocate some funds for education from its own tremendous budget. That should be done and thus the over-all outlay for education would increase.

In conclusion, I repeat that I referred exclusively to facts and that the special representative had absolutely no reason to say that I was distorting the facts. I quoted the figures and gave the pages and paragraphs where they were located.

I did not have an opportunity to express myself on a Saturday meeting. Of course decisions are taken in this case by a majority vote. Nevertheless, we have some other arrangements and commitments for Saturday. Now we are obliged to change all our plans and prior arrangements because of this Saturday meeting of the Council. I must say that we are in a difficult position because of our previous engagements for Saturday.

The PRESIDENT: I think it is too bad in many ways and I very much regret the position, but I was contemplating, in any case, sitting on Saturday morning. Then the representative of India commenced this movement, he was assisted by the representative of the United Kingdom, the movement gathered force and it was impossible to withstand.

I propose, as members of the Drafting Committee on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, the representatives of Australia, El Salvador, France and Syria and, unless I hear any opposition, I will assume that the Committee is approved. It will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2.30.

The Council stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.