



Thirteenth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 5 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.509 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)

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

STATEMENT BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The representative of El Salvador made inquiries yesterday about the export of coffee produced by Africans. Fourteen thousand tons of coffee was produced by Africans in 1952. Nearly all African producers are now organized on a co-operative basis, and the primary marketing is done through the co-operative societies. The value of the coffee exported is given on page 290 of the annual report as £5,540,000 for 1952. I think that it may be assumed that most of the coffee produced was sold, but I am unable to say what proportion of the coffee sold was kept for local consumption.

The representative of the USSR was inquiring with regard to the number of Africans employed in Government services. The number at the end of 1952 was 13,719. He also asked what was the number of schools which taught standard X education for Africans. Twenty-two schools for Africans have classes in standard X education, and 2,810 Africans are attending these schools. Three hundred and eighty pupils passed the leaving examination for pupils in standard X held in December 1952, which represents 72 per cent of those who entered the examination. I regret that I am unable to state the number of Africans who, in the course of years, have attained standard X education, but possibly, with a good deal of research, this figure could be obtained and supplied at some later date.

The representative of India asked what was the number of members of the Masai tribe in the Northern Province. I regret that I am unable to give the exact number since the statistics I have with me give only the numbers of the eight main tribes out of the 120 tribes of Tanganyika. But since there are

57,263 Africans in the Masai district the number of Masai would, obviously, be something less than that.

The representative of Syria asked whether any of the specialized agencies had given assistance in connexion with the development of mineral resources. In 1950 the Economic Co-operation Administration made available the services of a mining geologist and two mining production engineers. Their secondment was for two years and it ended in June 1952.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Could we have the statistics circulated during the course of the afternoon? There are too many figures for us to carry in our heads.

The PRESIDENT: May I suggest this: these figures will appear in the verbatim record, but meanwhile I shall ask the special representative if he will be kind enough to make a note of them and hand them to the representative of India now.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): There is also a supplementary question on the number of African officials referred to. I do not want a complete breakdown of the figures, but I wonder if we could be informed how many of these officials belong to the armed police forces.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I can give approximate figures. The police up to the rank of sergeant is entirely African. Above that rank there are inspectors, and my recollection is that there are about 98 African inspectors and quite a large number of Asian inspectors. I cannot remember the figure precisely, but I believe that there are seven Asian commissioned officers. I think that the figures are probably given in the report.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The figures we want are of quantity. I believe that out of 13,000 or 14,000 there are 4,000 African police.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The police force does not number 4,000. On page 252 of the report the number of police is set out, and it is as follows: constables, 2,461; corporals, 248; sergeants, 139; African sub-inspectors, 103; Asian sub-inspectors, 74; recruits and buglers,

228.

The PRESIDENT: I would draw the attention of the representative of India to the reference just given by the special representative -- that is, pages 251 and 252 of the annual report.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I should like to thank the special representative for the information which he has given me. My question, however, related to the United Nations itself or the Specialized Agencies. I wished to know whether those bodies had sent experts to the Territory. Yesterday, the special representative told us that one expert had gone to Tanganyika. In his reply today, however, he referred to the Economic Cooperation Administration, which is not a United Nations agency.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): That is the reference in the annual report, and I think the statement in the working paper was based on that reference.

Economic advancement (continued)

The PRESIDENT: The Trusteeship Council will recall that, when yesterday's meeting was adjourned, the representative of El Salvador was interrogating the special representative. Hence, I now call upon the representative of El Salvador to continue his questions.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): I have given some thought to the other questions which I had intended to put to the special representative and have decided, in order to save the Council's time, not to put those questions and to allow other members to interrogate that representative.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In paragraphs 453 and following of the annual report, reference is made to a policy of limiting livestock numbers. That is a problem which is of interest to other Administering Authorities, including the Administering Authority of Ruanda-Urundi.

Could the special representative tell us how it is intended to reduce those numbers by five or ten per cent, according to the region? Is the Administration satisfied merely to demand that five or ten per cent of the livestock should be slaughtered or sold, or does it exercise some form of control to ensure that the best cattle -- those which it would be useful to retain for stock breeding -- are saved?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The problem of culling among cattle has proved very difficult. Obviously, it is a very important problem. In Tanganyika, the policy was started not as a result of the enactment of a law or regulation, but through persuading the people concerned in the worst areas to agree to the policy. Subsequently, it became necessary for the Native Authorities to enact rules under the Native Authority Ordinance, so that the one or two who refused to take the good advice might be forced to cull their cattle. The rate of 10 per cent -- or, in some cases, 5 per cent -- is arranged at a local level by the Native Authorities and the chiefs and headmen concerned, in consultation with the Authorities.

In order that there may always be a sale at commercial prices, the Government, through a company called the Tanganyika Packers Limited -- in which the Government has a controlling interest -- buys cattle for slaughter and tanning purposes. Where young cattle are put up for sale in the auctions -- and these are cattle which are not yet suitable for slaughter -- the Government, in order to save wastage, has been purchasing them and running them on an experimental, or pilot, farm scheme.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to obtain some additional information, since we have had the same problem in Ruanda-Urundi. Of course, in the case of an owner with 100 head of cattle, it is easy to eliminate 5 per cent. Quite naturally, the owner will take the five least valuable. However, with the owner of one, two or three cattle, how is the choice made of the animal to be slaughtered? Can the owner be compelled to slaughter one? Is reference simply made to the native authorities? If that is the case, there is a danger -- and we have noticed this in Ruanda-Urundi -- that it will be the poorest owners who will suffer, since if they only have one or two cattle they may need them, even if they are old animals, for fertilizing their fields. Is there any control? Do veterinary surgeons mark the animals which have no value and which should be eliminated? In other words, how is this 5 per cent divided up between the local stock-raisers? Does it not give rise to excesses and difficulties?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I should have made it clear in my answer that the man who only owns a few head does not represent a danger to the preservation of the soil. The danger arises from over-grazing or by other causes of soil erosion by the man who owns hundreds of head of cattle. In the case of the Masai, there might even be thousands of cattle. The slaughtering is done on the orders of the local chief or headman, but below a certain minimum, and this minimum probably varies for different areas, there is no killing. The small man with a few head of cattle is not affected, and we are not concerned with him at all in this respect.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In paragraph 465 of the annual report, reference is made to the sale of stock by auction. What result has that given? Is it noted that at certain auctions abnormal prices are realized, prices which are beyond the reach of the local population? Do these auctions increase the price of meat by dangerous proportions?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The auctions are held throughout the areas in the Territory where there are large cattle populations. The prices are competitive at each auction, with the Tanganyika Packers Company -- to which I have already referred -- very often being one of the chief bidders. Naturally, the prices vary, as in the sale of any other article by auction, but I do not think it has the effect of putting up the price of meat.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I am happy to hear this, because in Ruanda-Urundi we have had difficulties, because when it is known that a mining company, for instance -- in the case of Tanganyika it would be a sisal plantation -- has to buy meat in order to give meat rations to its workers, the intermediary does not mind paying more because, he tells himself, he will always get rid of his cattle to the company, which has to buy them to furnish the meat ration.

I should like to turn now to the question of forestry. In paragraph 480 of the annual report, reference is made to the native authority forest reserves. Do these native authorities possess sufficient understanding of the question, and how is it determined which forests are to be placed in a reserve by proclamation of the Governor and which are to be placed in a reserve by decision of the native authority?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The paragraph referred to by the representative of Belgium is a little ambiguous in its wording, I am afraid. All forest reserves are made by proclamation of the Governor. In some cases, the control and rule-making power is retained by the central government and in other cases it is handed over to the native authorities.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In paragraph 526 of the annual report, reference is made to the production of electricity. I am surprised to note that, although the operations of all those companies which have a concession are controlled by the Administration, it is not possible to give the figures for the production of electric power by private companies. In the case of hydro-electric energy, I presume that a concession is required before a company can take advantage of a waterfall for the production of electricity. I have the

impression that the authorities must be informed of this, and we should be able to have the figures.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am not quite sure what the representative of Belgium really requires.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): The corresponding figures for private electricity generation are not available. Why not?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Certain small private plants are exempted from the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance, which I understand is in conformity with general international arrangements. Other private plants are not under immediate government control when they supply electricity only to their own commercial concerns. I think that is probably the answer.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I can understand quite well that the Administration would not require the figures of the small generating engines which are used for house-lighting. However, if an important mining company seeks a concession to use some source of power, in many cases it would be appropriate to require a commitment from the company that it would supply electricity to those who needed it if the power provided is more than that which the company requires for its own use. An important mining enterprise might obtain some water power which would be important for the economy of the country, and I think it would be appropriate for the Administration to give the figures of production.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I appreciate the point that is being made, and I will make a note of it and see whether these figures can be supplied in the next annual report, or, at least, supplied to some extent.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I should like to have some further information from the special representative with regard to the local produce marketing boards. Will he tell us the exact number of such boards at present and something about the extent of indigenous representation on them, especially as to whether there has been some increase in the number of such boards as against previous years and whether there has been some increase in indigenous participation?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I shall try to enumerate the boards, but my memory may fail me and I may forget one or two of them. In coffee, there is a Bukoba Native Coffee Board, and there is a similar coffee board in the Northern Province, at Moshi. There is a lint and seed marketing board, dealing with cotton, in Sukumaland, and also one dealing with a small amount in the Eastern Province. There is a tobacco marketing board in the Southern Highlands. There is a creamery marketing board with its headquarters, I think, at Morogoro. At the moment, I cannot think of any others, although there may be one or two more.

On all these boards, the indigenous population is strongly represented and is of great importance in giving advice and in the consultations of the boards. The indigenous inhabitants who are on the boards are naturally those who are concerned with the product which is going to be marketed by the particular board. Normally, a European is employed as secretary-manager because these boards, particularly the two coffee boards and the lint and seed marketing board, are handling very large sums of money and have to invest and deal with large surplus funds. For example, the lint and seed marketing board has a price stabilization fund at the moment amounting to something over £4,000,000, which has to be invested as far as possible within the Territory, but, if it cannot be invested within the Territory, then it has to be invested outside.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): Have the local producers in general been satisfied with the prices paid to them?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Yes, except in the case of the Bukoba Native Coffee Board two or three years ago. There was dissatisfaction in that case because, on the resale of the coffee by the Board, large profits were made owing to a sudden rise in the international price of coffee. But I am glad to say that that dissatisfaction has now been cured and that surplus funds are being disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the coffee producers in that area.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): In view of the fact that it is stated in the report that there are no statistics of national income, can the special representative tell us whether the Government has any way of estimating it?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): That is really a question which should be addressed to a professional statistician. My own view is that the answer is probably "No", because, if there were some method of estimating the national income at the moment, it would be estimated.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Would the special representative accept the suggestion that, in the absence of statistics of this character in the Territory, no estimate is possible, because such estimates would have to be based on the revenue of the country, the greater volume of which would come from a small section of gold and diamond mining interests and the sisal interests? That is to say, would he agree that there is no method at the present moment of finding out how the vast population for whom we are responsible lives and what it has?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think there is a method of finding out what the indigenous population has and what it lives on. But I would not accept the order in which the main sources of income of the country have been set out. I think the correct order is sisal, coffee, cotton -- and then, perhaps, diamonds. Two of those commodities -- namely, coffee and cotton -- are produced, to the extent of about 90 per cent, by the indigenous population of the country.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The report states that the taxation in the Territory was reduced for the year in question on account of the fall in diamond sales. That, of course, was my reason for suggesting that diamonds constituted a main item in the revenue of the Territory. But, arising from that, I should like to ask how the position of the diamond industry is affected by the operations of concerns outside the Territory -- to the prejudice of the Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Naturally, the diamond mines in the Territory must be affected by the state of the world market for diamonds and arrangements made with the buyers of diamonds. But, apart from that, I do not think that the diamond industry in the Territory is affected by external conditions.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I shall put it more specifically: How far have the diamond interests in this Territory been affected by monopolistic operations of the Oppenheimer Corporation of the Union of South Africa?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am not in a position to speak in regard to agreements or arrangements made between the Williamson Diamond Corporation and anybody in South Africa. It is true that for a period in 1952, I think, the Williamson Diamond Corporation did not sell any diamonds. But they started selling them again -- and there was no effect upon the Territory except that income did not come in from the Williamson Diamond Corporation, in 1952, for example. On the other hand, in 1953, twice the income on one and a half times the income came in.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I am in some difficulty about that answer because, whatever the produce, it is the produce of the Trust Territory -- whether it be diamonds or sisal or animals, or whatever it may be. We have the statement of the special representative that the operations of this corporation were held

down for some time, and my question was: To what extent did that come from monopolistic interests in the Union of South Africa?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I have nothing I can add to my previous statement.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I am asking these questions for the moment because I do not want the Administering Authority to be caught unawares as to the kind of approach we are likely to make to these matters in the general debate.

I want to ask a few questions on land. According to the report before us, there is a considerable amount of land alienation, somewhere around 3,500 square miles. It is stated in another part of the report that there is plenty of land available and therefore these alienations are taking place.

Is it the position that the situation in Tanganyika is very much what has happened in the neighbouring Territory or what is called "highlands for the Whites and lowlands for the Blacks"?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The policy of the Administering Authority in the government of Tanganyika has always been, is and will be that there shall be no racial discrimination within the Territory. There is no question of having a White highlands. I presume the representative is referring particularly to the Northern Provinces. There, the farmers are mixed. They are African, Asians and Europeans. It is pleasing to note that they are co-operating with one another and assisting and learning one from the other. In times of drought, the Government has noted with satisfaction that a large European landowner invited some of his African neighbours who were short of water and grazing to put their herds on his land where he had, at great expense to himself, piped in a water supply. Paragraph 72 of the working paper sets out how the land is used. If I may say so, it is a very useful and instructive statement. It will there be seen that productive but uncultivated land in the Territory amounts to 59,373 square miles. It is a little difficult to visualize what that means. However, if it is put into acres perhaps a better idea might be had. If my mathematics is correct, it amounts to 38 million acres of land which are unoccupied at the moment but which, in time, can undoubtedly be brought into production.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I am grateful for the information but I have already seen it. That is why I asked the question. Since reference has been made to this working paper, with your permission, I should like to read on.

"The amount of land held in effective occupation by Africans is not known and for various reasons, including the indigenous practice of shifting cultivation, the Administering Authority considers it impractical to attempt such a survey. Land alienated to non-indigenous persons" -- that is what we are talking about -- "under rights of occupancy amounted in 1952 to 3,029.59 square miles while freehold titles had been registered in respect of 646 square miles." -- that probably is the indigenous land -- "In 1951 the total area of alienated land amounted to 3,569 square miles....."

"Both the 1948 and 1951 Visiting Missions commented on the Administering Authority's land alienation policy. The first Mission considered that colonization should be curtailed and kept to the barest minimum consistent with the Territory's development and the Africans' present and future needs and interests." -- the problem having subsided presumably -- "The second Mission observed that the relative significance of non-indigenous alienation was shown by the great proportion of unproductive land and noted that most of the alienated land it saw was of good quality and situated in areas enjoying a good climate and rainfall." -- those are what are metaphorically referred to as the highlands -- "On the other hand, the Government had begun to pay an active part in reviewing the land resources ... and land was no longer auctioned ... The granting of ninety-nine year rights of occupancy was to be considered with the greatest caution ..."

"Although the average density of population is low taking the Territory as a whole, there are some areas where pressure on land exists due to a number of reasons ..." (T/L.419, paragraphs 73, 74 and 76)

And it goes on to point out that, even after the mandate, the re-alienation of these lands took place. I should like the observations of the special representative on these paragraphs. Does he consider it a satisfactory answer to talk about millions of acres? For example, French Equatorial Africa is probably

about one-third of the African continent but the greater part of it is the Desert of the Sahara. That would not be a fair statistical analysis of my submission.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I fear that the representative of India is not doing me justice as regards my previous answer. What I stated was that there were 38 million acres of unoccupied land which undoubtedly could be made productive. I was not in any way referring to arid, semi-desert, forest or any other areas in the Territory.

As regards the question of alienation, it is a matter which is always of concern to the Administering Authority in the Government of Tanganyika. I personally think that the word "alienation" is a misnomer because under the law at present there is no such thing as alienation in the legal sense of the word. The most that the Governor can do is to grant a right of occupancy, which is something less than a lease, for a period not exceeding ninety-nine years. Before a right of occupancy is granted, the local people are always consulted as to whether they have any objection, particularly the native authorities. If they have no objection, then the application for the right of occupancy is further considered by the Government.

If the local people or the native authorities object, then the right of occupancy may not be granted unless the Secretary of State agrees that that objection may be overruled. I only know of two cases in which the local people or the native authorities have objected. Those were very small and minor cases. One was in the Central Province near Dodoma where an Indian had applied for about half an acre of land in order to set up a small trading centre. The native authority agreed that it was most desirable to have a small trading centre there, but, for some reason which was impossible to ascertain, they objected to this particular Indian although there appeared to be no basis for that objection. Even though it only concerned half an acre, the matter was referred to the Secretary of State. He agreed that in that case the Governor might overrule the objection by the native authority.

I should add that the overriding question is always: Is it in the interest of the Territory? Will it help in the development of the Territory? There can

be no doubt that in some of these large areas which are at present unproductive very heavy capital expenditure, usually connected with water, is necessary to bring them into production. It is in the interests of the Territory to have these areas brought into production now and thus increase the food production of the country. It also has other advantages which have been noted extensively of late. If you secure a good farmer who uses modern methods and is able to show a profit on his farming, there is no better way of teaching his African neighbours what they should do in order to improve their farming methods.

It has also been noted that in some parts of the country the native authorities have requested that some areas should be alienated to non-Africans because they knew that if this was done they would have a source of employment, particularly casual employment, in the seasons when they would not be themselves working on their own land.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Is the special representative able to say how much of this "mis-called" alienated land is in the possession of non-indigenous people?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Page 293 of the report sets out the "Long-term rights of occupancy over agricultural and pastoral land..." and the nationalities which hold those rights of occupancy. The total is, I am told, just about 1 per cent of the land of the Territory.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The table which the special representative has just referred to shows that the greater part of the alienation is to people of British nationality and that the next highest is to people of Indian nationality. I suppose that land held by Africans cannot be held as alienated. What I am trying to find out is: To what extent is this policy creating in this Territory what is called a "settler class"?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not think that this policy is creating a settler class. I presume that the representative of India is again referring to the "white highlands" of Kenya. We have no area in Tanganyika at present which corresponds to that or which is intended to correspond to that. I thought that the representative of India was asking for the amount of land alienated -- I use the word alienated -- to non-Africans, and that is why I referred to page 293 of the report.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): May I return again to the question of mining. It is stated in the working paper (T/L.419) on page 25 as follows:

"The value of all minerals produced for both export and local sales was provisionally estimated at E6,034,330. The value of minerals produced for export was E 5,744,844 of which diamonds accounted for E 4,124,190."

It is therefore quite obvious that these diamonds are a considerable part of the wealth of this Territory. My question is this: What steps is the Administration taking to prevent adverse action by monopolistic interests in the Union of South Africa?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Without in any way admitting that there are or ever have been any adverse influence by monopolistic interests in South Africa, I do not see how the Government of Tanganyika could do anything that would affect a company in South Africa; it would be completely outside their powers and jurisdiction.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The question did not refer to any action inside of South Africa. It is the resources of Tanganyika that are being affected. The Administering Authority is responsible for the resources of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika as well as the welfare and future of the Territory. If the actions of a neighbouring territory create adverse interests, it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to protect it, in our opinion.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika are of course responsible for the welfare and development of the Territory. If I may say so, we think we are fulfilling that responsibility comparatively well. Surely we cannot be expected to control world markets. For example, if the world decided tomorrow not to buy sisal for some reason, it would be a calamity for Tanganyika itself although we might have to find a remedy to meet the situation locally. We could not do anything to affect the trend of the world market.

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Mr. Krishna MENON (India): From the figures given in the report, a considerable increase is noted in the volume of notes and coin issued in the Territory in the year under report. Comparing it with the volume of currency, shall we say, in the Metropolitan country and its national income and the volume of trade, this volume of currency seems considerable. Does that represent an inflationary tendency in the Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELIEU (Special representative): I do not think it represents an inflationary tendency in the Territory. The question of the amount of money in circulation depends on various factors, I believe. One factor is the extent to which individuals may keep money in their pockets or in their stockings or under the mattress instead of keeping it in circulation. If they do that, naturally the amount of money noted in circulation will be much greater, although in fact quite a large amount of it will be out of circulation for years, perhaps because it has been kept by individuals instead of being put into banks, post office savings accounts or used to purchase consumer goods.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): It is assumed that a certain proportion of money, particularly in a community where the banking habits are not universal, would go into the stocking, but they went into the stocking in the previous year under report. Is it suggested that more money went into the stocking? Money usually goes into the stocking when there is not confidence in the Administration, but there is no such evidence here. I therefore want to know whether the volume of currency, a volume which has increased, represents an inflationary situation?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELIEU (Special representative): I think the money goes into the stocking when the individual has confidence in the safety and stability of the currency he is putting into the stocking. If he does not have that confidence he will normally get rid of the money and get some kind of goods whose value would not depreciate. If the amount of money in circulation has increased I think the answer is that it reflects a steady increase in the prosperity and development of the Territory.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): We have an answer by implication. If that is the view of the administration we will accept the statement that it represents an increase in prosperity. If that is the answer which is substantiated by other facts we are prepared to accept it but, with all respect, I would want greater evidence before I would revise economic theories on this question of why money is held in hoarding.

Licences and taxes amounted to more than £6,000,000. Can we have an idea of what these licences and taxes are? Do they include a tax on population?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not think that that includes the poll tax. It probably consists of motor licence taxes and other fees collected. I can check that and see. I am not sure where that figure has been taken from.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Paragraph 90 of the working paper states:

"The major items of revenue are direct and indirect taxes with customs duties in 1952 amounting to £6,614,186 and licences and taxes amounting to £6,445,674. Direct taxes consist of income and companies tax, estate duties, non-native house, poll and education taxes and native house and poll taxes."

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that is correct. What I meant when I said that I was not sure where the information came from was that I was not sure where it came from before it appeared in the working paper.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The table on page 266 of the report gives only the aggregate figure, as the special representative has pointed out. The information must have come to the working paper from the report. At any rate, it is obvious that there is a huge poll-tax. I should like to ask whether the Administering Authority is considering means whereby the poll-tax can be abolished in the Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN BELLEW (Special representative): In effect, the poll-tax is all remitted, except for something like five per cent, to the Native Authorities and forms one of their most important sources of revenue. As far as I know, there is no plan under consideration at the moment for abolishing this tax, and I think that any such plan might meet with a good deal of opposition from the Native Authorities and the local Africans.

Mr. TSAPAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): According to the table of exports on page 290 of the report, in 1952 the amount of cotton exported from Tanganyika was worth £4,679. For the same year, the import table shows the amount of textiles imported as worth £7,507. Could the special representative tell us whether the Administering Authority has any plans to establish a local textile industry in Tanganyika which would utilize the cotton which it has in the Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): There are plans for the establishment of a local cotton industry within the Territory. One application, I think, is under consideration for the setting up of a cotton and textile factory at Dar es Salaam. The government will give all the encouragement it can to the setting up of this factory. I believe that factories are also being set up in the other East African Territories which will benefit Tanganyika in that textiles will probably be cheaper in the future.

I am speaking with some diffidence on this because I am not quite sure

I am speaking with some diffidence on this because I am not quite sure as to what the nature of these factories will be and how far they will be able to use the local cotton, or whether it will still have to be exported and, after being processed elsewhere, reimported for the final process.

Me. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Reference is made in the report to the fact that there are various establishments in the Territory which deal with the questions of industrialization, etc. What plans does the Administering Authority have for the industrialization of Tanganyika? Has it in mind the establishment of a production industry, a machine industry, for example, using local raw materials?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that the question of industrialization of Tanganyika on the rather grand scale which is envisaged by the representative of the Soviet Union is possibly premature at this stage of development. Although a good deal of exploration has gone on as regards coal and iron ore deposits, the position is still in the exploratory stage. Although a very large and commercially workable deposit of coal has been found, unfortunately, by a trick of nature or geography, it is in a very inaccessible part of the Territory and would necessitate the building of a railway about three hundred miles long, at a cost nowadays of many million pounds, in order to extract that coal and to market it.

In the same area there are iron ore deposits, although the latest report as to their extent has proved to be somewhat disappointing. Whether they will be commercially workable I am not in a position to say. But the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika are extending the facilities for training the indigenous inhabitants into skilled labourers and technicians. The technical school at Iringa is now in full operation, with five hundred students. During 1953 the first 270 trained Africans passed out of the school and have gone into industry for a two years' "follow-on" course, similar to an apprenticeship course in industry.

In addition, there are government training schools run by Public Works, by the Post, Telegraph and Railway services, and plans are now being made and an area chosen in Moshi for the erection of another technical school. Plans are also well under way -- although it will take some time for them to materialize -- for the establishment of a technical college in Dar es Salaam.

These constitute the beginning of the plans of the Government to start on a small scale what might be called the industrialization of the country. But any big industrialization must await, and possibly will be dependent upon, outside capital.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The annual report, in paragraph 301, states that the Administering Authority, for the period under review, has not made any purchases of capital goods for the purpose of economic development in Tanganyika. That was in reply to the relevant questions in the questionnaire. How does the special representative explain that as far as the purchase of capital goods is concerned, nothing was done and nothing was planned?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that there may be a misunderstanding here. As I glance at paragraph 301, which is probably in reply to a question in the questionnaire, it seems to refer only to the purchase of capital goods by Her Majesty's Government, that is, the Administering Authority direct, whereas paragraph 302 sets out the fact that the purchases of capital goods by the Territorial Government totalled approximately £625,000 in value.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In paragraph 301 reference is made to the purchase of only £625,000 sterling. That of course is a very significant amount. When we speak of the economic development of a Territory like Tanganyika, we would look first at paragraph 301 which says that there was no purchase of capital goods. As far as the £625,000 referred to in paragraph 302, that is just a drop in the bucket.

I shall now proceed with my next question. In Appendix IV, page 268, there is a statement that in the year 1953, on the basis of a preliminary count, there was three million odd pounds sterling spent on capital works. Could the special representative tell us what capital works were involved there?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It is very difficult to enumerate the many capital works which are involved in that sum of money, but they range from small dispensaries and small schools to large hospitals, roads, housing, and so on. I do not suggest that any of those larger projects

was completed in the year under reference, but there is no doubt that a large part of that capital expenditure was put into the building or undertaking in the year under reference.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): There is a statement in the report dealing with loans from the Territory funds. This information appears in Appendix IV, on page 270 of the report, item 25. For what purpose were these loans granted?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that this is a case where I would have to look up the information because any answer I would give now would largely be a matter of speculation. It is a small item and I would be prepared to give the answer on Monday.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In paragraph 340 of the report there is the statement that the production of timber is in the hands of private enterprise and that concessions for the extraction and marketing of specified timbers are granted to firms who operate saw mills. It also states that Africans are usually involved in the local sale of timber which is prepared by these saw mills. Could we be told how many concessions of this nature have been granted?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am afraid that this is again a figure which I will have to check and give at a later time. I could look it up now but it would mean a delay of a few minutes.

The PRESIDENT: If it would suit the convenience of the representative of the Soviet Union, I think it could be given later, possibly after the recess.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In the annual report reference was made to the Steel Brothers Company, the Tanganyika Forest Company. Could we be told how much land is held by the Steel Brothers Company and for how long the concession is to run?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The forestry concessions are governed entirely by the rules of good forestry management. The actual concessions vary in size but are normally, I believe, nowadays, for a period of twenty-five to thirty years, which I understand enables the concessionaire to work around and complete the whole of the area and by the time he gets back to the starting point, reforestation has taken place at the point which he started some twenty-five years previously.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): How much land was given to this concessionaire? How much land do they work?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): No land is given or granted to the concessionaire except that small area which he might require for the erection of a saw mill or for living quarters for himself and his labourers. What he obtains is merely the right to work the timber in a certain area, and the area is fairly considerable, as it must be if there is to be good forest management.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): That is exactly what I would like to know. That is the reply I would like to get. This company was given the right to work a certain area. What is that area in which they can cut timber.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): If it would be convenient, I would prefer to check that figure in the records I have here and reply at a later time.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Paragraph 369 of the report states that under the Mining Ordinance of 1929, on 31 December 1952 there were 2,066 titles granted authorizing prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 3,585 square miles. What is the mineral wealth involved here, and to whom were the titles granted? Were there any Africans among those who received the 2,066 titles?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The answer is yes. Yesterday I gave the details of the titles filled at present by Africans.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Africans were granted titles to develop what minerals?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I shall repeat the details as I gave them yesterday:

"One hundred and eighty-three Africans are holders of prospecting rights and, as regards holders of mining claims, there are fifty-one in respect of alluvial gold, twelve in respect of leaf gold, forty-six in building minerals, eighteen in lime, five in mica, two in kyanite, and one in magnesite. In addition, an African has recently discovered a fairly big lode of kyanite and, although he would not be able to exploit that unaided, the Government is doing all it can to assist him so that he can get the fruits of his discovery and, as he hopes, set up a mining business." (T/PV.508, page 96)

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Paragraph 372 of the report states "consideration is being given to providing similar assistance to Africans engaged in commercial and

industrial activities. No steps are contemplated, however, to effect a transfer to the indigenous inhabitants of functions in the economy of the Territory." Why have no steps been taken, and why is it intended not to take any steps, to give over to the indigenous inhabitants functions in the economy of the Territory, particularly in the industrial field?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am not quite sure what the representative of the Soviet Union means when he says "to give over to the indigenous inhabitants". At present, the policy is to try to develop the country and to have it progress as fast as possible, without going so fast that the indigenous population might be left behind in that development. The statement in the report that there are no plans under consideration in respect of the indigenous population being brought into the economic life of the country, merely indicates that on the whole the African population has not yet reached that stage of development where they can play an important part in the economic life of the country except as producers of basic products, which refers, of course, to their own food. And the country is not yet self-supporting in that field.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Paragraph 372 of the report states:

"The emphasis is placed upon assisting the indigenous inhabitants to participate on terms of full administrative, economic and technical equality with all other sections of the population."

In asking my question, I had in mind the last sentence of paragraph 372. I asked why steps were not being taken to have the indigenous population assume their rightful place in the Administration, and particularly in the industrial field. It seems to me that the answer given by the special representative was not a reply to my question.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It is the policy of the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika that the indigenous population should in due course play a full part in the administrative, economic and technical life of the country. But there is an English proverb which perhaps

is applicable here: It is dangerous to try to run before one can walk. It may be premature to have plans at the moment to effect a transfer to the indigenous inhabitants of functions in the economy of the Territory to the exclusion of other sections of the inhabitants.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Does the special representative have any data regarding the area of land held by the Overseas Food Corporation?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The figure is given on page 294 of the report, in the top schedule, of 334,728 acres allocated to the Overseas Food Corporation. That is approximately the area of land over which they are operating.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Appendix VIII, on page 293 of the report, shows that in accordance with information available on 31 December 1952, the British had been given rights to 1,212,361 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, while Africans held only one five hundredth of that amount, although, as we know, there are a hundred times as many Africans living in the Territory as Europeans. How would the special representative explain the difference in the acreage of agricultural and pastoral land held by the British and by the Africans respectively?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not know how it is thought that the area occupied by Africans is so small. I do not think that there is any figure here which shows that. It is stated in the report that the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika are unable to say -- if my recollection is correct -- what is the exact amount of land occupied by Africans owing, in particular, to the system under which they occupy land in accordance with native law and custom. The area must be very considerable indeed.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In reply to a question put to him by the representative of India, the special representative stated that alienation of land did not take place in Tanganyika in the actual sense of that word. In paragraph 424 of the report it is stated that during 1952 land was alienated from the areas of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kunduchi, Tanga and Ukonga, and that no compensation has yet been paid. My question is why was this land alienated and was any compensation paid for it during 1953?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The table in paragraph 424, on page 84 of the report, deals with land that has been acquired by the Government for public purposes, and not with the alienation of land.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In the table a number of acres is cited in the case of Dar es Salaam, and under the heading "Compensation Paid" it is stated that compensation has not yet been assessed. There is also another group of areas where land was taken, and here again the comment in the last column is "Compensation not yet assessed". Thus it is not a question of the Government taking over land for public purposes -- land which had not belonged to anyone and for which there need be no accounting. The land in question obviously does belong to someone and is land for which compensation has to be paid. Indeed, the last column of the table is, as I have said, headed "Compensation Paid". From whom were these lands taken, and was compensation paid for them during 1953?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Where the Government requires land for a public purpose, and the land is occupied by one of the inhabitants of the Territory, the Government may acquire that land either by agreement, at an agreed purchase price, or compulsorily, when, in regard for the law and for natural justice, it pays compensation for depriving a man of the rights he may have had to occupy the land in question. In these two particular cases in Dar es Salaam the Government acquired the land for African housing purposes. The probability is that it was old freehold land claimed under an old Arab title or else under a German title. As regards the Morogoro case, it was probably a right of occupancy granted at some time. There is no doubt that compensation must have been assessed by now and paid, but it is a small matter and I am afraid that I am not in a position to state what was the amount of compensation paid.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): We can, then, state that the special representative had told us, in replying to this question, that the forced seizure of land does take place? In other words, alienation does occur.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It may be that, since we are speaking in different languages, we are getting at cross purposes; but I would have thought that this process which is referred to in paragraph 424 was the very reverse of alienation. The land in question was land coming back under the control of the Government.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In paragraph 431 reference is made to irrigation systems, and it is stated that the work is in its preliminary stage and that existing irrigation systems are operated by hand. Is the Administering Authority doing anything to mechanize its irrigation systems in Tanganyika?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The answer is yes. There are two types of larger irrigation systems -- and when I say "larger" I am ignoring the bore-hole type. One is by hand-built dams, which the Government naturally encourages the African to build on his own, under advice, wherever it is possible to get him to do it, and the other is by larger dams making reservoirs which is, of course, carried out by mechanization. It is stated somewhere in the annual report, I believe, that in the year under review some of the heavy mechanism had to be overhauled and was out of service.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The following statement is made in paragraph 260 of the annual report:

"Foreign individuals and companies are not subject to any tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the Administering Authority." In this connexion, I should like to have some information on the general tax situation in Tanganyika, as regards indigenous and foreign companies. For instance, are the foreign individuals and companies in a special position, distinct from the position of the indigenous inhabitants?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The foreign individuals and companies are subject to income tax if their incomes are over a certain limit. The Europeans and Indians are subject to a comparatively heavy education tax. The Africans pay poll tax, which is a tax that they impose on themselves through their Native Authorities. To date, I do not think that any African has paid income tax, although I would not be surprised to find that some Africans should be paying income tax. In any case, there is no discrimination.

Social advancement

Mr. HURE (France) (interpretation from French): We read in paragraph 621 of the annual report that African-owned papers have not been very successful. Could the special representative tell us why that is so?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I am glad to say that, since the annual report now under consideration was written, there has been a marked improvement in the position as regards newspapers and their circulation. There are now some thirty-five newspapers in the Territory -- I think that they are all published in Swahili or other tribal languages -- and the circulation has increased and is increasing, particularly in those areas where an adult literacy campaign has been instituted and has proved successful.

The details in this respect are as follows:

There are thirty-five newspapers printed in Swahili, of which three are published by the Government and twenty-five are district newspapers sponsored either by the Government or by Native Authorities. There are six mission newspapers and one independent vernacular newspaper. There are also six newspapers which are not in the vernacular. Circulation has gone up to as much as 38,000 and, in some cases, 50,000.

Mr. HURE (France) (interpretation from French): It is stated in paragraph 693 of the annual report that:

"Trade unionism has, due to various setbacks in the past, been very slow to develop in Tanganyika...".

Could the special representative give us some examples of those "setbacks"?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think the chief difficulty at present is that the manual labourers are neither sufficient in number nor sufficiently advanced to be able to organize and manage a trade union, in accordance with proper trade union principles.

The Government is doing its best to foster a knowledge of trade union methods. To date, three trade unions have been registered. Furthermore, certain advisory boards have been established -- associations of employers and employees -- which will, no doubt, be the nucleus of future trade unions.

Mr. HURE (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to turn now to the subject of health. Reference is made in paragraph 815 of the annual report to the subject of leprosy. I should like to know whether there is any kind of social restraint or family restraint, as it were, among the indigenous inhabitants which compels persons afflicted with leprosy to present themselves to the medical authorities.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not think that any kind of family restraint or force is used to cause persons suffering from leprosy to present themselves to the medical authorities. Most tribes have their own tribal system for isolating lepers, if and where that is considered necessary. Actually, according to the latest medical opinions, the isolation of lepers may not necessarily be the best way of dealing with the problem, which, once leprosy is burned out, is rather more of a social than a medical question.

I would add that the use of the word "leprosy" is sometimes misleading, because it is rather a general word. I am really referring to the more limited type of leprosy known as Hansen's disease.

Mr. HURE (France) (interpretation from French): My last question relates to paragraph 833 of the annual report, where I read:

"Before being permitted to practise medicine in the Territory, medical practitioners must be registered or licensed..."

Does the distinction between registration and licensing mean that there are two specific categories, or is it merely a question of two similar formalities?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Prior to 1953, persons who obtained a medical diploma from Makerere College were not recognized by the British Medical Council as being qualified for registration as doctors. The diploma given by that College was not recognized as a proper medical degree. Hence, persons who had qualified there could not be registered under the then-existing laws but could be licensed to practise. I think I am correct in saying that they were all either persons in government service or licensed practitioners who had retired from government service and, on retirement, had gone into private practice.

In 1953, I am glad to say, the diploma in medicine granted by Makerere College was recognized as a proper medical degree, and, in future, the Africans who are trained there will be registered as doctors. The law has been amended in such a way that Africans who have in the past obtained their diploma at that College may, by fulfilling certain minor formalities, be registered instead of licensed.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): It is pointed out in the working paper we have before us that the standard of living of the population is very low. This had been pointed out in the 1948 and 1951 reports of the Visiting Mission. It would seem that the situation has not improved but, on the contrary, has become still more alarming.

The actual report of the authorities indicates that steps are being taken to improve the general situation. However, as the standard of living depends to a great extent on the salary etc. in the Territory, I should like to know from the special representative what is the equivalent in American money of the figures which we find in paragraph 108 which is on page 31 of the working paper.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): As I understand it, the representative of Haiti asks only for the corresponding value in American money. In paragraph 108, fifteen shillings would amount to approximately \$2.30 and thirty-five shillings would amount to approximately \$5.00.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): It is stated in the report that the Administration has been able to establish an index for the cost of living only for Dar-es-Salaam. I should like to know from the special representative whether the Administration expects to set up an index for the cost of living for other parts of the Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The index is set up for Dar-es-Salaam because Dar-es-Salaam is along the coast. That is where the cost of living has risen higher than anywhere else in the Territory. As a generalization,, the further you go inland, the lower is the cost of living. As far as I know, there is no plan under consideration for an index figure elsewhere. It is possible that it is not really called for.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): Could the special representative tell us why rent is excluded from the cost of living index? This is pointed out in paragraph 772 of the report.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): I cannot be sure of the reason. I think it is probably because rent is not a steady factor in Dar-es-Salaam. The rent paid by all government employees is based on the percentage of salary with a ceiling. This does not necessarily reflect the real rental of the house. Sometimes it may be under and sometimes over the economic rent. Many of the bigger businesses supply housing to their employees. I think it is for that reason that the incident of rent has been omitted. It was thought that the figure of the index would be more reliable if no consideration was given to rent.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): We note that corporal punishment is still applied in the Territory in spite of two resolutions of the General Assembly and a resolution of the Trusteeship Council. The figures which are given to us are very high. I should like to know from the special representative what the offences were which called for such corporal punishment in the Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): It is the policy of the Administering Authority to bring the law in Tanganyika into line with the law in the United Kingdom as soon as possible; that is, to abolish corporal punishment as a criminal sanction. As the Council knows, an amending bill was introduced into the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1952. However, in view of the very strong opposition raised by unofficial members, that amending bill was withdrawn and a commission was set up, on which were Europeans, Asians and Africans, to ascertain what the public opinion was as to corporal punishment and to make recommendations. That commission has now submitted a report which clearly shows that public opinion at present is in favour of the retention of corporal punishment. In certain areas, the Africans desired to increase the number of offences for which corporal punishment could be imposed by the courts as a penalty. That report

is under consideration and I am not in a position to state what if any action will be taken.

The figures which are before the Council include offences committed by juveniles and by adults. In the case of juveniles, there are, no doubt, a variety of offences, particularly theft. In the case of adults, I think I am right in saying that in every case it would be offence of violence against the person which would cause the court to impose the penalty because, generally speaking, the penalty is limited to certain offences of violence in the case of adults.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I should like to pursue further this question with regard to corporal punishment. Does the special representative have the figures for 1953?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I regret that I do not have the figures for 1953; however, they are more or less in the same range as the figures for 1952. There is perhaps a slight increase as regards adults because during 1953 there were a great many cases of cattle thefts both among the Gogo in the Central Province and by the Masai in the Northern Province.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): That is what I wanted to know.

Paragraph 663 of the report states that "the system of bride-price is general throughout most parts of the territory". What is the general policy of the Administering Authority towards this practice of bride-price? Is it directed towards the gradual elimination of the practice? If so, what steps are being taken or contemplated in that direction?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The bride-price is so deeply embedded in certain of the tribal customs that it would be very difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to do anything at present to alter the system. In certain areas, the native authorities have made rules governing the payment of the bride-price. It will in time die out, no doubt, or develop into a more ordinary dowry, and that of course is the policy of the Administering Authority -- to bring that about as quickly and as quietly as possible without causing any trouble in the tribes.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): During the eleventh session of the Council our attention was called to a tendency on the part of the Haya women in the Bukoba district to leave the district to take up employment elsewhere. Paragraph 761 of the report for 1952 informs us that "a small team consisting of a Woman Welfare Officer and a Health Visitor are helping the Bahaya women to achieve a higher standard of living". I do not know if that has anything to

do with the Haya women. Anyhow, a team including a Woman Welfare Officer has been assigned to the district to study the problem. Could the special representative tell me if any results have been achieved by this Woman Welfare Officer?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The Woman Welfare Officer and the Health Visitor have achieved quite remarkable results although the problem is far from being solved yet because it is not only a question connected with the progress and development of the women, but also of the men and the way in which they treat their womenfolk.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): I have a question with regard to the standard of living. Paragraph 774 of the report states:

"In normal conditions the rural inhabitants are largely self-supporting".

However, the same paragraph states on the next page that the town-dweller, while having certain advantages over the rural population, is nevertheless in a disadvantageous position as far as the cost of living is concerned. What steps does the Administration contemplate to alleviate the situation in which the town-dweller is placed as far as the standard of living is concerned?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The question of raising the standard of living must ultimately depend upon the general progress and the development of the economic life of the Territory, and that of course is the policy of the Administering Authority. In Tanganyika, unfortunately, as in other places in Africa, there is a temptation for a young man to come to the big towns to enjoy the amenities of the towns. Very often he does so without making any arrangements as regards his future in the town.

Mr. S. S. LIU (China): At its sixth session this Council recommended the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of labour contracts. At the time we were informed that penal sanctions were still necessary although it was the policy of the Administration to abolish them. As a considerable time has elapsed since that recommendation was passed, I wonder what the present situation is with regard to this matter of penal sanctions.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The law has not yet been altered. A very comprehensive employment bill, which is destined to conform with all the international labour conventions which apply to the Territory, has been drafted and is being considered by various bodies; it is still under consideration. I trust that that piece of legislation -- I cannot say definitely -- will remove the penal sanctions although it may impose other sanctions for breaches of certain contracts.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): This is a question on housing. We understand that a new kind of housing development was undertaken in Dar es Salaam last year in order to check the beginning of a slum area. How successful was that programme?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The programme has met with considerable success, and a large number of houses were built in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere. The difficulty previously had been to build a house which was suitable and appealed to the African, a house which would at the same time yield an economic rent and could be afforded by the African. The Public Works Department designed a new type of house and a new construction, and it can erect houses comparatively quickly and rent them at an economic rent, which is one well within the means of the African. In all some 1,747 of these houses have been erected, and about 1,143 of these houses were erected in Dar es Salaam. I might add that a further plan is under consideration to set up a Tanganyika African Housing Company financed from public funds and kept under government control so that there may be a regular fund of money which can be utilized for African housing and which may enable the African to purchase his own house and the land on which it stands.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): We have read that an African labourer has been paying about three dollars a month for a one-room mud hut, not clean, but, that under the new scheme he can now rent a clean, three-room house for about the same price, or even less. Are those figures correct?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Concerning these new houses the figures are correct. A one-room house is let at twelve shillings, two rooms at twenty shillings, and three rooms at thirty-eight shillings.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): We have also read -- this question may seem a little improper -- that some people feel that this programme may mark the beginning of a revolution in housing that could change living conditions all over Africa. Is that a reasonable expectation?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that is a reasonable expectation, particularly when one bears in mind that several of the larger estates, such as the sisal estates and other commercial undertakings, have erected a good type of African house for their African labour.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to put a few questions concerning medical services. In paragraphs 792 and 793 of the report reference is made to the collaboration of institutions engaged in medical service. It is stated:

"During 1952 government policy towards the medical missions has been further defined. As a result it is expected that the subsidization of mission rural medical units will become increasingly a matter for the local authorities, while grants at enhanced rates will be payable by the central Government to the larger mission hospitals with qualified medical staff which are fulfilling an acknowledged medical need in their areas."

The expenditure for 1952 was nearly £60,000, which constitutes a considerable increase over the expenditure for 1947, which was only £8,981. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it would seem that a doctor is a doctor

and that it is in the interests of the Administering Authority to ensure, as far as possible, collaboration between mission doctors and government doctors.

It is stated in paragraph 806 that "the mission doctors co-operate wherever possible with Government staff by arranging to make regular visits to rural dispensaries within range of the mission hospitals to which they are posted". I should like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to organize this collaboration systematically. It is clear that, when a dispensary is within range of a mission doctor and not within range of a Government doctor, it is in the interests of the population that such dispensaries should be visited by a doctor; whether he belongs to a mission or to the Government does not matter.

On the other hand, I see that the subsidies granted to the mission doctors, or to the medical missions, are still very small: 160,000 for twenty-six hospitals with doctors, and forty-three hospitals without doctors. It is clear that these figures are far from covering the expenditures. Is it the intention of the Government to develop this collaboration to a greater extent?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): It is the intention of the Government to extend this collaboration between the mission hospitals and the medical department and to encourage, as far as is possible and practicable, the establishment of mission hospitals without in any way detracting from the development plan of the medical department.

I am glad to say that the co-operation between the missions and the medical department is excellent and that the grants-in-aid are working out on rules which have been drawn up by the mission representatives and the medical department, and the grants paid in accordance with those rules and the amounts fixed by those rules.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In connexion with the dispensaries which are kept up by the local authorities, I should like to know whether any local authority can set up a dispensary whenever it wishes, or is the establishment of a dispensary subject to a decision on the part of the medical services? In other words, does the official medical service ensure that no dispensary is opened if it is not appropriately staffed by duly qualified personnel and has not adequate equipment to render real service to the population?

We note that sometimes the indigenous authorities believe that it is sufficient to pay for a building in order to set up a dispensary, whereas the medical service maintains that a dispensary which is not adequately staffed does not render services corresponding to the expenditure involved.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The personnel who are employed in dispensaries set up by Native Authorities are, in fact, all Government trained under the training plan of the medical department and, although in law no doubt it would not be possible to prevent a Native Authority from setting up a dispensary if it so desired, at present there is no need to use any sanction of law because of the good co-operation with the Native Authorities. They do not, in fact, set up dispensaries except after consultation with the medical officer in the district and on his advice and with his concurrence.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): If I understand correctly then, the Native Authorities limit themselves to erecting the building and maintaining it plus the subordinate staff, while the higher personnel -- the male nurse, or the medical assistant, or whoever is in charge -- is a member of the Government staff and paid by the Government.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I do not think I can give a general answer to that, but I think in most cases that is true. Although such a person may be a member of the central government staff, his actual salary will be found, in many cases, by the Native Authority in whose dispensary he is working.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): On page 337 of the report reference is made to mission hospitals without resident medical practitioners, and the following page mentions mission dispensaries with accommodation for in-patients. What is the difference between a hospital without a doctor and a dispensary with accommodation for in-patients?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that in the 1953 report a hospital will be defined as a place where there are beds for in-patients and where there is a medical practitioner. A dispensary with beds and no medical practitioner will not be called a hospital in future.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I want to refer to a question put by the representative of Haiti. Could the special representative tell us what is the average income per capita of the Territory and how a person who makes from 15 to 35 shillings or from 23 to 39 shillings can afford to pay a rental of from 12 to 20 or 28 shillings a month.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): I think we have already dealt with the question of the national income of the individual and one cannot give a general statement about any of the individuals in the Territory. As regards the second part of the question, the minimum wages vary, as will be noticed, throughout the Territory. The rents for houses and the figures which I gave to the representative of the United States referred to houses built at Dar es Salaam where the minimum wage is very much higher than the figure which has been referred to.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): May I ask what is the minimum wage, the average income, in Dar es Salaam as regards industrial workers and other types of workers?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): Taking into account the cost-of-living allowance, I think I am right in saying that in Dar es Salaam the Government wage varies. The minimum wage is from 38 shillings to 65 shillings with regard to the lower grades, the subordinate service.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): It has been brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council that there were 11,800 less workers employed in 1952 than in 1951. Could we have the comment of the special representative as to why there was a decrease in employment in the Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): Unfortunately, these figures as to the number employed cannot be considered as completely accurate. But there are so many reasons why you may get a reduction in employment that it is really difficult to state the cause of it. I do not think, at any rate, that it can be stated to show that there is any depression or lack of progress in the Territory.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I would like to ask the special representative who takes care of the unemployed. On what do they live and is there any social security when they are out of work?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): There is no unemployment problem such as is known in highly-developed countries. Out of the African population of 7,800,000, I think that the adult males number approximately 1,700,000. Out of those adult males the only ones who choose to work in paid employment are some 440,000. The others work on their own land and in their gardens. Paid employees have to be brought from neighbouring territories. When a man falls out of employment, all he does normally, I think, is to return to his tribal area and to the land which he is entitled to occupy and to make his garden there and grow his food.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): Reference has been made to major offences committed by six employers against the labour laws of the Territory. Could we be informed as to what were the major offences committed by these employers against the employees.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEV (Special representative): I know that several of those offences were breaches of provisions designed to safeguard the workers from personal injuries in factories, such as guards and rails. I am afraid that I cannot provide the details of all of them.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): Paragraph 687 of the annual report refers to compulsory labour. It states that there is no compulsory labour but that the machinery for the requisitioning of such labour is strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention; in other words, they can requisition labour. I wonder whether the special representative would care to tell us why, in the twentieth century, we should have such measures to requisition labour. What are the real reasons for requisitioning labour?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In certain circumstances the Convention permits the requisition of labour and the law of Tanganyika is based upon and conforms with the provisions of that Convention. Normally the requisition of labour arises only in times of emergency when it is necessary that individuals should work for the protection of their neighbours in a certain area. In a time of famine they might be compelled to plant more than they might otherwise have planted. The other possibility is the case of assisting persons who have to travel through some parts of the country where the communications are particularly bad.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): The annual report, in paragraph 701, states that holidays with pay are not generally granted by industry. Could the special representative tell us why holidays with pay are not granted?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): At present this is a matter for negotiation between the employers and the employees. But one of the difficulties in Tanganyika, which does set back progress quite considerably at times, is the question of absenteeism by manual workers. That, I think, is one of the reasons why employers are reluctant to give holidays with pay.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I would like to ask a further question on this point. May I assume that it is the intention of the Administering Authority to deal with this matter and to convince industry that holidays with pay should be granted to these workers?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that the answer to that is "certainly", and in due course that will no doubt come about.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I should like to refer to a question which was put to the special representative on corporal punishment. The special representative told the Council that public opinion was in favour of the retention of corporal punishment. I should like to know how public opinion has pronounced itself in favour of the retention of corporal punishment. We know that in most Trust Territories corporal punishment is not resorted to.

Mr. GRATAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The Commission which I already mentioned toured the whole Territory and heard evidence from a very large number of persons, particularly from a large number of Africans, on the Native Authority and chieftain headmen level -- who I have no doubt at all do represent the views of the people over whom they have jurisdiction -- and also heard evidence from missionaries and other members of the public. It was in that way that public opinion was tested. It is significant that it is stated in that report that the Africans in one area requested that corporal punishment should be sanctioned as a penalty for two new offences. One was the burning of houses, which happens to be a rather prevalent method of getting one's own back in that particular area; I cannot recall offhand what the other offence was.

I would also add that quite recently a petition has been received from the Chagga tribe, who are perhaps the most aggressive tribe in the Territory, stating that they thought that corporal punishment should be retained and that the power to impose it should be extended.

Finally, in many of these cases to which we have referred in which corporal punishment has been imposed, it should be borne in mind that the sentence was passed by the local court, that is to say, passed by an African sitting as magistrate in the court, with the assistance of the headman in the area.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): I have one final question. To what extent is polygamy practised in the Territory, and what is the present policy of the Administering Authority?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): This is a difficult question, because in the various religions and tribes in the Territory whose customs are not all the same, polygamy is practised and is permitted by some of those religions. The policy of the Administering Authority and the Government is that eventually monogamy should be the rule, but it will be some considerable time before any active steps can be taken to encourage that policy.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Paragraph 553 of the report states that in general women are entitled to hold public office. I believe there is some reference to the fact that in some of the district councils women have been appointed as councillors. Could the special representative tell me the approximate number of women councillors in the Trust Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I cannot give an exact figure, but it is a notable advance towards the aim of the emancipation of women that African women are now taking part in the councils which formerly were limited to men. This again is a difficult problem, and it is going to take some considerable time to convince some of the Africans that their women are really their equal and are entitled to take a full part in tribal and local matters.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): I wish to refer to the statement that "the constitution of one district provides for the appointment of a minimum number of women councillors". May I ask whether women councillors have in fact been appointed in that particular district?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I regret that I cannot say whether it has taken place in that particular district, but I do know that in some districts women councillors have been appointed.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Paragraph 679 of the report refers to the construction of a trade school at Moshi. Has this school been opened yet?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The school has not yet been opened, but the plans have been completed for a school which will take 500 students. If commencement of the buildings has not already started, it will start this year.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Could the special representative give the Council some indication of the proportion of pupils in technical training schools who are Africans, Asians, or of other nationalities?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The training schools in Tanganyika are predominantly African.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): With reference to the Natural Resources School, which is mentioned at the top of page 132 of the report, I should like to ask whether that school has been opened.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The school was opened in 1953, and I think it is now in full operation.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): In his opening statement, the special representative referred to the opening of a tuberculosis sanatorium at Kibongoto. There is another name given in the annual report with a slightly different spelling. I take it that that is the same hospital.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Yes, it is the same.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): With regard to this sanatorium at Kibongoto, paragraph 811 of the report states that most of the patients treated there are members of local tribes, but patients from all over Tanganyika and

even from neighbouring Territories, are admitted to the hospital. I notice that the hospital has accommodations for 240 patients. Are there any other sanatoria in the Trust Territory for the treatment of tuberculosis?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Tuberculosis is treated at other institutions in the Territory, but not on such a scale as at this new institution, which is used exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Could the special representative give some indication of the activities of mobile health teams in the Trust Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It is difficult in a few words to give an indication of the activities of these teams which travel to various parts of the country. I think it is correct to say that the main objective is preventive medicine rather than curative medicine. In diseases which are fairly prevalent preventive medicine is what is really required and not so much curative medicine.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): The special representative said that preventive medicine is required. Do I understand that more emphasis is now being given by the Administering Authority to the development of preventive medicine?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Yes, but I prefer to put it this way -- more emphasis is being given now to preventive medicine than was, perhaps, given previously.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Has the Administering Authority considered the undertaking of a large-scale anti-malarial campaign in the Trust Territory?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): Anti-malarial measures are a routine part of the Government service, if I may put it that way, and are always going on, particularly in any place where the malarial mosquito is known to be breeding.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): In paragraph 810 of the annual report it is stated that the staff of the Tanganyika Malaria Unit, which is located at Amani, includes a medical officer, three malaria field officers and an entomologist. I take it that this is not the full extent of the anti-malarial activities of the medical services of the Trust Territory.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think that this anti-malaria unit is largely concerned with research, organization and direction, and of course it does not represent the whole anti-malarial service which is provided, much of which is a question of spraying.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Paragraph 814 of the report deals with the incidence of yaws in the Territory. I should like to know whether the Administering Authority has considered the undertaking of a large-scale campaign to combat yaws. I note, incidentally, that the incidence of yaws is highest in the Southern Province and those parts of the Western Province which are relatively remote from medical control. I gather from that that one of the difficulties of any kind of large-scale campaign is, perhaps, the difficulty of access. Would the special representative confirm that impression?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): That is correct, and as progress is made in the development of medical facilities the incidence of yaws will, it is hoped, decrease.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): I note that there are relatively few trained female African nurses in the Trust Territory, but I also noted, from the special representative's opening remarks, that some plans existed in this connexion and that, indeed, accommodation had been built in Dar es Salaam for, I believe, 500 trainees. I would ask the special representative what particular difficulties have been experienced in the training of female African nurses to at least a rudimentary standard of service.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think the difficulty has been to find African girls with a sufficiently high education. As is well known to this Council, the policy of the Government is to press on as quickly as possible with the education of African girls in spite of the opposition which it may meet from time to time on the part of some African men in tribal areas.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): Has the Administering Authority found it possible, despite the lack of educational qualifications, to give some elementary training to African midwives, who may be assumed to have some fundamental knowledge of the problems involved?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): If at all, I think only to a small extent because the Medical Department has concentrated more on trying to produce a properly qualified African nurse of a high standard.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): My last question is to ask the special representative whether he does not consider that there are more difficulties in that policy than in being satisfied with a basic minimum training for medical service and in following the policy of giving Africans, both male and female, a training sufficient to enable them to work with their own people in their own villages.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): That is undoubtedly one point of view, although I think that there is a danger that if the standard required is relaxed it may never be possible to raise it. I think also that it is a point of view which does not appeal to the medical profession as a whole, which always accepts the proverb to the effect that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): It is stated in paragraph 615 of the annual report that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been published in the Territory. How was this publication effected? Were pamphlets issued in the vernacular languages and, if so, how many? Or did the authorities use the radio or some other means of disseminating information in publishing this Declaration?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): I think it was distributed throughout the Territory through the newspapers, to a small extent, possibly, by the radio, and by the district administrative officers informing the people in their various areas when they were on tour. I am afraid I do not know whether a pamphlet

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador)(interpretation from Spanish): From the information contained in the present annual report, as well as in previous annual reports, it appears that Tanganyika is a mosaic as regards languages. There are many vernacular languages in the Territory.

Could the special representative tell me this: In what vernacular languages was the information on the Declaration of Human Rights published? Was only Swahili used, or was the information published in other vernacular languages?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): There are almost as many vernacular languages as tribes in the Territory; that is, almost 120. Swahili, however, is the lingua franca of and is understood, I think, by all the indigenous inhabitants. If a pamphlet were issued, it would be issued in Swahili.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador)(interpretation from Spanish): In paragraph 618 of the annual report, reference is made to restrictions imposed on publications in the Trust Territory. In that paragraph, I have underlined the following phrase: "includes obscene, seditious and other publications of which the importation would be contrary to the public interest". How does the Administering Authority interpret the term "public interest"?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): In practice, the standard applied is this: Would the admission of the publication be likely to cause disorder or ill-will between two of the classes or races in the Territory, or perhaps between different tribes, and so forth? That would also apply to certain Mau Mau literature which might come into the Territory if it were not proscribed under this law.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador)(interpretation from Spanish): I think that the special representative has given me only a partial answer. Of course, the type of literature mentioned by the special representative might be interpreted as contrary to the public interest, but I cannot quite understand how it would cause friction among the tribes. I should be grateful for a detailed answer in this respect.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): It is very difficult to give a general answer, because the Executive Council considers each case on its merits; that is done whenever a question arises whether a particular publication should or should not be proscribed. I mentioned friction between classes -- and added "or between different tribes" -- only as an example of what might arise. One of the papers mentioned in paragraph 618 of the annual report -- that is, Filmindia -- was proscribed because it was feared that it might cause friction between certain elements in the Territory.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): The annual report mentions two publications which were proscribed, including Filmindia. Were those publications proscribed because they advocated secession, or the merging of the various sections of the Territory, or something of that kind?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): If these publications had encouraged a merger of the various races in Tanganyika and no more than that, they would not have been proscribed; in fact, they would have been welcomed. I cannot say what the publications were concerned with, because I was not present during the meetings of the Executive Council at which they came up for consideration.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): That was a very interesting answer.

I turn now to chapter 12 of the report, which deals with prostitution. The report states that this problem is most important in the towns and industrial areas and certain regions of the North. Reference is made to remedial steps which have been taken by the Administering Authority. What results have been attained recently by the Administering Authority through the measures which have been taken to remedy the very bad situation in the Bukoba District and to improve the economic and social status of the women in the Haya tribe?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): A female welfare officer and a female health visitor have been working in the Bukoba area for something like a year now and, as I have already stated, have met with considerable success. The problem is not yet solved, but I think I can safely say that we are on the way to solving it and to making the men of the tribe realize that their women deserve better treatment than they have been accustomed to receiving in the past.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): If possible, I should like to have a more concrete answer. I remember that we received information on this question in previous annual reports. We were told something about the status of the women in the tribe in question. In fact, a woman in that tribe is, I believe, automatically regarded as a prostitute.

I should now like to ask a question concerning paragraph 926 of the annual report. I believe both the representative of Haiti and the representative of Syria have put questions on this subject.

With regard to corporal punishment, would it not be possible to discontinue this during the time when the legislation is being consolidated, as is being done now? That seems to be the objective which the Administering Authority has in mind.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): As stated, the objective is to abolish corporal punishment as a criminal sanction, and undoubtedly that could be done now by legislation. However, if it is, it would be against the wishes, or so it appears, of the majority of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Consequently, careful consideration will have to be given to the question of whether it is wise at this stage to impose this alteration on the Territory when it is not in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): Naturally, it is the aspiration of the Administering Authority to abolish corporal punishment completely, but, in the meantime, as an experimental measure corporal punishment might be abolished temporarily. The representative of Syria put a question on this subject, and the special representative replied that a commission had carried out certain investigations in order to ascertain public opinion in the Territory, so that the first steps might be taken towards the abolition of corporal punishment and so that appropriate legislation might be drawn up. I should like to know how this commission carried out its investigation. Did it conduct an inquiry or something like that, or did it simply question a few representatives in various centres? What did the commission do in order to ascertain public opinion?

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The commission toured the whole country and heard witnesses in all the areas it visited. The views expressed by those witnesses were recorded.

Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to know whether an itinerary was drawn up in advance by this commission, or whether it simply blanketed the whole country and went everywhere.

Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative): The commission drew up its own itinerary and published it well in advance, particularly in the large areas, giving the dates on which it would be available to hear witnesses. I think I am correct in saying that the commission covered virtually the whole Territory. In addition to hearing witnesses, of course, the commission received, at its invitation, many memoranda on this subject.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to put a question to the special representative concerning especially the statistical services. I think that it really comes under social affairs. Unless I am mistaken, the only place in the report where statistics are given of the population is on page 128, where the figures of the population by provinces are given. These statistics indicate the percentage of the population in each province in relation to the total population, and these are interesting figures. Then the number of employees in each of the provinces is given, and this also is interesting. The percentage of persons employed is given by provinces in relation to the total number of persons employed, but that, in my opinion, is entirely uninteresting. What would be interesting would be to have the proportion of persons employed in relation to the employable persons in the province. What I am interested in is finding out the proportion of the working men in, for instance, Tanga to the total number of adult valid men. In the report it is stated that there are 562,400 people in Tanga and that there are 127,490 workers.

If there are probably more workers than persons who are adult and valid in the province, I should like to know where they come from. How many originate in this province, in the Tanga Province itself, for instance, and how many come from another province?

In this connexion, on page 235 there are statistics of the population by sex and age group. That is another form of statistics which I should like to see in a future report, detailed by provinces. We note that the number of men is quite considerably lower than that of the women. I should like to know whether this phenomenon is noticeable to the same degree in each one of the provinces, or whether in some provinces the balance is a better one whereas in other ones the disequilibrium would be more marked. I think that these statistics would give us something of real interest if we could have them in detail by provinces, and even perhaps by districts.

Mr. GRATAN-BELLEW (Special representative): This excellent suggestion, if I may say so, will be noted. I hope that the information requested will be included in future reports, although I fear it may be too late to have it in the 1953 report, the preparation of which is well advanced.

The PRESIDENT: Does any other member wish to question the special representative?

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): The questions that my delegation wishes to ask on this section will probably last nearly an hour. Does the President wish me to begin now?

The PRESIDENT: I think it would suit the convenience of both the representative of India and the other members of the Council if we took the adjournment now.

On Monday, the Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under French Administration will meet in room 8 at 10 a.m., and the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions in room 11 at 11.30 a.m.

On Monday, the Council itself will continue the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, and I trust that we shall conclude the questions. I presume that we shall not be able to proceed with the debate on Monday, although, if there are any members ready to do so, I shall be greatly obliged, and I trust there will be some. However, if we cannot proceed to the debate, then there are other items on the agenda which can be considered. They have been on the agenda for the last two or three days and therefore have been brought adequately to the notice of members of the Council.

I also propose to ask the Council on Monday to settle arrangements for the Visiting Mission.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): I should like to say that, in relation to the matter of land, my delegation did not ask a question on a certain issue because the petition on that issue, document T/PET.2/164, is still in the Petitions Committee. We therefore wish to reserve our right to raise that question in the general discussion -- and the special representative will not, I hope, feel that we did not raise it in time.

Secondly, I should like to have the question of the Visiting Mission taken up on Tuesday instead of Monday. If there are serious difficulties in the way of meeting my request, I shall not press it.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium)(interpretation from French): It might be convenient, if we have time on Monday, for the special representative for Ruanda-Urundi to make his opening statement. As a general rule, members of the Council prefer not to begin a debate immediately after the statement of a special representative; they prefer to have time to study the statement. Therefore, the question could be put on the agenda, and the special representative could make his statement if there is time.

The PRESIDENT: I see no objection to that, and I am obliged to the representative of Belgium for his suggestion.

So far as the Visiting Mission is concerned, we can suit the convenience of the representative of India and take up that matter on Tuesday.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.