



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-third Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 2 February 1959,  
at 2.35 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Max H. DORSINVILLE (Haiti).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization.

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

- (i) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (T/1405, T/1428, T/1429, T/1432, T/L.890);
- (ii) Petitions raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.10 and Add.1, T/PET.2/L.11)

[Agenda items 4 (a) and 5]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took a place at the Council table.

**QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY (continued)**

Political advancement (continued)

1. Mr. YANG (China), referring to a question he had put at the previous meeting, asked whether the Tanganyika African National Congress still existed and, if so, whether Mr. Zuberi-Mtemvu was still its leader.

2. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Tanganyika African National Congress had held an annual meeting in November or December 1958, which had been attended by some twenty people and at which Mr. Zuberi-Mtemvu had been re-elected President.

3. Mr. YANG (China) asked whether there was any truth in the report that secret talks had taken place between the leaders of the United Tanganyika Party (UTP) and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) concerning a possible merger.

4. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) confirmed that there had been pre-election talks between the representatives of TANU and UTP. He had not been present and knew nothing more about them than what had appeared in the Press. Whatever the purpose of the talks might have been, they did not appear to have had any fruitful result.

5. Mr. YANG (China) asked the special representative whether all the African candidates in the elections were members of TANU, how many of the European and Asian candidates were members of or were supported by the UTP and whether the European or Asian candidates would seek or obtain support from TANU.

6. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that for the European seat in Dar es Salaam there was one candidate who was supported by TANU; he was opposed by a candidate who was standing as an independent and had a long record of public service in Tanganyika. For the Asian seat in Dar es Salaam there was one candidate who was supported by the Asian Association and TANU and another who was standing as an independent. In the Southern Province, the only other province in which there was a contested election, there were two Asian candidates, one with TANU support and the other standing as an independent.

7. In respect of all the seats for which members had been returned unopposed, all the Africans were members of TANU and all the Europeans and Asians had received the endorsement and support of TANU.

8. None of the Asian or European candidates was a member of the UTP; one of the Europeans had been a member but had resigned some time previously.

9. Mr. YANG (China) asked the special representative whether he could explain the preponderance of Asian voters in Dar es Salaam.

10. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he could only suggest that either the Asians had registered in larger numbers or that there were in fact more qualified Asians in Dar es Salaam.

11. Mr. YANG (China), referring to the constitutional committee which he understood would be set up after the next round of elections to be held in February 1959, asked the special representative whether he could tell the Trusteeship Council when the committee was to be appointed and what would be its composition and terms of reference.

12. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that it was the Governor's intention during the month of March 1959 to announce both the terms of reference and the composition of the so-called post-elections committee. The Council had already been

informed that the committee would be primarily a committee of the Legislative Council, the Governor having reserved to himself the right to add one or more persons not members of the Legislative Council who might be able to make a particular contribution to the committee's work. The Governor could, of course, make no decision concerning its composition until after the second round of the elections. Similarly, no final decision had yet been taken with regard to the committee's terms of reference.

13. Mr. YANG (China) said that he had understood from the special representative's opening statement (942nd meeting) that there had been opposition to at least four of the district councils, that in one case an investigation was being conducted and that, should the outcome of that investigation be a form of local government which was markedly different from and better than the present form, the Government would do its best to put that form into operation instead of the present one. He would like to know whether such a decision would have any bearing on the operation of the district councils as a whole.

14. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) recalled that he had stated in his opening remarks that five of the district councils were operating satisfactorily and that four had given rise to difficulties. The most serious opposition had been encountered at Geita, as a result of which the Government had appointed the senior administrative officer whose recommendations were now being examined and whose conclusions would no doubt be borne in mind by the Government should there appear to be good cause for varying the form of rural local government in any other area.

15. Mr. YANG (China) asked whether the special representative could give any new information on the question of decentralization.

16. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Government did not consider that it would be desirable at the present stage to contemplate setting up provincial councils. Administrative instructions had, however, been given which, it was hoped, would lead to a decentralization of administrative authority from Dar es Salaam to the provinces in terms of departments, provincial commissioners and so on.

17. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) suggested that if TANU candidates won the three contested seats in the second round of the elections the legislature would be almost entirely under TANU control.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the two independent European members elected in the first round had not been endorsed by TANU. If all three contested seats were won by TANU candidates, the result would be that out of thirty elected members some twenty-eight might be said to have formally received TANU support and the other two would be independent.

19. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) asked what was the approximate proportion of Moslems in the population of Tanganyika and what was the attitude of the Africans in Tanganyika on the question of women's voting.

20. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the estimated figure of the Moslem African population was some 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 out of a

total African population of some 8,750,000. He had heard of no suggestion on the part of the African Moslems or of any other Moslems in the Territory that women should not exercise their right to vote.

21. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) asked how soon it could be anticipated that new constitutional reforms would be put on the statute books.

22. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that much of the Legislative Council's time during the second half of March 1959 would no doubt be spent in debating the address which the Governor proposed to make on 17 March. The Council would then recess for a short time; the budget was likely to be presented towards the end of April and the debate on the budget was likely to take up most of the months of May and June. It was therefore unlikely that the post-elections committee would be able to do more than have one or two formal meetings before early July, since all its members were likely to be occupied with ordinary Legislative Council business. It was impossible to predict the particular problems which would be referred to the committee, since that depended partly on its terms of reference. Some of the constitutional problems facing Tanganyika might form the subject of direct discussion between the Government and the elected members and might not be referred to the committee at all. Furthermore, however smoothly any constitutional discussions might proceed, there must be consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London, followed by the putting into proper constitutional form of the conclusions finally decided upon.

23. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) asked what was the permanent European population of Tanganyika.

24. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the estimated number of Europeans permanently in Tanganyika—because they owned land or business there—was from 4,000 to 5,000.

25. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) observed that the white settler population of Tanganyika did not differ greatly in numbers from that of Nigeria. He further noted that that would indicate that the future political progress of Tanganyika would be more or less similar to that which was taking place in Nigeria.

26. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) asked whether the special representative could suggest any reason for the small number of people who had registered for the elections in September 1958. He would also like, if possible, to have an estimate of the number of Africans, Asians and Europeans who had actually voted.

27. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it was hard to say why so few of those who had been qualified to register as voters had in fact done so. There had been a wide publicity campaign before the first round of the elections and people had been given ample time to register. It should be borne in mind that the elections had been the first held for the legislature in Tanganyika; probably in future there would be more voters, because public interest had been increased by the elections themselves.

28. Although he could not give actual figures, he knew that in addition to Africans a considerable number of Europeans and Asians who were qualified to register as voters had not done so. It was not the practice of the Government of Tanganyika to classify electors on a racial basis, since they were all regarded as Tanganyi-

kans. He could, however, say that in both rounds of the elections the number of African electors had been over two-thirds of the total.

29. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) asked if the irresponsible political speakers who had caused difficulties during the elections belonged to any particular political party.

30. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the persons referred to had not caused difficulties during the elections but had, in recent months, been stirring up the people in Sukumaland to defy the Native Authorities. The majority belonged to TANU. He wished to stress, however, that on several occasions Mr. Nyerere, the president of the party, had admonished his followers in that connexion in both speeches and written newsletters, and that he had on a number of occasions dissociated himself from the utterances of those speakers.

31. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) noted with satisfaction that Mr. Nyerere appeared to be the leader of the elected members and that they were co-operating whole-heartedly with the Government. He asked whether the question of finding a place for him on the Executive Council had been considered.

32. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he presumed that the question of associating elected members of the legislature with the executive branch would be one of the matters with which the Governor would deal when he addressed the Legislative Council in March, 1959.

33. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand), recalling Press reports that soon after the elections in Tanganyika a pan-African conference had been held in the Territory and that certain members of TANU had become members of a caretaker committee set up by it, asked whether the idea of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa had played any part in the elections and whether there was wide-spread interest in or support for the Movement among the voters.

34. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he thought there was no connexion between the election results and the holding of the conference except in so far as they both reflected an increase of political consciousness in the Territory. Although the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa was not specifically a Tanganyikan movement, Mr. Nyerere had been active in its organization and its secretariat had been established at Dar es Salaam. It was not open to individuals as members, but only to political parties and such other organizations as trade unions. Thus TANU itself was a member and political parties in neighbouring Territories were eligible for membership, some of them having already made application.

35. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) asked whether there had been any suggestion that the Chiefs Convention should be established on a more formal basis. He would also like to know what were the relations between the Convention and the Legislative Council, and particularly whether the Council felt that the Convention duplicated or supplemented its own efforts.

36. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that at present the Convention had no official status. It had been formed on the initiative of the Chiefs themselves, with the full support and encouragement of

the Government. The Government had sought its views on a number of important matters, including land tenure and possible amendments to the capital punishment sections of the Penal Code, and had taken those views into consideration when formulating policy. In the summer of 1958, the Legislative Council had unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to take special steps to emphasize the position of the chiefs. That in turn had led to the formation of the working party composed of four chiefs and four ministers of the Government to which he had referred in his opening statement (942nd meeting). The proposals submitted by the working party had been favourably received by the Chiefs Convention at its December meeting. He had no doubt that the subject would form an important part of the forthcoming constitutional discussions.

37. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) asked whether the goal of 4,000 people in pre-service and in-service training for Government employees to which reference had been made at the Council's twenty-first session (872nd meeting) had been reached.

38. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that while he had no specific figures he knew that provision had been made for about 4,000 and there was no reason to doubt that approximately that number had received such training.

39. U THANT (Burma) asked how many months the registration period for the September 1958 elections had lasted, what was the breakdown of registered voters by constituency and what was the percentage of women who had registered.

40. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the rolls had been opened on 1 August 1957; they had remained open until 31 December 1957, making a total of five months. Of the 28,526 voters registered 7,044 were from the Tanga Province, 5,912 from the Western Province, 5,658 from the Northern Province, 5,283 from the Southern Highlands Province and 4,629 from the Eastern Province. As far as he was aware there was no record of the number of women who had registered, but it would be possible to compile the figure from the voters' rolls, which were all published.

41. U THANT (Burma) asked why it was that large numbers of persons qualified to register had not done so.

42. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that he knew of no reason other than the fact that there had been a certain amount of apathy with regard to the elections, which had been the first for the central legislature ever held in Tanganyika. As the elections had been given considerable publicity, everyone qualified to vote must have been aware that the rolls were open, but many of them had doubtless neglected to register until it was too late.

43. U THANT (Burma) asked if the special representative could forecast the percentage of registered voters who would be likely to go to the polls in the second round of the elections.

44. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that inasmuch as only three seats were to be contested it would seem likely that the second round might not arouse great interest and that the number of voters might therefore be less than in the first round. On the other hand, although in the Western Province

only the Asian seat had been contested during the first round, the figure for votes cast had been about the same there as elsewhere.

45. U THANT (Burma) said he had noted from the annual report<sup>1/</sup> that during 1957 the number of registered societies having political objectives had increased by thirty. He asked how many of those societies had contested the first round of the elections and how many were expected to contest the second.

46. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it should be understood that the provincial and district branches of the two main political parties, TANU and UTP, were each registered as separate societies. Broadly speaking, only four bodies took an active part in politics. Candidates who either were members of TANU or had been endorsed by that party had stood for all the contested seats in the September elections. The UTP had put up a number of candidates, but none had been successful. The Tanganyika African National Congress had put up one candidate, who had polled only fifty-three votes. The Asian Association had now virtually associated itself with TANU as far as political candidature was concerned; in general it nominated the Asian candidates with TANU's endorsement. All the unopposed candidates in the forthcoming elections had TANU's endorsement although a number of the Asians had actually been nominated by the Asian Association. The only candidates opposing TANU candidates were independents, for neither the UTP nor the Tanganyika African National Congress had put up candidates for the second round.

47. U THANT (Burma) recalled that the system under which each voter was obliged to cast three votes had been the subject of debate at the twenty-first session of the Council and had been severely criticized in the Territory. He asked how the 1,500-odd invalid ballots had been spoiled; what was the reason for the large number of uncontested seats; how many candidates in the first round had been disqualified; and whether any registered voters had complained that they did not know the candidates for whom they were to cast their ballots.

48. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that some 400 or 500 of the invalid ballots had been spoiled by the error of the polling officers in stamping only one side of the paper instead of both, as required by law; that left about 1,000 spoiled by the voters themselves, some of whom had violated the instructions by writing their own names on the ballots, while others had written the name of the candidate rather than making a cross. He could assure the Council that all the invalid papers had been spoiled inadvertently and that there had been no attempt by the voters to use the ballots as a means of protesting against the electoral arrangements. The number of spoiled ballots had not affected the outcome of the election, for the successful candidates had won by substantial majorities running into thousands.

49. He thought that the reason for the large number of uncontested seats in the forthcoming elections was that the TANU-endorsed candidates had made such an

<sup>1/</sup> Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration: Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1957, Colonial No. 399 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1958). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1405).

impressive showing in the first round that the other political parties had concluded it was not worth while to put up candidates for the second. A notable exception was the Dar es Salaam constituency, where one of the candidates who had a long record of public service apparently felt that he had a good possibility of winning despite the fact that he had not been formally endorsed by TANU.

50. No one standing for election had been disqualified as a candidate and none of those elected had been disqualified from taking their seats.

51. As far as he was aware, there had been no complaints by voters that they did not know the candidates. The winning political party had taken great pains to acquaint its supporters with the electoral procedure and with the names of the candidates which it endorsed.

52. U THANT (Burma) asked if the Government intended to transfer to private ownership the capital which it had provided to launch the independent company formed to publish and distribute Swahili newspapers.

53. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that at present the company was not making a profit and it might take some time before the circulation of its papers had grown sufficiently to make it self-supporting. When that time came the Government might well consider any offer to purchase the share capital. But the papers were, and would continue to be, run by trustees.

54. U THANT (Burma) asked on what basis the company's four trustees had been appointed.

55. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that all four had been appointed by the Governor. One was a distinguished businessman residing in the United Kingdom, who had interests in East Africa and paid frequent visits there; the second was a former Minister for Local Government and Administration who had retired from that office in order to devote himself to his work as trustee; the third was Chief Thomas Marealle II; and the fourth was a chief from Ukerewe on Lake Victoria.

56. U THANT (Burma) asked if the Administering Authority intended to discuss the company's general operations at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

57. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the company's request for further financial assistance for 1959-1960 would form part of the application for funds to be submitted to the legislature in the forthcoming budget session in May and June. Members of the legislature would then have the opportunity to make any observations they wished with regard to the newspapers.

58. U THANT (Burma) asked whether the Tanganyikan representatives who had attended the meetings of the Commission for Technical and Scientific Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara held at Léopoldville and Tananarive had been Africans and whether the Director of the East African Statistical Department had been accompanied by any African aides when he had attended the second Inter-African Statistics Conference, held at Lourenço Marques.

59. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that, as those Conferences had been of a

technical nature, representation had been at the official rather than the ministerial or political level. For that reason the representatives had all been overseas European officials.

60. In reply to a further question from U THANT (Burma), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) stated that Tanganyika had been represented by European officials at conferences concerning local courts and the locust problem, but that at labour conferences it was common practice for an African trade unionist to be associated with the Tanganyika delegation.

61. U THANT (Burma) asked whether Tanganyikan representatives had attended the important All-African Peoples' Conference, held at Accra in December 1958.

62. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that two Tanganyikan representatives had attended the Conference and more could have gone had they been invited or wished to do so.

63. U THANT (Burma) asked for information concerning the size, composition, structure and functions of the new town council established at Tabora. He would like to know how many of its members had been elected and who was its chairman.

64. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he could not give all the information requested offhand; the Council's functions, which were those of any ordinary urban local authority, were set forth in the proper ordinance, of which he could doubtless obtain an extract if required. No elections to the council had yet taken place, the practice being to establish such councils first and to hold elections when the council requested them. When such councils were set up, the district commissioner was generally elected as the first chairman and that practice had been followed at Tabora.

65. U THANT (Burma) asked if the special representative could name the local government bodies on which Africans had served or were serving as chairmen.

66. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that as far as he knew the only town council which had elected an African chairman was that of Lindi, although Dar es Salaam had had an African deputy mayor in 1958. As the town councils elected their own chairmen, however, there was no reason why Africans should not be elected to the post.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.20 p.m.

67. U THANT (Burma) said that, although the Administering Authority had stated that the principle of the transfer of administrative and legislative functions from individual indigenous authorities to councils was widely accepted, it still held it necessary to conserve the powers of chiefs in district council areas. Under the African Chiefs (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1957, those powers included the making of orders and rules in respect of matters applicable to Africans only and were thus confined to the domain of traditional jurisdiction. His delegation wondered whether the African chiefs were free to make rules and orders which, while maintaining the best features of indigenous law and custom, would greatly contribute to the progressive development of modern local government.

68. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) observed that the ordinance in question only applied in the nine areas in which the Native Authority had been replaced by district councils. Apart from those areas, the position of the chief was in no way affected by the Ordinance.

69. The Government's policy, which had been welcomed by the Council, was to establish district councils as a more up-to-date form of local government in rural areas, but it had been necessary to ensure that, in the nine areas in question, the traditional functions of the chiefs specifically relating to African affairs should be maintained. If that had not been done, the chiefs would have had no legislative sanction for continuing those functions.

70. The whole question of the best form of rural local government was likely to be reconsidered. He would emphasize, however, that the part of the Ordinance to which the representative of Burma had referred represented a positive step, in that it preserved the powers of the African chiefs in those areas in which district councils had been established.

71. U THANT (Burma) asked how many Africans held high-level posts in the civil service; what was the highest post of responsibility in the civil service now held by an African; how many officers had been recruited during the years 1957 and 1958 from overseas and on what terms; and how many qualified Africans had become available in 1957 and 1958 for appointment to suitable posts vacated by non-Africans.

72. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that 181 Africans held posts of responsibility comparable to those held by European officers; in some cases, they were placed above European officers. So far as he was aware, the two highest posts at present occupied by African civil servants were those of District Commissioner and Provincial Medical Officer. There were eight qualified African medical officers in the Government medical service and a number of agricultural officers holding degrees and diplomas.

73. He would endeavour to obtain the figures for officers recruited from overseas in 1957 and 1958 before the end of the question period on Tanganyika. As almost all the higher posts in the government service in Tanganyika were filled by promotion within the service, it was difficult for him to say how many Africans had been appointed in any one year in replacement of Europeans. During the past year the number of African administrative officers had been substantially increased. About forty-five Africans now held posts as district officers of the provincial administration which until recently would have been held by Europeans. He would endeavour to obtain more information on the third and fourth questions the representative of Burma had asked.

74. In reply to a further question by U THANT (Burma), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) stated that one of the two African students who had been studying at Cambridge had been appointed a district officer. The other had unfortunately failed to pass his examinations.

75. U THANT (Burma) asked whether the anticipated promotion of two or three assistant district officers to the district officer grade, to which the special representative had referred at the twenty-first session (872nd meeting, para. 30), had in fact taken place.

76. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that he was unable to say whether it had. Six African assistant district commissioners were acting as district commissioners with a view to their substantive promotion and at the time of his departure from Tanganyika it had been the Government's intention that their promotion would not be long delayed.

77. U THANT (Burma) said that the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, had received a number of requests from Africans urging that more energetic measures should be taken to train Africans for responsible positions. The Mission had also found that both the principal political parties, the TANU and the UTP, considered this to be a major requirement where progress towards self-government was concerned. African representative members of the Legislative Council had also called for a vigorous training programme which would include increased opportunities for study abroad by selected African students; expansion of the facilities at the local government school at Mzumbe to include the training of civil servants; inter-departmental training to prepare suitable African civil servants for senior posts; the provision of training facilities in public administration at the University College of Makerere; the establishment by that College of a department of extramural studies in the Territory; and the creation as soon as possible of a university in Tanganyika. He asked the special representative what measures, additional to those mentioned in paragraph 49 of document T/1362, had since been taken by the Administering Authority to institute such a training programme.

78. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative), replying to the last two points, said that arrangements were being made for the Department of Extramural studies at Makerere to start work in Tanganyika. The report by the Working Party on Higher Education on the proposed Tanganyika university had been received and was now being studied by the Government of the Territory. He would remind the Council of the cost of establishing a university college in Tanganyika and of the need for it to be complementary to existing opportunities for higher education in East Africa.

79. With regard to the training of suitable Africans for higher posts in the civil service, he had two observations to make. The first was that quite a number of the best African graduates from Makerere were being attracted towards business careers in East Africa; that naturally diminished the number available for recruitment into the government service. Secondly, although the lack of financial resources was no bar to an African proceeding to Makerere for post-secondary education, there had been some twenty-one unfilled places during 1958 because candidates of the standard acceptable to the authorities of Makerere were not forthcoming. Money was still available in the Government bursary fund for candidates who wished to take courses of higher study either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or to supplement the scholarships offered by Members of the United Nations.

80. The Governor was personally interested in a scheme such as that outlined by the representative of Burma, whereby Africans already in the government

service would be selected for an intensive course of training leading to accelerated promotion.

81. U THANT (Burma), referring to paragraph 86 of the annual report, asked how many local candidates had applied for senior posts in the professional and technical branches of the service during the year 1958 and how many students from Tanganyika who had entered the Engineering School at Kampala prior to 1956 had since become available as candidates for appointment in the Public Works and other departments.

82. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he would endeavour to obtain that information before the end of the question period.

83. U THANT (Burma) asked whether training facilities in public administration had been provided at the University College of Makerere.

84. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that, so far as he was aware, no such provision had been made. All Africans who were recruited to the higher branches of the government service in Tanganyika were, however, given the opportunity of further training in the United Kingdom, either at a university or by following a course appropriate to the particular field in which they were interested.

85. U THANT (Burma), referring to paragraph 87 of the annual report, asked whether any serving officers were being sent to Cambridge during the present year to train for higher posts.

86. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he could not say definitely whether it was planned to send more Africans to Cambridge but that was certainly the normal practice.

87. It was always difficult to know whether it was desirable to recruit graduates from Makerere into the administration and then send them to Cambridge, like their overseas colleagues, or whether it was best to promote existing assistant district officers to the rank of district officers without their taking the course at Cambridge. Africans in the latter category, with lower academic qualifications, might nevertheless make perfectly good district officers.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, withdrew.

#### Composition of subsidiary organs (concluded):

- (a) Standing Committee on Administrative Unions;
- (b) Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories

88. The PRESIDENT proposed that the United Arab Republic should be appointed a member of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and that India should be appointed a member of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories; in both cases they would be replacing Guatemala, which was no longer a member of the Trusteeship Council.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.