



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-seventh Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 13 July 1961,  
at 10.50 a.m.

NEW YORK

## CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (continued):</i>	
(i) <i>Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1960;</i>	
(ii) <i>Petitions and communications raising general questions;</i>	
(iii) <i>Future of Tanganyika (General Assembly resolution 1609 (XV))</i>	
<i>Hearing of petitioners (concluded) . . . . .</i>	191
<i>General debate . . . . .</i>	194

**President:** U TIN MAUNG (Burma).**Present:**

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, 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 1960 (T/1568, T/1577, T/L.1017);
- (ii) Petitions and communications raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.14 and Add.1, T/COM.2/L.57-59, L.60 and Add.1, L.61);
- (iii) Future of Tanganyika (General Assembly resolution 1609 (XV)) (T/1575)

[Agenda items 4 (b), 5 and 15]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, and Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took places at the Council table.

**HEARING OF PETITIONERS (T/1568, T/PET.2/248, T/PET.2/249) (concluded)**

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

1. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that no one could have listened to the statements of the petitioners without realizing that there was a very real problem, though he did not consider it to be

of such a magnitude as might have been suggested by the petitioners' observations. There could be no doubt of the great contribution which Asian civil servants had made to the development of Tanganyika, without which it would hardly have been possible to reach the present stage. The petitioners' case was not a matter for the exclusive decision of the Secretary of State but one in which the Government of Tanganyika was vitally interested. The Secretary of State must therefore take into account the intentions of the Government of Tanganyika. Furthermore, any decisions taken would have repercussions throughout East Africa and the Secretary of State was bound to consider those repercussions. Those were the reasons why it had been so difficult to reach a final decision. Nevertheless, considerable thought had been given to the matter both in London and at Dar es Salaam, but unfortunately it had not yet been possible to reach final conclusions.

2. The petitioners' observations and the remarks of the Indian representative (1169th meeting) had conveyed the impression that ultimately the Tanganyika civil service would be composed exclusively of Africans. As he understood it, that was not the intention of the Government of Tanganyika. The Prime Minister himself had said that the Tanganyika civil service should reflect the fact that Tanganyika was a country in which many people of different races had their homes.

3. Since the Africans had been and still were seriously under-represented in the higher grades of the civil service, the immediate need was to place an ever-increasing number of Africans in senior posts. In the long run the civil service would be predominantly, though not exclusively, African.

4. The present problem was in no sense a racial one. There were at present three categories of officers in Tanganyika: officers on overseas leave terms who had been recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents, officers on overseas leave terms who had not been selected for appointment by the Secretary of State or one of his agents but by the Government of Tanganyika, and officers on local leave terms, who might be regarded as the nucleus of the future civil service of Tanganyika. There were Asians and Europeans in each of those three categories and at the present time the compensation scheme covered only officers in the first category, i.e., those selected by the Secretary of State. Hence there were Asians who were covered by the compensation scheme. He could not accept Mr. Nayar's contention that certain Asian officers had been admitted to that category in error. They had been admitted because they fulfilled the necessary criteria; they had been either selected by the Secretary of State or promoted with his approval to a post for which he normally made the selection. Similarly there were Europeans on overseas leave terms who were not covered by the compensation scheme. The sole criterion was the method of re-

recruitment. The petitioners had referred to appointments, but their references to paragraph 9 of the Tanganyika Order in Council of 1920 were irrelevant because all officers had been appointed in accordance with the terms of that paragraph, i.e., by or in the name of the Governor. If reliance were to be placed on that particular paragraph, the logical conclusion would be that all Africans at present in the service of the Government of Tanganyika should qualify for compensation, which could not be seriously intended. The question at issue was not how the Asian or any other officers had been appointed but how they had been recruited.

5. The Government of Tanganyika had decided that all officers on local leave terms, irrespective of race, should receive identical treatment. In other words they would have equal opportunities of a continuing career and of promotion. Secondly, the Government of Tanganyika proposed on the attainment of independence to introduce Tanganyikan citizenship and had indicated that all Tanganyika citizens, irrespective of race, would have equal treatment in the civil service. At the same time he could not agree with Mr. Nayar's statement that all Asian civil servants were overseas officers. A number of Asian civil servants, like a number of European civil servants, were not overseas officers because they had been engaged on local leave terms.

6. He admitted that a problem remained—the problem of the future of the non-African officers, both Asian and European, who did not fall within the scope of the compensation scheme (because they had not been recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents) and who were not on local leave terms and who would not, when independence was achieved, become citizens of Tanganyika. Any views, suggestions or observations which members of the Council might wish to advance would be given every consideration by the Administering Authority in its attempt to reach an equitable and fair solution, of course with the full agreement of the Government of Tanganyika.

7. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) assured the special representative that his delegation had not intended to say that it was the policy of the Tanganyika Government to Africanize the civil service entirely and to exclude all Asians or Europeans. His delegation had long advocated its policy of Africanization on the part of the Administering Authority, but that policy had not been adopted, with the result that Africans comprised only 16.5 per cent of the total establishment. Hence, clearly there must be increasing Africanization of the civil service.

8. He asked the special representative whether any recruitment could be undertaken outside the general authority of the Secretary of State to run the administration of Tanganyika in terms of the Trusteeship Agreement.

9. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the figure of 16.5 per cent referred, not to the total number of posts in the civil service, but to the some 4,000 posts of higher responsibility, about 700 of which were held by Africans. There were about 29,000 Africans in the civil service at the lower level.

10. In reply to the Indian representative's question, he said that the Secretary of State, under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, was responsible for

the general administration of Tanganyika. The Secretary of State had in the past directed that posts above a certain level might not be filled either by new recruitment or by promotion except with his explicit approval. The Government of Tanganyika could make what arrangements it liked to fill posts below that level.

11. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that he was aware that there were some 29,000 Africans in the Tanganyika civil service, but the Council was concerned only with the numbers in the higher grades. There had been a certain neglect of the Trusteeship Council's past recommendations in the matter.

12. He asked whether the Administering Authority made some subtle distinction between its obligations towards civil service personnel recruited by the Secretary of State and its obligations towards others who had been differently recruited. If so he would like to know what the distinction was both in terms of law and in terms of the moral obligation of the Administering Authority.

13. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the members of the former Colonial Services, now called the Overseas Services, were selected, appointed, promoted and transferred by the Secretary of State, who considered that he had a special obligation towards them which was different from his obligation in respect of other overseas officers who had been specifically recruited for service in Tanganyika.

14. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) assumed that the officials of the former category belonged to a Crown service which was common to all the colonies under the British Crown. That being so, he asked what claim those officers had to compensation by the Government of Tanganyika.

15. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the officers concerned were selected by the Secretary of State as members of the Overseas Service and were then posted to or made available for service in a particular Territory. On arrival there they received a formal letter of appointment from the Governor of that Territory. The whole of their emoluments was paid by the Territory concerned and they were the servants of that Territory, but with various rights such as the right of appeal to the Secretary of State and the right to be considered for promotion or transfer to other Territories. With reference to Tanganyika civil servants' right to compensation, he believed the Secretary of State's view would be that they were servants of the Government of Tanganyika. That being so, the Government of Tanganyika was under an obligation, since there had been a change of master and since the officials in question had given up their right of appeal to the Secretary of State, to pay them compensation. Under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme Agreement, the United Kingdom Government had undertaken to pay half the compensation.

16. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked why, if that was the case, the petitioners were not entitled to compensation. His delegation could not accept any interpretation to the effect that the responsibility in the matter belonged to the Government of Tanganyika.

17. He was surprised to hear that Tanganyika had agreed to pay as much as half the compensation due to civil servants for loss of career. Since the Administering Authority had failed to create an adequate in-

digenous civil service, despite the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, it was logical that the financial responsibility for the present situation should be borne by the Administering Authority.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he must point out that the some 2,000 British civil servants in Tanganyika who had been servants of the Government of Tanganyika for varying periods had made a substantial contribution to the achievement of independence by the Territory. It was the Secretary of State's view that a Government of a Territory in which that occurred was responsible for compensating its own servants, and the Government of Tanganyika had accepted the full obligation for so doing. The position now was that the Government of Tanganyika would be reimbursed for 50 per cent of the compensation paid, but in addition the United Kingdom Government would assist the Government of Tanganyika to pay its share.

19. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) expressed satisfaction at the latter statement. Nevertheless, in his view, not even a part of the responsibility should devolve upon the Tanganyika Government.

20. The special representative had said that all Tanganyika citizens would be given equal treatment in the civil service. While that was a commendable policy, he did not see how it applied to the case of the petitioners. He could not suppose that the special representative meant to imply that they should be pressed or compelled to become citizens of Tanganyika.

21. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) confirmed that that was not his view. He recalled that he had said specifically that there was a problem with regard to what were known as overseas civil servants because they were on overseas leave terms. It must be remembered that a number of Asian civil servants who were on overseas leave terms had in fact been recruited in Tanganyika. After taking account of those who became citizens, those who were on local leave terms and those who were already covered by the compensation scheme, there remained the problem of the overseas officers who were not covered by any of those categories and who did not elect or were not eligible to become citizens. That problem was being given serious consideration by the Secretary of State.

22. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that he could not understand why there had been such haste to establish a compensation scheme for United Kingdom based officials before 1 May 1961, when Tanganyika had acceded to full internal self-government, while no decision had been taken with regard to another group of overseas leave-terms officials towards whom the Administering Authority had equal responsibility and obligations.

23. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the point at issue was not whether an official was United Kingdom based or not but whether he had been selected by the Secretary of State or promoted, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to a post which would normally have been filled by the latter, or whether he did not come within that category. He had been present when the Secretary of State had told the petitioners at Dar es Salaam that he agreed that he had obligations towards officials whom he had not selected but that in their case the obligations were of a different kind.

24. He himself had taken a keen interest in the case put by the petitioners and had conveyed their views to the Secretary of State. He thought that the petitioners would probably agree that he had done all he could in the matter. He regretted that he could not say when a decision would be reached. Consultations were in progress between the Secretary of State and the Government of Tanganyika and he hoped that the matter would be settled soon after the Prime Minister's return to Tanganyika.

25. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked how many of the officials covered by the compensation scheme were United Kingdom based and how many had come from other parts of the world.

26. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he did not possess the exact figures. The total number of officials entitled to compensation under the scheme was in the order of 1,750, among whom were eight or ten Asians who were members of the Overseas Civil Service. Some 1,600 of them were United Kingdom based and the rest came from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and, possibly, Canada.

27. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked for more detailed information on that point, with particular reference to the number of Africans among the South African officials.

28. With reference to the group of officials whose views had been put to the Council by the petitioners, he asked how many of them were European and what the basis for their appointment had been.

29. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that among the officials holding permanent and pensionable posts there were eight Europeans on local leave terms—who had therefore made their homes in Tanganyika. There were also approximately thirty European officials who had overseas leave terms because they had established a claim to having connexions, such as a domicile, outside the Territory but who did not come within the scope of the compensation scheme since they had been recruited locally by the Government of Tanganyika after they had arrived in the Territory on some other business. The number of Asian civil servants in the latter category was approximately 900. There were also some 312 Asian civil servants on local leave terms.

30. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked whether the thirty European officials on overseas leave terms were mostly near retirement age and whether they had any relations settled in the Territory.

31. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that, to the best of his knowledge, they were of all age groups. He had no information with regard to the Indian representative's second question.

32. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked whether the petitioners could adduce any documentary evidence in support of their contention that some Asians had been admitted to the Overseas Civil Service in error.

33. Mr. NAYAR (President, Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association) said that he had with him a letter sent by the Office of the Chief Secretary to Mr. S. R. Kesar, an Asian Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had sought to establish that he was eligible for admission to the Overseas Civil Service and who had quoted in support of his claim the case of two other officials who had been admitted as members of that Service. Mr. Kesar had been told that he

was not eligible because of the nature of his recruitment and the type of the post to which he had been appointed and that the two officers to whom he had referred had been permitted to become members of the Overseas Civil Service in error. The letter added that, since the error was of long standing, it was not proposed to delete their names from the list of members of the Overseas Civil Service, but that could not be regarded as a precedent.

34. In point of fact, the eight Asian officers to whom the special representative had referred had been admitted to the Overseas Civil Service in error.

35. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that although he was not conversant with the details of every case he did not think that Mr. Nayar could be right in saying that the eight Asian officers had all been admitted in error. The case of one of them had come to his own attention and he could assure the Council that that officer had not been admitted in error and that he was certainly covered by the compensation scheme. In other Territories in which he had served there had been scores if not hundreds of local officers who, having been promoted to or selected for appointment to posts which were the responsibility of the Secretary of State, had become members of the Overseas Civil Service. There was nothing irregular or erroneous about that.

*Mr. Nayar, President of the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association, and Mr. Zachariah, President of the Tanganyika Overseas Recruited Asian Government Servants Union, withdrew.*

#### GENERAL DEBATE

36. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation, which had been a co-sponsor of the draft resolution welcoming Tanganyika's forthcoming accession to independence (General Assembly resolution 1609 (XV)), was naturally happy to hear that the date was to be brought forward to 9 December 1961. It congratulated the people and the Government of Tanganyika on their historic achievement, which had refuted the fantastic estimates of so-called experts in colonial affairs who had been predicting that Tanganyika would have to remain under trusteeship for the next twenty or thirty years. It would be recalled that as recently as the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority had said that it would be unrealistic to set a specific date for Tanganyika's accession to independence. Mr. Swai's statement before the Council (1169th meeting) was in itself sufficient evidence of the energy and enthusiasm with which the Tanganyikan people was taking the administration of their country's affairs into their own hands and embarking upon a road of economic, health, educational and cultural advancement.

37. It was of particular importance at the present juncture to ensure that Tanganyika should accede to full, genuine and unrestricted independence and that the Administering Authority should not retain control over the levers of political and economic pressure. In particular, assurances were required that the reorganized East Africa High Commission would not be utilized as a means for bringing pressure to bear on the Tanganyika Government.

38. A hard struggle to consolidate its independence, eliminate all vestiges of the colonial régime and bring

about the speedy development of its economy and culture still lay ahead of Tanganyika.

39. Tanganyika was usually called a poor country but he understood that to mean that the colonialists had failed to find there any rich resources which lent themselves to exploitation without much effort. That might be a blessing in disguise, for although Tanganyika had been subjected to the same colonial exploitation as other colonies and Trust Territories it had been spared the influx of settlers and foreign monopolies, eager to seize what did not belong to them, with which other African countries had been afflicted. He did not doubt that independent Tanganyika would make a thorough study of its natural resources and would place them at the service of its own people. He could point to many countries where the colonial Powers and their monopolies had failed to discover any resources because that had not been to their advantage, but where specialists from countries which were sincerely eager to help had soon found rich deposits of oil, coal, iron ore and other minerals.

40. He wished the people and Government of Tanganyika every success in building up and consolidating an independent State, creating a flourishing economy and developing their science, culture and welfare.

41. Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that his country, which had been responsible for both Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, was convinced that for independence to be both genuine and beneficial to the people acceding to it, it should be enjoyed in friendship and co-operation not only with all peoples, but above all with the former Administering Authority. The formula of independence in friendship and co-operation required much understanding, many efforts and sacrifices on all sides. He was glad to see that the difficulties, which had been a matter of concern both to the Council and to Mr. Nyerere himself, had been overcome thanks to understanding on all sides.

42. The process of transition was always extremely difficult and a young State had many material and moral problems to face. It seemed to him, however, that despite all its problems Tanganyika was making a good start. It owed that advantage, first and foremost, to its people and its Government, whose Head, Mr. Nyerere, was one of the most outstanding African leaders of the present day. His wisdom and sense of responsibility could be seen from the fact that he possessed a quality rare among statesmen throughout the world, in that he spoke the same language whether he was addressing a crowd, a meeting of the Cabinet or an international gathering.

43. He would be failing in his duty if he did not also congratulate the Administering Authority, which had pursued its task with pertinacity and had led Tanganyika to independence at the proper time.

44. He wished the new African nation all happiness and prosperity.

45. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that although at that stage it would be unrealistic for the Council to discuss aspects of the political, economic, financial or social situation in Tanganyika, since those fields were now the responsibility of the people themselves, he was grateful to Mr. Swai for his detailed and encouraging account of conditions in the Territory. It gave proof of a sober realism which augured well

for the future. He particularly endorsed Mr. Swai's wise views and conclusions on the subject of co-operation among the countries of East Africa within the framework of the East Africa High Commission which, as Mr. Swai had said, should be strengthened and extended.

46. He congratulated Mr. Nyerere and the other representatives of Tanganyika and those of the United Kingdom on the happy occasion of the recognition of Tanganyika's independence and asked them to convey the Belgian Government's sincere wishes of prosperity and success to their Governments and peoples.

47. Mr. KIANG (China) said that he had been greatly impressed by the statements made by Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. Swai, which had convinced him that the people of Tanganyika had already proved their capacity to manage their own affairs during the present final phase of trusteeship. It was a matter of delight to the Council that it would shortly have the opportunity of hearing the Prime Minister himself.

48. He paid a tribute to Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, who was present for the last time as special representative for Tanganyika; he had always performed his task in that capacity admirably and could take pride in the role he had played in the recent evolution of Tanganyika. He wished Mr. Fletcher-Cooke every success in his new career.

49. It was a source of satisfaction that the constitutional development of Tanganyika had been marked by good will and mutual trust between the people of the Territory and the Administering Authority. His delegation rejoiced that Tanganyika was to attain independence in less than five months' time; the people of Tanganyika had good reason to congratulate themselves on their achievements and especially on having such a resolute and judicious leader in the person of the Prime Minister, who had fought for the rights of his people in the halls of the United Nations in 1955. It was clear how wise the Administering Authority had been to grant the franchise to the broad masses of the African population. The Council itself could take pride in the constructive role which it and the various Visiting Missions had played in the advance of Tanganyika to independence. The success of that process owed much, too, to the political sagacity of the Administering Authority.

50. Tanganyika provided an admirable example of how a country with a predominantly African population could achieve independence with the rights of the minority racial groups safeguarded in its Constitution and respected in its political and economic life; that example would have an impact on future development elsewhere in East Africa. In that connexion, the East Africa High Commission would undoubtedly help to bring harmony and stability to that key part of Africa.

51. The Government of China extended its warmest congratulations to the people and Government of Tanganyika on their imminent accession to full independence and wished Tanganyika unbounded happiness and prosperity.

52. Mr. FORSYTHE (Australia) congratulated the Administering Authority and the people and Government of Tanganyika on the recent remarkable constitutional development in the Territory. Independence was being achieved earlier than most observers had predicted, owing primarily to active and fruitful collaboration

between the Administering Authority and the Tanganyika Government. Progress had been greatly facilitated by the harmonious racial relations prevailing in the Territory, which were a priceless asset and might well serve as a model for other multi-racial communities.

53. He was confident that the leaders of Tanganyika would prove able to cope with the many serious problems in all fields with which they would doubtless have to contend. Australia wished the Tanganyikans well for the future and hoped to maintain the most cordial relations with them.

54. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) welcomed the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Swai and Mr. Fletcher-Cooke.

55. He realized that Tanganyika's peaceful passage to independence had been possible thanks to the co-operation between the Administering Authority and the people of Tanganyika and especially thanks to the sagacity of their Prime Minister, who was one of the great figures of the African world.

56. The Bolivian Government congratulated the new African nation whose independence was now virtually achieved and wished it well. It was confident that, thanks to the ability of the leaders of the new States, a happy future awaited it in spite of its rather limited resources. He felt that the Council had one last obligation to fulfil in connexion with Tanganyika. The two petitioners had presented what seemed to him to be a reasonable case and the Council should ask the Administering Authority to seek a just solution to the problem. He was confident that the United Kingdom would readily accede to that request.

57. U AUNG THANT (Burma) said that it was a rare occasion when a country emerged from a state of dependence to one of independence in such an atmosphere of harmony as prevailed in Tanganyika. During the second part of its fifteenth session, the General Assembly had unanimously adopted resolution 1609 (XV) taking note of the agreement reached between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Tanganyika on the date for Tanganyikan independence and resolving that the Trusteeship Agreement should cease to be in force on 28 December 1961. His delegation was happy that the transfer of powers to the legislative and executive organs of Tanganyika was taking place successfully and that the date for independence had been advanced to 9 December. The peaceful withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Territory augured well for the future of the remaining dependent peoples in that part of Africa. The manner in which the Government and people of Tanganyika and the Government of the United Kingdom had been settling various issues through negotiations was worthy of all praise.

58. The people of Tanganyika were fortunate to have the wise leadership of their Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere, whom the Burmese delegation warmly welcomed to the Council.

59. He was glad that the people of Tanganyika would now be shaping their own future in the political, economic and other fields. It was axiomatic that political freedom unaccompanied by economic welfare would be illusory, and Mr. Swai had shown in his statement at the previous meeting that the Government of Tanganyika was fully cognizant of that fact. He wished the Government and people of Tanganyika all success in their endeavours.

60. The case presented by the two petitioners seemed to him to have some justification and he hoped that the Administering Authority would see that the question was equitably settled as speedily as possible.

61. In conclusion, he congratulated the people and Government of Tanganyika and the Government of the United Kingdom on their recent achievements and looked forward to welcoming Tanganyika as a Member of the United Nations.

62. Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) said that it was a happy occasion for the Council to be able to congratulate the Administering Authority and the Government and people of Tanganyika on the forthcoming independence of Tanganyika, the largest of the Trust Territories. He warmly welcomed the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who was present on behalf of the people of the Territory. In the congratulations which were due to all who had co-operated in the peaceful evolution of Tanganyika towards independence, the Council itself and the United Nations Trusteeship System could be included. The Council had been most fortunate in working with an Administering Authority which shared the high principles on which the Trusteeship Council was based, and an African statesman whose ability, patriotism, integrity and humanity were of world repute. Tanganyika had been singularly blessed in achieving independence in an atmosphere of such cordial friendship.

63. In the economic sphere, however, Tanganyika faced difficult problems. The absence of large numbers of settlers from overseas had been a political advantage but economically had probably proved a handicap. Tanganyika required large-scale capital investment, especially in the field of agricultural development, and it needed technical assistance of considerable variety and magnitude. It was to be hoped that such assistance would be forthcoming both from international organizations and from overseas governmental and private sources. The political stability, the harmonious racial relations and the enlightened policies of the Government should encourage the friends of Tanganyika to do what they could to help. The Government was to be congratulated on the strenuous efforts it was making to promote economic progress.

64. He noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom was providing and would continue to provide assistance in improving and extending educational facilities, and the programmes already being implemented by the Tanganyikan Government were to be warmly commended. As the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, had pointed out, the educational needs of Tanganyika were vast.

65. The wisdom of the Tanganyika Government had been shown in the arrangements it had made to encourage overseas officers to remain in the service of the independent State until such time as they could be replaced by Tanganyikans. It was to be hoped, however, that the Administering Authority and the Tangan-

yika Government would give urgent attention to the question of overseas officers not covered by present compensation schemes. He felt confident that the pleas of the two petitioners heard by the Council would not go unanswered.

66. With regard to the plans for the future of the East Africa High Commission Services, the proposed East African Common Services Organization seemed well suited to current conditions in the region. That arrangement might in time prepare the way for some more comprehensive political relationship between Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and perhaps Zanzibar. That would be a question for the people of those countries to decide at the appropriate time, but it was encouraging to see that the Government of Tanganyika recognized the need for close relations with its neighbours.

67. His Government looked forward with great pleasure to the entry of Tanganyika into the United Nations; that event would lend additional strength to the Organization at a time when the very bases of international co-operation and order were being attacked. He also noted that Tanganyika had already expressed a wish to join the Commonwealth of Nations to which New Zealand had the honour of belonging.

68. He wished to convey to Mr. Nyerere and his people the congratulations and best wishes of the Government and people of New Zealand. He also congratulated Mr. Swai on his illuminating address and expressed his delegation's appreciation of the valuable contribution Mr. Fletcher-Cooke had made to the work of the Council and the cause of Tanganyikan independence.

69. Mr. SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay) said that the present happy occasion was the prelude to a still happier moment when Tanganyika would accede to independence. Tanganyika was an outstanding example of racial harmony and hope in a common destiny. During his visit to that country he had been impressed by the immense self-confidence of the people and their confidence in the ability and devotion of their leaders, particularly Mr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister, who was one of the great representative figures of modern Africa. His country expressed its warmest congratulations to the people and leaders of Tanganyika on the eve of independence and its confidence that all their problems would be overcome. The Administering Authority was to be warmly commended for the work which it had completed.

70. He hoped that the Administering Authority would give consideration to the problems presented by the petitioners and seek an equitable and speedy solution.

71. Lastly, he expressed appreciation of the eminent services Mr. Fletcher-Cooke had performed in Tanganyika and extended his best wishes to the people and leaders of Tanganyika for their future.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.