

GENERAL  
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## CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1856) ( <i>continued</i> )	183

Chairman : Mr. Max HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic).

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1856) (*continued*)

[Item 12]\*

THE EWE PROBLEM (A/C.4/195 and Add.1, A/C.4/198)  
(*continued*)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, representative of the All-Ewe Conference, and Mr. Antor, representative of the Joint Togoland Congress, took places at the Committee table.

1. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) said that, as a result of the discussions which had taken place in the Committee, he wished to put some questions to the representatives of the Togoland organizations. He recalled that the Indian representative had stated that an association of Togoland with the Gold Coast would present certain advantages. The Administering Authority had expressed a similar opinion. On the other hand, Mr. Antor had said that, in its existing form, the incorporation was unacceptable, for it was incompatible with the real aspirations of the populations, who desired the unification of both Togolands, and moreover it did not guarantee Togoland under British administration separate status in the Gold Coast Colony because parts of it were connected with various areas of the Colony. Had the whole of Togoland not been artificially divided by an international frontier, could it be assumed that the populations would not have opposed its incorporation in the Gold Coast Colony if its autonomy had been preserved?

2. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) pointed out that the Brazilian representative's question was completely theoretical. There was a *de facto* situation : Togoland existed and had been divided into two parts by an arbitrary frontier. That was the origin of the situation for which the populations were seeking a remedy. If that had not been so, Togoland would have enjoyed equitable representation in the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly and the current difficulties would not have arisen.

3. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) did not understand how the unification of Togoland could give rise to further dividing up of Africa, as some had claimed. If that unification were carried out, would the new unified territory wish to be absolutely independent or would it prefer to be associated or federated with the Gold Coast ?

4. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) said he had already explained that it would be for the populations themselves to decide, when unification was accomplished, on the nature of their relationship with neighbouring States. Federation would be the solution sought.

5. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) thought, contrary to what some members of the Trusteeship Council had claimed, that the unification of Togoland would be a step towards the greater unity of Africa. The problem of the future fate of the unified territory and its external relations should be the subject of a plebiscite. Togoland did not wish to form a small state by itself, but to be an independent part of a greater unity in West Africa.

6. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) drew attention to the Ewe problem and pointed out that the unification of Togoland would not entirely solve that problem since the part of the Ewe population which inhabited the Gold Coast would remain outside the unified territory. He asked whether that part of the population would be prepared to unite with a unified and autonomous Togoland.

7. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) replied in the affirmative. In spite of the advantages of their existing position, the Ewes of the Gold Coast would prefer to unite with the remainder of that population if it succeeded in becoming autonomous.

8. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) remarked that some tribes in the north of Togoland were not composed of Ewes. The Administering Authority had said, with regard to Togoland under British administration, that some of those tribes would suffer from unification, for

\* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly agenda.

they had affinities with the peoples in the north of the Gold Coast. He asked what those tribes thought of unification and wished to know whether they had had an opportunity of freely expressing their opinion on the matter.

9. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) said the region in question represented only an insignificant part of Togoland. Such a situation was not new and already existed in several parts of the Gold Coast, so that it did not create any particular difficulties.

10. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) drew attention to the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa which said, with regard to Togoland under French administration, that all the chiefs of non-Ewe tribes had expressed the wish that their people should be united with the remainder of the Territory's population in so far as the new unified entity would be under French administration.<sup>1</sup> He recalled that the fears expressed by the chiefs in 1950 were not due to the unification plan, but to the possible transfer of authority.

11. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) recalled that, at the 228th meeting, Mr. Olympio had raised some objections to the way in which members of the proposed joint council were to be appointed, and that the petitioners appeared to have some apprehensions on the same subject. He wished to know whether the petitioners would like to have more time to consult the people they represented before taking a final decision, or whether they were prepared to examine the plan at once.

12. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) recalled that he had already spoken at length on the question. No one in Togoland could accept the plan, for it did nothing but change the name of a body which had no legislative or executive power.

13. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) recalled that he had already explained his views on the question; moreover, many communications from the president of the party he represented, for Togoland under French administration, contained protests against the way in which members of the joint council were to be appointed. He himself had said that that council would not really be what had been thought, according to Trusteeship Council resolution 345 (IX). Its role would in fact be limited to advising the Administering Authorities on difficulties which arose along the frontiers. Two other bodies had, however, already dealt with those questions and their work had rapidly come to an end as a result of the lack of decisions. In that connexion, he emphasized that the position in that respect had become much worse since families separated by the frontier no longer had even the possibility of reuniting. He thought it was time to give up delaying measures and finally take definite steps which might give tangible results.

14. Mr. TARCICI (Yemen) recalled that at the 228th meeting the representatives of the peoples concerned had cited the case of a railway line which

crossed an agricultural area but stopped at the border between the two Togolands. In that connexion he wished to know whether the two parts of the territory were economically interdependent or whether each was self-supporting.

15. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) said that the separation of Togoland into two parts had completely ruined the economy of the territory. Originally it had been anticipated that the railway line in question would cross the frontier between the two parts of the territory and thus would serve the entire agricultural area. That intention, however, had not been carried out, and the agriculturists in one part of the territory had to resort to makeshift methods to take their goods to the rail head. It was clear that if the two parts of the territory were reunited, the people would benefit from the resources of Togoland as a whole and would thus help to assure to it a degree of prosperity equal to that of the other African territories. Any other solution would aggravate the existing divisions. It was for that reason that an impartial commission of inquiry should be sent to the spot.

16. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) thought that Togoland would be perfectly capable of supporting itself if the two parts of the territory were reunited. He pointed out, in particular, that Togoland under British administration produced cocoa almost exclusively, but no foodstuffs, while Togoland under French administration produced large quantities of foodstuffs but had practically no industrial crops. Similarly, the Ewe country produced large quantities of salt, while Togoland under French administration imported the salt it needed from Portugal and Dakar.

17. Mr. TARCICI (Yemen) asked for some clarification regarding the extent to which Togoland under British administration came under the same administration as the Gold Coast Colony.

18. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) replied that, in practice, Togoland under British administration was not a distinct entity. He recalled that at the ninth session of the Trusteeship Council (380th meeting) he had read out a letter sent to the traditional chiefs by the Senior District Commissioner in which the latter asked what was meant when reference was made to Togoland under British administration or to the population of Togoland under British administration.

19. He emphasized, furthermore, that the peoples of northern and southern Togoland under British administration had no social or cultural ties with each other and were separated by purely artificial frontiers.

20. Mr. TARCICI (Yemen) asked whether it was true that the entire economy of Togoland under British administration was controlled by the monopoly known as the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

21. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) replied in the affirmative. He explained that the monopoly, which was controlled by the Administration, bought produce at prices much lower than those prevailing on the world market and that the fund constituted with the profits thus realized did not benefit the

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*, Special report on the Ewe problem, para. 102.

producers at all. On the contrary, the greater part of the profit made by the Board was used in the Gold Coast Colony.

22. Mr. TARCICI (Yemen) concluded that administrative barriers and monopolies seriously injured the economy of the Territory.

23. Mr. MANTILLA (Ecuador), referring to paragraph 4 of the memorandum submitted by the delegations of France and the United Kingdom (A/C.4/198) outlining the terms of reference of the future joint council for Togoland affairs, asked the representative of the All-Ewe Conference what, in his opinion, were the "development plans in frontier areas" and "other matters of common concern to the people of the two Trust Territories," on which the joint council would advise the two Administering Authorities.

24. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) thought that the "development plans in frontier areas" mentioned in the memorandum probably referred to the construction of roads and bridges linking up the two Territories, while the "amelioration of conditions caused by the existence of the frontier" included the solution of innumerable problems facing the people—the question whether, for example, hardware originating in Togoland under British administration could be imported into Togoland under French administration and in what quantities, whether a cow bought in the latter Territory could be registered in Togoland under British administration, etc. It should be remembered, however, that a commission similar to the joint council had already been set up to solve problems of that type and had very soon arrived at the conclusion that it was unable to do so.

25. As regards the other questions of common concern to the peoples of the two Trust Territories which would have to be dealt with by the joint council, the United Kingdom representative had explained that the competence of the new body would cover political, economic and cultural matters. The Consultative Commission had also had similar terms of reference except that it had not been able to deal with political questions; but in practice it had not achieved any definite results. Thus, when the Commission had proposed that a common educational system for the two Territories should be adopted and the Ewe language taught in schools in Togoland under French administration, the Administering Authority had raised many difficulties and had objected to the numerous Ewe dialects, the absence of Ewe literature etc., in order to oppose that proposal; and the Ewe language was still excluded from the curricula of official schools in Togoland under French administration. It was therefore clear that, as in the case of the Consultative Commission, the joint council could hold very restricted debates only, and would rapidly exhaust the list of subjects which it would be allowed to discuss.

26. Mr. MANTILLA (Ecuador) thanked the representative of the All-Ewe Conference for providing his delegation with the information it required in order to form a correct idea of the question and to enable it, at the appropriate moment, to express an opinion

with full knowledge of the facts. He would listen in the same spirit of impartiality to any observations made by the representatives of the Administering Authorities in support of their proposals.

27. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) added that the very fact that the Administering Authorities proposed to entrust the joint council with the task of improving the conditions created by the existence of the frontier showed that those frontier difficulties had not been almost entirely eliminated, as had been claimed by the two Authorities. In fact, those difficulties, far from decreasing, had become more serious. Further, it was clearly impossible to expect any kind of improvement from an organ which was in no way representative, but which would consist of persons appointed by the Administering Authorities.

28. Mr. MANTILLA (Ecuador) wanted to know whether cocoa in Togoland under British administration was grown by African smallholders, or whether the plantations were worked by large companies or large landowners.

29. Secondly, he wanted to know the difference between the price paid to producers and the price of cocoa on the world market after allowance had been made, of course, for the cost of handling and shipment.

30. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) said that the cocoa was grown by African peasants who owned their land and consequently also their crop; but they were deprived of the profits from the sale of that crop.

31. The fact that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board had made a net profit of £70 million was a clear indication of the enormous gap between the price paid to the producer and the price fetched by cocoa on the world market. Since Togoland under British administration produced more than 24 million tons of cocoa, since the production of Togoland under French administration was far from negligible, and since the two Territories produced considerable quantities of coffee, it was clear that, if those products were sold through the intermediary of a Togoland marketing board, the Togolandians would derive high profits.

32. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) emphasized that the entire cocoa production of Togoland came from small African holdings. In some cases, all the land belonging to one family was worked jointly, by the various branches of the family.

33. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) reserved the right to speak later in the discussion. At the moment, he would confine himself to giving certain details and making certain rectifications.

34. First, he wanted to know whether Mr. Antor, who had declared in his opening statement (226th meeting) that the organization he represented—the Joint Togoland Congress—included the traditional or natural chiefs of Togoland, representatives of its statutory institutions and the various political, agricultural and social organizations of the country, really thought that he was also speaking on behalf of the Dagomba chiefs when he advocated the unification of Togoland

under British administration and Togoland under French administration.

35. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) replied that he had no authority to speak on behalf of those chiefs, but that it did not follow that the other natural and traditional chiefs of the country were also not members of the Joint Togoland Congress.

36. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom), referring to a remark made by Mr. Antor at the 228th meeting of the Committee to the effect that, in his opinion, the problem of the Dagombas was of minor importance, emphasized that the population of the northern part of Togoland under British administration, which included the Dagombas, numbered 180,000, whereas the population of the Ewes in the southern part of the Territory was only 113,000.

37. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) pointed out that some of the inhabitants of northern Togoland were in favour of unification. Moreover, the 1949 Visiting Mission, although it had stated in its report that there was no serious movement for unification in the north, had not said that the populations of that area, with the exception of the Dagombas, were opposed to it.

38. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) asked the representative of the Joint Togoland Congress whether he thought that the Dagombas would wish to be linked up with a unified Togoland and thus be cut off from their brothers inhabiting the neighbouring territory.

39. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) emphasized that the Dagombas formed only a small minority of the total population of Togoland under British administration. Moreover, problems arising from the arbitrary separation of populations were frequently encountered in West Africa; but those peoples were looking to the future, and it was only after Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration had been unified that the inhabitants of the unified Togoland would be called upon to indicate by a plebiscite the nature of their relations with the neighbouring territories.

40. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) recalled that Mr. Antor, in his introductory statement, had asserted that two representatives of an American corporation had been arrested in Togoland under British administration and forced to leave the country contrary to the provisions of Article 76d of the Charter. The United Kingdom representative had made inquiries on the subject, and was able to inform the Committee that the facts reported to it were inaccurate. What had happened, in fact, was that one Canadian representative of a commercial firm had arrived in Togoland under British administration at the beginning of September, and had then gone on to Ho and to Hohoe, where he had met Mr. Antor on 4 September. The local police, who had checked his papers, had ascertained that the person in question was provided with a transit visa authorizing him to go from Accra, in the Gold Coast, to Lomé, in Togoland under French Administration. Since Hohoe did not lie on the direct route from Accra to Lomé, the visitor had therefore been

requested to return to Accra in order to regularize his papers. There had never been any question of arrest. On his arrival at Accra, the Canadian representative had called on the Department of External Affairs, where it had been explained to him that, under the prevailing law, all cocoa produced in the Trust Territory was bought by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, with which he could negotiate if he was interested in buying cocoa. In accordance with Article 76d of the Charter, the Board was prepared to negotiate with potential purchasers of any nationality. For the purpose of such negotiations with the Board, the representative had been provided with a permit to stay until he had completed his business; but he had explained that he had been misled by Mr. Antor regarding the arrangements for the sale of cocoa and that he had no further interest in staying in the Territory; he had therefore left of his own free will on 7 September 1951.

41. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) thought it right to explain that the representative in question, who had arrived at Accra in his company, had informed the authorities who had questioned him on the length of his stay that he had intended to remain two days at Accra and then to proceed to Hohoe and Lomé, where he was to meet another trade representative. He had therefore left Accra on 2 September and had reached Hohoe on 3 September. He had then applied to the local police to get his permit prolonged. The police had communicated with the authorities at Accra by telephone but, being unable to settle the matter immediately, had advised the representative to proceed to Lomé and had assured him that he would obtain a prolongation of his permit on his return to Hohoe. The representative had therefore left for Lomé, but at Ho the police had arrested him and had ordered him to return to Accra, where the authorities had asked him to leave the country immediately. It was therefore no exaggeration to speak of arrest and expulsion in that case.

42. Mr. MENDOZA (Guatemala) had listened with great interest to the replies given by the representatives of the Ewe peoples. He would like to know whether they believed that the Anglo-French proposal (A/C.4/198) would be acceptable, provided that the new body envisaged was composed in such a manner as to represent the populations of the Territories more directly.

43. Mr. OLYMPIO (All-Ewe Conference) stated that the Ewes were opposed to the new Anglo-French proposal first, because the experiment had already been tried without success; secondly, because the joint council would consist of persons appointed by the Administration; and finally, because the establishment of that body could yield no concrete results and would not even constitute a first step towards the unification of the two Territories.

44. Mr. ANTOR (Joint Togoland Congress) stressed that the joint council, which would possess no legislative authority, would be entirely powerless to settle the political, economic and other problems with which the populations of the two Territories were faced. The

situation would be entirely different in the case of a body endowed with real authority and elected on the basis of universal suffrage under United Nations supervision.

45. Mr. PIGNON (France) emphasized that the distribution of seats on the proposed joint council would be exactly proportional to the population figures for the two parts of Togoland. Thus, the Administering Authorities had not seen their way to accede to the desire of the *Comité de l'Unité togolaise* for the members of the Council to be elected by direct suffrage, because they had not wished to risk the growth of any opposition between the council and the elective bodies already in existence; the joint council must be able to count on the co-operation of the regional and local representative organs. The proposed system thus afforded all sections of the population every guarantee of equitable representation and ensured the representation of minorities.

46. With regard to voting procedure, the Administering Authorities had abandoned the idea of the unanimity rule because of the practical difficulties in the way of its application, and had considered that a majority of three-fourths would suffice to safeguard all interests.

47. In addition, they had desired that the joint council's mandate should be very wide. It was true that the council would not have legislative powers at the outset, but it would be able to act in entire freedom and to assemble all the data it required.

48. For their part, the United Kingdom and France realized that the joint council was in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Trusteeship Council and by the General Assembly. Mr. Pignon pointed out that Mr. Antor and Mr. Olympio could not be regarded as the sole representatives of the population of Togoland under French administration; it was probable that the representatives of the party which opposed their party would ask to be heard.

49. He then drew the Committee's attention to the joint Anglo-French memorandum (T/931 and Add.1) which had been submitted to the Trusteeship Council at its ninth session. In that document it had been shown that the establishment of an Ewe state would be contrary to the aspirations of the peoples on each side of the frontier and that such a state was no more than a vision in which even those who formerly had been its warm supporters no longer believed. It was clear from the same document that, in the two parts of Togoland, the idea of unification met with lively opposition.

50. The French representatives in the Trusteeship Council had already had the opportunity of stating that the solution submitted by the Administering Authorities was the only one practicable; that solution would make it possible to determine the views of the populations and to follow, step by step, calmly and with due consideration, the development of the problems. In addition, the United Kingdom and France had taken as their basis the letter and the spirit of the conclusions of the 1949 Visiting Mission.

51. The petitioners had claimed that Togoland was oppressed by a police régime and that fundamental freedoms were trampled under foot. It had been said that freedom of association had been flouted, whereas in the case complained of, the French authorities had merely prohibited meetings under the Act of 30 June 1881 after disorders had been provoked by the *Comité de l'Unité togolaise*. It had been said that the police had violated the privacy of the home when, in accordance with the law, they had been compelled to enter the home of Mr. Augustino de Souza to protect persons who had been taken there by force by demonstrators. It was alleged that the freedom of the Press had been violated when the *Commissaire de la République*, acting in accordance with the law, had prohibited the importation of publications which had only to be read to be recognized as subversive. Lastly, the petitioners had said that freedom of movement was denied, since Mr. Antor had been refused entry to Togoland under French administration, whereas his intention had been to lead a delegation of eighteen persons to Lomé to attend a demonstration. No one could question the right of any country to prevent the entry of aliens in certain cases. Moreover, Mr. Antor had subsequently been permitted to go to Lomé in a private capacity. World public opinion would be much relieved if it could be sure that fundamental freedoms were observed throughout the world as scrupulously as they were in Togoland under French administration.

52. In reply to the representative of Indonesia (228th meeting) and to clear up any misunderstanding arising out of the charges of imperialism levelled against the French Union by the petitioners, he pointed out that the term "associated territories" used in article 60 of the Constitution of the French Republic should be interpreted as meaning Trust Territories; that was the interpretation which had been given to it in the Constituent National Assembly on 18 September 1946 by the General Rapporteur, Mr. Coste Floret. Mr. Pignon then read out the opinion expressed on the subject by Professor Lampué, with regard to the status of the associated territories in the French Union—an opinion which was precisely that held by the French Government. Professor Lampué, recalling that the question whether administrative unions were compatible with the Trusteeship System had been referred by the Trusteeship Council to the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions (resolution 81 (IV)), considered that, inasmuch as the words "associated territories" appeared in the French Constitution only in article 60, the difference between those territories, which had an international status, and the overseas territories, which formed an integral part of the French Republic, was clearly established; article 60 mentioned the existence of a category to which the associated territories belonged, in other words, it classified them, but nowhere in the Constitution were there provisions laying down a constitutional status for them.

53. Moreover, he failed to see why representation in the French Parliament was disadvantageous to Togoland under French administration, since it made freely available to the Territory a public forum of incom-

parable value. It was incontestable that the representatives of Togoland in the French Parliament could play a highly useful role in the drafting of legislation to be applied outside metropolitan France.

54. It was clear, therefore, that there was nothing in the French Constitution which opposed the Territory's advancement in any given direction. France considered, however, that political advancement must keep step with economic, cultural and financial advancement.

55. As regards the part really played by the Representative Assembly, he recalled that its functions were clearly set forth in the Organic Law of 25 October 1946. Moreover, the establishment of the Representative Assembly had constituted a bold measure at that time. It could, of course, be said that the Assembly's acts were not laws in the strict sense, but they nevertheless had considerable legislative importance.

56. He regretted that he was unable to furnish any details concerning the reform bill drafted by the French Government for Togoland under French administration, in view of the fact that it had not yet been submitted to Parliament. He could, however, say that the Territory would be given a generous statute which would enable its population to serve its apprenticeship in public life and office.

57. Although unwilling to bring up again the manner in which the last elections to the enlarged Consultative Commission had been held, he wished to recall that Mr. Baptiste, the Procureur général, had drawn up a detailed report on the subject (T/846), which had been submitted to the eighth session of the Trusteeship Council. Mr. Olympio's real purpose in raising that question was to attack the method of voting in two stages, the legality of which was however indisputable. In fact, Mr. Olympio wished to make the French Union responsible for his electoral defeat.

58. In reply to the assertion that the traditional chiefs were only agents of the Administration, Mr. Pignon stated that the functions of those chiefs and the method of their appointment were strictly in accordance with tradition and that they received no salary. Furthermore, in one of his speeches in the Representative Assembly in 1948, Mr. Olympio had urged the Administration to respect traditional rules. At that time he had been opposed to universal suffrage. Similarly, in the same Assembly in May 1951, one of his political friends had come out in support of the two-stage electoral system.

59. It had been impossible to wait until the French Parliament passed the reform act before holding new elections in Togoland, especially since it had been necessary for those elections to take place for political

reasons, for the elected representatives did not reflect the views of the majority in the country.

60. He would like formally to protest against the mendacious presentation of facts. He was astonished at the cynical audacity of the procedure that had been followed. The intention had been to provoke incidents at all costs in order to place responsibility for them upon political opponents and the Administering Authorities. The United Nations would be assuming a heavy responsibility if it approved the action of the instigators of disorder. Calm had returned to Togoland; the present task was to heal and to pacify.

61. As he had already stated in the Trusteeship Council the institution of the joint council could not be considered apart from the whole body of reforms concerning the two Togolands. In Togoland under French administration three new *communes mixtes* had been set up, and that democratic organization was spreading progressively throughout the Territory. Contrary to what had been asserted, the functions of the *conseils de circonscription* were important. Development must affect all branches. The representative of Denmark had quite rightly referred to the status of women (221st meeting), and new legislation had already been enacted on that subject.

62. France was fully aware of the value and originality of the African civilizations. There was in France an *Institut d'Afrique noire*. Progress was being made in cultural matters. The progress of education in Togoland was very encouraging. The vernacular languages were used. Togoland was too small for a system of higher education to be established in the Territory; the Administration had therefore instituted a system of scholarships, the inauguration of which was one of the first items on the agenda of the joint council. In addition, the *Ecole de la France d'outre-mer* was open to all students from territories under French administration, and students from Togoland were welcome to it.

63. He was convinced that his appeal to the wisdom of the members of the Fourth Committee, was not in vain, and he hoped the Committee would approve the draft under discussion, for it was presented in all good faith. It would be a serious mistake to over-dramatize the situation in Togoland. The most that was happening there was a crisis of growth among a population that was alert and impatient, but particularly intelligent and vigorous.

64. Mr. DE PAIVA LEITE (Brazil) asked that the text of the French representative's statement should be published as an official document of the Committee.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.