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Chairman: Mr. Frederick H. BOLAND (Ireland).

AGENDA ITEM 40

**The future of Togoland under French administration:
report of the United Nations Commissioner for the
Supervision of the Elections and report of the Trust-
eeship Council thereon (A/3957, A/3958)**

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Dorsinville,
United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of
the Elections in Togoland under French Administra-
tion, took a place at the Committee table.

OPENING STATEMENTS

1. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that as he had informed the Trusteeship Council at its eighth special session (937th meeting) of the manner in which the terms of General Assembly resolution 1182 (XII) had been complied with, he would limit himself to a brief account of the most important events which had taken place in Togoland under French administration since the previous session of the General Assembly. In February 1958, only three months after that resolution had been adopted, the transfer of powers referred to in its paragraph 7 had been effected. The new Statute of the Republic of Togoland, promulgated on 22 February 1958, had completed the process of establishing internal self-government. Three days later nine conventions relating to the three powers reserved to the Administering Authority had been signed. The next important development had been the elections of 27 April 1958. He wished to stress in that connexion that the Administering Authority had scrupulously avoided intervening in any way in the preparation or organization of the elections. In accordance with democratic principles, the High Commissioner had requested Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, as leader of the new majority to form a Government. Subsequently in talks between the French and Togoland Governments the Administering Authority had duly noted that Togoland had opted for independence at the termination of trusteeship. Resolu-

tion 1921 (S-VIII) adopted unanimously by the Trusteeship Council in that connexion was eloquent testimony that the Administering Authority had honoured its commitments.

2. In order to dissipate any doubts that might still remain concerning the true significance of the events he had outlined, his delegation had that morning transmitted to the Secretariat for circulation to the Committee^{1/} the resolution adopted by the Togoland Chamber of Deputies concerning the new Statute of Togoland and the proclamation of independence, the draft motion requesting the French Government to amend the Statute and the text of the draft Statute, and, finally, the verbatim record of the debates in the Togoland Chamber of Deputies on 23, 24 and 27 October 1958.

3. The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Committee, welcomed Mr. Olympio in his capacity as Prime Minister of the Government of Togoland and as a member of the French delegation.

4. Mr. OLYMPIO (France) recalled the importance which all those who had taken part in the debate on the future of Togoland during the twelfth session had attached to legislative elections in which the people of Togoland would be able freely to express their aspirations. The report of the United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections (A/3957) bore witness that those elections had fully served the purpose for which they had been organized. Credit for that success could be claimed without reservation by the United Nations, whose authority and prestige had won the confidence and ensured the co-operation of the entire population of Togoland; by Commissioner Dorsinville, through whose good offices many difficulties had been overcome; and by his staff, who had supervised the elections with objectivity and tact. The results of that consultation showed how well-founded had been the stand taken by him and his fellow petitioners in the past and how right they had been in insisting that United Nations supervision was essential for such elections.

5. The situation with which the United Nations must now concern itself was that the people of Togoland had opted unequivocally for complete independence. The present Statute of internal self-government was the instrument by means of which that goal could best be attained. Recognizing the delicacy and complexity of the many problems arising in a period of transition, the Togoland Government was seeking rapidly to promote the necessary reforms but wished to avoid taking hasty measures which might jeopardize future success. At the twelfth session of the General Assembly he had said that such reforms could best be carried out within the framework of the Trusteeship

^{1/} See A/C.4/382.

System. That assertion was no less valid now, for the majority of the reforms which he had advocated at that time were still pending as the time drew nearer when the Territory would accede to independence. The negotiations conducted between the Togoland authorities and the French Government on that matter had taken place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and the results had been fully satisfactory to the Togoland Government. In the course of those negotiations the French Government, having noted that Togoland had opted for independence at the termination of trusteeship, had agreed to set 1960 as the year in which independence was to be proclaimed in order to give the Togoland Government time to introduce the new reforms, to modify the present Statute in such a manner as to make it a flexible and practical instrument for the attainment of independence, and to maintain the trusteeship régime until the proclamation of independence. The wishes expressed by the Chamber of Deputies to which the previous speaker had referred envisaged the continued association of the United Nations with Togoland in the final stage of its emancipation and the assistance of the Organization in solving the difficult problems which confronted any new State, particularly those inherent in a change of régime. The people of Togoland could anticipate the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement without apprehension, always provided that it coincided with the proclamation of independence.

6. He had accepted the invitation to attend the present session of the General Assembly not only to confirm to it the wishes expressed by the Chamber of Deputies but also to convey to it the gratitude of the people of Togoland for the patience and understanding with which the Fourth Committee had listened to their representatives in the past and to bear witness that the appropriate and timely measures taken by the General Assembly over the years had gradually brought Togoland closer to the attainment of its goal. France for its part, in its capacity as Administering Authority, had contributed greatly to the evolution of Togoland in every respect.

7. In conclusion, he invited the Committee to join him in expressing the hope that Togoland would justify the faith which had made possible its imminent independence.

8. Mr. DORSINVILLE (United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections in Togoland under French Administration) said with reference to his report (A/3957) that it could have been made briefer only at the expense of much useful information which he had considered the General Assembly would require.

9. As he had pointed out in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the report, in consequence of the amendments to the Statute of Togoland which had gone into effect on 22 February 1958 he had had little contact with representatives of the French Government with respect to the organization and conduct of the election but had held many consultations with the then Togoland Government. While the Government and the opposition alike had at first expressed suspicion with regard to the Commissioner and his staff, both had eventually acknowledged the correctness and objectivity of the mission's stand. In his opinion the four main factors which had made the election possible had been the decision of the Togoland Government to accept United Nations supervision, the confidence created by the

mere presence of the observers, the determination of the people to take advantage of every recourse open to them and the remarkable efforts made by the Togoland authorities to enable the mission to carry out its task in the most favourable circumstances. Togoland Act No. 58-30 of 20 February had fixed the total number of deputies at forty-six and had authorized the Government subsequently to define the electoral districts in accordance with the distribution of the population; that had been done in the Decree of 26 March 1958. The elections of 27 April had been a historic event the significance of which he had assessed in paragraph 564 of his report. The present Government did not share the monolithic character of its predecessor, for it included representatives of what was now the opposition. The wisdom and realism which it was demonstrating under the guidance of its Prime Minister augured well for the future.

10. Throughout their stay in Togoland all the members of the mission had been conscious that they were serving the cause of the United Nations. The result was, as he had stated in paragraph 560 of the report, that there were few places in the world where the prestige of the United Nations stood as high as in that Territory. It now remained only for the General Assembly to act upon the recommendation made by the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 1921 (S-VIII) to the effect that the Assembly should take a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement upon the attainment of independence by the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

GENERAL DEBATE

11. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) welcomed the Prime Minister of a young African State on the threshold of freedom. He was proud that his delegation had helped to bring about the recent events in Togoland. His country, which formed part of the indivisible Arab nation, would continue to defend the rising peoples of Africa and Asia.

12. He also wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Dorsinville for his supervision of the elections and to say how gratified he was that France had finally granted to the peoples of Togoland the rights for which they had struggled so long.

13. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) observed that what had been a tense, complex and dangerous situation had suddenly been resolved, thanks to the firm will of the Togoland people, the sagacity of their leaders and the attitude of the Administering Authority under the leadership of General de Gaulle. The presence of Mr. Olympio in his capacity as Prime Minister of the new Togoland Government and a member of the French delegation was an impressive example of the results that perseverance, intelligence, selfless nationalism and devotion to ideals could achieve. It was interesting to recall in that connexion that there had been much discussion in the Fourth Committee as to whether hearings of petitioners served any useful purpose.

14. Although in the years following the initiation in 1948 of the movement of the Ewes and the struggle for independence in the Gold Coast the majority in the General Assembly had cherished the hope of a unified Togoland, it was now clear that the outcome could not have been other than that which history

had recorded, for by 1956 Togoland under British administration had become so closely linked to the Gold Coast that it would have been impossible to hold a plebiscite in the former without taking into account the constitutional development of the latter. The plebiscite in Togoland under British administration had in fact been one of the most important episodes in the constitutional development leading to the establishment of the State of Ghana. The independence of Ghana had exercised a powerful influence on Togoland under French administration, thus contributing to the developments whereby that Territory had been brought to the threshold of independence. In both cases the outcome had been determined by the fact that the wishes of the people had been consulted under United Nations supervision. It was to be hoped that the pattern followed in the present instance, namely, elections supervised by the United Nations as a preliminary step towards the attainment of independence, would come to be the general rule where Trust Territories were concerned. Such a procedure should not be objectionable to the Administering Authorities, for their experience in leading dependent peoples to the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System surely made them acutely aware that in the final stage of the process of emancipation powerful pressures were released from which they could not remain entirely aloof. It was logical that at that point the United Nations should exercise direct supervision. An honest election held on the eve of the accession of a nation to independence was the surest guarantee that it would have truly representative leaders at the helm when that goal had been attained.

15. It should not be forgotten that it had been the Philippine representative who, at the Committee's 595th meeting held during the eleventh session, had suggested the holding of an election as a means of easing the prevailing tension in Togoland; that initiative had set in motion the process culminating in the happy events which the Committee was now witnessing. He wished also to express his appreciation of the work of the United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections and to pay a tribute to France, which was now completing its labours in Africa in a manner worthy of its greatest traditions.

16. Mr. COHEN (Chile) recalled that in Togoland under French administration, he had had the opportunity in 1955 to meet the Togoland political leaders in the then Government and opposition and had been deeply impressed by their intellectual qualities and clarity of vision. He had also been privileged to witness the evolution in the mind of the Administering Authority, when, faced with events in nearby regions in West Africa and by the movement of public opinion in both parts of Togoland, it had recognized that the time had come to enable Togoland to achieve the wishes of its people. The inhabitants of Togoland under French administration had actively and enthusiastically taken advantage of the opportunity given by the United Nations, in agreement with the Administering Authority and the Togoland Government, to give free expression to their wishes. Mr. Dorsinville's report fully vindicated the efforts made by him and his staff. It had been approved by the Trusteeship Council and should be approved by the Committee. The other documents were a clear testimony to the fact that the progress of Togoland towards full freedom was being achieved in harmony and without

tension, thus enabling the Territory to proceed under the leadership of Mr. Olympio towards the final stage of trusteeship, in preparation for independence. The people of Togoland, through their leaders, and the vision of the French Government, which had implanted the seeds of its culture and language, had together helped to bring about that consummation; the United Nations, which had acted as a catalyst, was now ratifying a wish which for many years had seemed impossible. As a representative of a Latin-American country, he was proud to see the advance towards independence of another people which would add its voice in furthering the peace of the world.

17. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon) said that there were, in the dull and tedious proceedings of committees, occasions when representatives could feel a sense of achievement. In the Fourth Committee, one such occasion had been when the delegation of Ghana took its seat during the twelfth session. Another was the address that had just been delivered by Mr. Sylvanus Olympio as Prime Minister of Togoland and as a member of the French delegation.

18. His delegation congratulated France on having taken a step which would not only go down in the history of the evolution of dependent peoples towards independent statehood, but would also be regarded as yet another landmark in the short history of the Trusteeship System established by the Charter. He joined in the tribute paid to Mr. Dorsinville, the United Nations Commissioner, and he agreed with the representative of Mexico that an expression of appreciation was also due to the representative of the Philippines for his initiative at the eleventh session. The very fact that Mr. Olympio, a former petitioner, had spoken in his capacity as Prime Minister of Togoland and as representative of France was a reminder of the evolution taking place in the world. The Committee would recall Mr. Olympio's struggles year by year and the difficulties which he and several members of the Committee had had to overcome, in order that their collective wisdom might result in measures conducive to the happiness of the people of Togoland. In the statements made by the French representative Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet and by Mr. Olympio, the Committee had seen the noble objectives of the Charter achieved. He hoped that in the next few years the Committee would witness more such occasions.

19. On behalf of the Government and the people of Ceylon, he wished the Government and the people of Togoland well in the new life that was to begin soon for them.

20. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) expressed his gratification that the Charter had been the instrument which had ensured the triumph of the values for which the United Nations stood. His delegation might intervene later in the general debate on Togoland under French administration; but for the moment, speaking as the representative of an Asian country, he wished to express his great satisfaction at Mr. Olympio's return to the Committee as the elected representative of the people of Togoland. It was an event which did honour to the United Nations, to the people of Togoland and to France and its great traditions. He could assure the people of Togoland of the solidarity of all peoples, including his own, and he hoped to see Togoland occupy as soon as possible the seat to which it would be entitled within the United Nations.

21. Mr. KIANG (China) said that as a member of the Trusteeship Council he was particularly glad to see in the Fourth Committee the Prime Minister of Togoland and his colleagues. He had already expressed the views of his delegation on the subject of the future of Togoland under French administration at the eighth special session of the Trusteeship Council (938th meeting). It was most satisfying for the General Assembly to note the general outcome of the elections in the Territory. Mr. Dorsinville had made a noteworthy contribution to the successful organization and conduct of the elections, and the Administering Authority and the Togoland Government should also be commended for the fulfilment of their undertakings.

22. He congratulated the French Government on the latest developments in Togoland, which could not have occurred if France had not played its part in promoting the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the people, and on its liberal application of the Statute. The agreement reached between the French Government and the Prime Minister of Togoland on the modifications to be made in the Statute augured well for future relations between France and Togoland.

23. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom), speaking not only on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation but also as a member of the Trusteeship Council, said that the Committee was meeting on an historic occasion to mark an event of great importance in Africa. He expressed the warm appreciation of his country to the Government of France for the decisions it had taken on the question of Togoland. He welcomed the Prime Minister of Togoland to the Committee and expressed his delegation's pleasure in seeing him appear as a member of the French delegation. He congratulated Mr. Dorsinville, of Haiti, on the work he had done as United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections in Togoland and on his devotion to the cause of the United Nations and the peoples of Africa.

24. The agreement reached in September between the Governments of France and Togoland, and the subsequent developments in Togoland, left the Fourth Committee a comparatively simple and straightforward task to perform, in which all members of the Committee could take part with pride and satisfaction.

25. He reserved the right to speak again if necessary after examining the various documents which were to be circulated.

26. Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) welcomed the Prime Minister of Togoland and his colleagues. It was a significant and encouraging development that they should be present as representatives of their Government after having appeared for so many years as petitioners.

27. His delegation had already expressed its views on the report of the United Nations Commissioner during the eighth special session of the Trusteeship Council (938th meeting) and had congratulated all parties concerned on the efforts they had made.

28. He reserved the right at a future meeting to put some questions to the Togoland representatives on certain points which required clarification and to express his delegation's views after examining the

statements that had been made and the documents to be circulated.

29. In conclusion he expressed his delegation's confidence in the new Togoland Chamber of Deputies and the leaders who were responsible for the destiny of that country. He welcomed the statement made by Mr. Olympio, Prime Minister of Togoland, that the United Nations would be closely associated in the solution of Togoland's problems and that the Trusteeship Agreement would not be terminated before the Territory had acceded to complete independence.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3822) (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

30. Mr. LOIZIDES (Greece), after associating himself with the congratulations addressed to Mr. Olympio and to France in connexion with the agreement concluded between the French and Togoland authorities, said that his delegation, while not denying the importance of economic and social development, always attached the greatest importance to political development and to attainment of independence by the Trust Territories and by all Non-Self-Governing Territories on the basis of the right to self-determination. In 1960, Togoland under French administration and the Cameroons under French administration would attain that objective. In the case of the Cameroons under British administration, there was a connexion between its independence and that of Nigeria, which was to be achieved in 1960. The peoples of the Cameroons under British administration should express their choice, under the supervision of the United Nations, between association with the Cameroons under French administration, association with Nigeria, or the independence of the Territory as it stood at present. After the defeat of Germany in the First World War, the Cameroons had unjustly been divided into two territories. The petitioners whom the Committee had heard held that the obvious course for the United Nations would be merely to restore the geographical unity of the Cameroons; they seemed to fear that if the people of the Cameroons under British administration were consulted, the Administering Authority might throw its great weight in support of integration in Nigeria. He could well understand their fears. His delegation believed that the immediate reunification of the Cameroons would be an act of justice, but the United Nations was bound by its principles of self-determination and it was the people who would have to decide. If a referendum was to be held, steps must be taken to ensure that the people could freely express their will. The right to freedom of movement, freedom of speech and freedom of public meeting should be guaranteed to all, and the bans on political parties lifted. The Administering Authority should refrain from any tendency to influence the results, and an international police force should be present in the Territory before the plebiscite was held.

31. With the achievement of independence by Somali-land under Italian administration in 1960, only Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi—in which political development was unsatisfactory—would remain under the Trusteeship System in Africa. The United Nations might well be proud of that result; but it had to be remembered that in some Territories violence and oppression were still taking place. Since it was ob-

vious that, under the pressure of the internal and external events, of the moral rules of modern society and of the principles of the Charter, all dependent peoples would necessarily progress towards independence, it was difficult to understand why certain Administering Authorities clung to anachronistic colonialist policies which were inconsistent with their own policy in other territories. There was no moral reason for a different treatment for Trust Territories and for Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the 776th meeting, the representative of Mexico had said that if the success which had accompanied the Trusteeship System could have been foreseen in 1945, there might not have been any opposition to the suggestion that that system should be applied to all territories that had not achieved self-government, in accordance with Article 77 c of the Charter.

32. He had been deeply impressed by the appeal made to the Committee by one of the petitioners, Mr. Ntumazah, in the course of which he had said that all that his country asked for was the right to political independence, and that it was natural that, when a child had reached manhood, he or she should become independent of the father. That was an appeal to which the Committee must respond.

33. Mr. VITELLI (Italy) said that he would take the opportunity offered by the debate on the Trusteeship Council's report (A/3822) to give the Committee the most recent information on economic advancement in Somaliland under Italian administration.

34. When his country had accepted the responsibility of leading Somaliland to independence within ten years it had been fully aware of the difficulties of making that country economically viable, owing to the poverty of the soil, scarcity of labour, scanty rainfall, lack of mineral resources, difficult communications and the fact that the population was for the most part engaged in pastoral activities. It had, therefore, less than a year after assuming charge of the Territory, asked for a United Nations technical assistance mission to study conditions in the country and submit suggestions for their improvement. The Mission had visited the Territory in 1951 and had presented a report^{2/} covering various aspects of life in the Territory and making important technical suggestions. The Administration had felt that before embarking upon a development programme it should consider a general plan in which all the various aspects would be examined and properly co-ordinated. In 1953 it had engaged a distinguished Italian economist, Professor Malagodi, who had carried out investigations in the Territory and produced a comprehensive report on which the Administration's seven-year plan had been based.

35. The main feature of the plan had been the gradual and systematic development of economic, social and educational projects to be financed out of funds, public or private, originating in the Territory or from a share of the overall grant made annually to the Territory by the Italian Government. The Somaliland Development Fund jointly set up by the United States and Italian Governments in 1954 had also contributed to the programme by financing some of the projects and by providing technical assistance. However, when the question had been considered at the Trusteeship Council's fourteenth session, it had become apparent

that outside financial and technical assistance would be required. The Trusteeship Council had proposed (resolution 1001 (XIV)) and the General Assembly had agreed (resolution 855 (IX)), that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be asked to send a mission of experts to Somaliland to allow the Trusteeship Council "to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing the economic development plans for Somaliland and to report to the General Assembly at its next session." The Bank mission had visited the Territory in the spring of 1956 and had presented its report (T/1296) in January 1957. In the meantime, however, it had become apparent that another aspect of the question deserved consideration, namely the problem of making sure that the development so far achieved would continue and that the Territory, when achieving its independence, would be in a position to look to its future with confidence. At the eighteenth session of the Trusteeship Council (703rd meeting) the Italian delegation had pointed out that if Somaliland were to continue to progress at the rate attained during the trusteeship period it was essential that external assistance varying between \$US 4 and \$US 5 million should be provided for a number of years following independence. That had been confirmed by the report of the International Bank; in fact the report had made the very implementation of the plan contingent upon external assistance after 1960.

36. The question had again been considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session and by the General Assembly at its twelfth session. The Assembly had unanimously adopted resolution 1206 (XII), which requested the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of the question in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia and to report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

37. The Administering Authority had, in accordance with the wishes of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1 p. 87), continued its study of all requirements for a viable independent Somalia. The results of that study were to be found in a booklet entitled Economic Requirements of the Territory of Somalia on the Expiration of the Trusteeship Mandate,^{3/} which had been considered by the Trusteeship Council during its twenty-second session. The economic situation had been examined from all possible angles; research had necessarily been based on present conditions in the Territory and on a conservative estimate of future conditions at the completion of the present programme in 1960. In that connexion he referred to the statement made by Mr. Omar, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Government of Somalia, at the 921st meeting of the Trusteeship Council. The Italian delegation had informed the Council that the Italian and Somali Governments were considering ways and means of meeting the requirements for a viable independent Somalia and would as soon as possible present a report on the result of their investigations. The Council had taken note of those statements and had agreed that the Administering Authority and the Somali Government should continue their investigations.

38. The Italian Government had recently informed the Somali Government that it was prepared, if the Somali

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:1953.II.H.2.

^{3/} Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato P.V., 1958.

Government so desired, to give the following aid for the years immediately following the attainment of independence: firstly, technical assistance to the maximum extent, as agreed, of 250 technicians and 80 to 100 scholarships available in Italy, for a total cost not to exceed an amount corresponding to \$1.5 million a year; secondly, a financial contribution for an amount corresponding to \$500,000 a year. Furthermore, the Italian Government would give favourable consideration to the continuation of purchases of Somali banana production, in accordance with the request of the Somali Government. The terms under which that assistance would be rendered would be decided upon in due course through special agreements to be submitted for approval to the parliaments of both countries.

39. The Italian Government had also stated that such assistance was offered in the same spirit of friendly understanding which had guided the Italian Government in carrying out the trusteeship, and that it was confident that that aid, in addition to the other aid which Somaliland had already been offered, would enable the country to meet its economic and financial requirements after 1960.

40. The Italian Administration, through its long association with and intimate knowledge of the Somali people, felt that they would be able to take their destiny in their own hands by 1960 with reasonable prospects of further sound and useful achievements in the future development of their country. Italy's approach to the task had been inspired by the realization that the ideal of independence and freedom which had stirred the peoples of Europe in the nineteenth century had now become a common heritage.

41. In that spirit his country, as a faithful Member of the United Nations, participated in all projects bearing on the welfare and advancement of countries which were about to achieve or had just achieved independence. It had contributed to the Special Fund and to the funds for technical assistance and was directly active in many countries of the world through its skill, manpower and technicians.

42. The commitment undertaken by Italy met two-fifths of the requirements of Somaliland. Moreover Italy's pledge to consider sympathetically purchases of banana production eliminated the danger of a decreased revenue in the Somali budget of \$1.5 million which would accrue to the estimated deficit of \$5 million. In addition, as the Trusteeship Council had been informed during the twenty-second session, the United States Government had announced to the Somali

Government its readiness to provide a substantial contribution to Somaliland's needs after 1960. The Somali Government had accepted that offer. The United Kingdom Government had made known its willingness to participate in such assistance. It would also remain open to the Government of Somalia, in accordance with the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council (A/3822, vol. I, p. 46), to apply for assistance from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and from the Special Fund. Finally, as noted the previous year by the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 87), Somalia under the European Common Market treaties would receive \$5 million over a five-year period for infrastructural investment.

43. His delegation was able to say with satisfaction that the economic and financial problems of Somaliland were well on the way to solution. It would report at the fourteenth session on the complete results of Italy's efforts.

44. The happy solution of an unusually difficult problem was primarily due to the invaluable contribution made by the Somali people to the betterment and progress of their country.

45. He read out a message addressed to the Prime Minister of Italy by the Prime Minister of Somalia with reference to substantial offers of aid to Somalia by the Italian Government for the years following the achievement of independence, in the form of technical assistance, scholarships in Italy and a yearly financial contribution. The message expressed the gratitude of the Government of Somalia to the Italian Government, the belief that the Somali people could look serenely to the future of their country and the intention of maintaining in the future the most friendly and cordial relations with Italy in the general framework of Somalia's friendly relations with all countries.

46. It was true that Somaliland's troubles were not over, but the Somali Prime Minister had voiced the conviction that the birth of his nation was coming closer, not only in terms of years but also in terms of faith and ability to cope with the problems which would confront it in the future. Italy had stood by Somaliland during the past years in accordance with its commitments to the United Nations and with full consciousness of its responsibility towards a young African country. The time was drawing near when it would be able to look back with satisfaction on the completion of its task.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.