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

AGENDA ITEM 13

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

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. KENNEDY (Ireland) observed that few could fail to be moved by the central theme of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3822)—the emergence into sovereignty and freedom of dependent peoples throughout the vast continents of Africa and Asia. No one would claim that the Trusteeship Council and the International Trusteeship System were in any sense the cause of that irresistible movement, but the Charter clearly recognized it and enshrined it in its Preamble, and the institutions of the United Nations channelled and controlled it in a constructive manner.

2. He did not think that anyone in the Fourth Committee felt that the great movement of the twentieth century towards self-government or independence for subject peoples could or should be resisted. Because of that he felt emboldened to question a distinction which was sometimes made in the United Nations and especially in the Fourth Committee—a distinction between what were called the colonial Powers, on the one hand, and an anti-colonial group of countries on the other. In his delegation's opinion such a distinction was artificial and unreal if it gave the impression that there was any group of Powers in the United Nations which did not recognize the inevitability of the rising tide of nationalism in Africa and Asia. The real difference was not between delegations which believed that it should or could be resisted and those who took the opposite view; it was rather a difference on the rate of progress of subject peoples on the long road to self-government or independence. The essential difference was one of means and not of ends. Some considered that the rate of progress was not satisfactory and should be speeded up; others saw the perils in a progress which they felt to be too rapid and urged a more measured and cautious approach.

3. The Irish delegation recognized the dangers in both points of view. On the one hand the experience of the twentieth century had clearly shown that again and again the grant of independence or self-government to subject peoples at too slow and hesitant a rate had been a cause of widespread frustrations and resentments which later erupted in violence and disorder. On the other hand attempts to achieve the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System in too rapid and indiscriminating a fashion could also bring dangerous consequences. The setting of hard and fast target dates for the goals of the Trusteeship System, regardless of the underlying economic and social problems which independence inevitably entailed, could lead to difficulties of a most dangerous kind. It would be tragic if some of the subject peoples who were today emerging from the outworn imperialism of other days should find themselves, through their economic and social problems, face to face with the pitiless imperialism of the twentieth century, which free men could recognize wherever it raised its head.

4. Those reflections led logically to one important conclusion: that the circumstances of each Trust Territory must be judged on their merits and in the framework of the Territory's specific problems. There was no single criterion for deciding on the rate of progress of each of the Trust Territories as they moved towards the basic objectives of the Charter.

5. There was a second important and related conclusion to which those reflections inevitably led. It was that the speed with which the dependent peoples in the Trust Territories could move forward on the road towards self-government or independence should not be the sole criterion. Delegations should also bear in mind the equally important considerations of the problems which would arise when the dependent peoples were released from the safeguards and restraints of trusteeship. That was one of the most fundamental issues raised by the report of the Trusteeship Council. He represented a nation which thirty-six years previously, after 700 years of occupation, had suddenly found itself faced with the responsibilities of self-government and independence. Ireland had had great advantages: a sound economy, a well-established democratic tradition, a corps of able administrators and a healthy social system. Yet with all those advantages the responsibilities and duties of self-government had proved so great as to strain the structure and foundations of the new State. Hence his country felt a real sympathy and concern with the peoples of many of the Trust Territories, which were approaching independence or self-government without the same initial advantages.

6. There was one specific difficulty which he felt to be especially important in the case of some of the Trust Territories—the question of national unity and

cohesion. In that respect the true test came only after the achievement of independence. Before independence was attained the very desire for self-government and sovereignty provided a rallying point. Once that unifying force was removed the people must find within themselves the necessary elements of cohesion if the tremendous tasks facing new States were to be successfully surmounted. The argument had been advanced that colonial frontiers drawn over eighty years previously had of themselves sufficed to create a spirit of national unity among the peoples within those boundaries. That view seemed to his delegation surprising. Even should it be true today, when the cohesive force of imminent independence was strong, he wondered whether it would prevail tomorrow when the unifying stimulus of opposition to external administration was removed. In his delegation's view the only stable basis for a State was the cohesion and unity created by common blood, language, tradition and cultural heritage. One of the least admirable practices of nineteenth-century colonialism had been the habit of determining the boundaries of colonial administrations in many cases with an almost complete disregard not only of the political wishes of the peoples concerned but of their racial affinities and the common customs and traditions which bound them together. With the spread of education and the development of national sentiment in lands divided under colonial rule, a new generation would arise which would find a source of national pride and unity in the early histories and age-long customs and traditions of their peoples and would challenge the political frontiers laid down in colonial times which denied that unity expression. The colonial frontiers decided upon in the last century could not be accepted without question as affording a proper basis for the application of the principle of national self-determination.

7. He felt sure that the issues he had raised were also in the minds of the Administering Authorities. He felt obliged, however, to observe that of the aims so clearly expressed in Article 76 of the Charter the one which caused the most concern to his delegation was the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the importance for the future well-being of the peoples in dependent territories of the attainment of high levels of literacy and general education; indeed, it seemed to his delegation to be the key to all real progress. For that reason it was concerned at the low levels of literacy and general education achieved in some of the Trust Territories, especially in view of the irresistible movement towards the end of trusteeship in so many Territories. The Irish delegation would like to see more attention given to the achievement of adequate standards of literacy, not for a privileged group but for all, before undue emphasis was placed on a speedy end of trusteeship. His delegation would also like to see more emphasis placed on the development of educated responsible leadership among the people of each Trust Territory and the appointment of indigenous inhabitants, whenever available, to positions of responsibility in local administration at all levels. In the absence of such experience the people would be psychologically and intellectually unprepared for self-government and the responsibilities of national sovereignty.

8. The Secretary-General had said in an annual report: "The many issues in this sphere which regularly confront the United Nations call for a balance between vision and restraint, recognizing the fundamental right to self-determination as well as the fact that the exercise of self-determination may be self-defeating if not wisely and carefully prepared" (A/2663, pp. xii and xiii). He urged the members of the Committee to keep those words in mind when discussing the report of the Trusteeship Council.

9. Miss ANDERSON (United States of America) observed that there were times when the members of the Committee seemed to be contending about the best means of advancing the well-being of the dependent peoples of the world, and especially those under trusteeship. In a larger sense, however, she wondered whether that seeming dissonance was really profound. If men could not learn to understand one another they would be the poorer for it and so would be the people they were trying to help.

10. Perhaps at no time since the inception of the International Trusteeship System could the results of its operation have been viewed so clearly and with so much satisfaction. The process of development towards an ideal exemplified what constructive benefits could be achieved internationally by the steadfast determination of all concerned—the peoples of the Trust Territories, the Administering Authorities, the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly—to reach the goal of their collective endeavours with regard to the Trust Territories.

11. It was useful to bear in mind the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter and to realize its flexibility with respect to specific instances. Without full realization of what it encompassed, there might be a tendency to oversimplify the concepts embodied in it.

12. The Togoland question had been justly described as a classic case-study in self-determination. Many would doubtless agree that in assisting Togoland's evolution the United Nations, by its action and influence, had demonstrated a high order of international statesmanship. During the discussion of the separate item on the future of Togoland under French administration the United States delegation would elaborate its views; for the time being she would merely reiterate its satisfaction with developments in that Territory and its congratulations to all concerned.

13. There were other interesting and welcome developments in the field of trusteeship. Her delegation had listened with great interest to the statement made by the French representative at the 774th meeting regarding the agreement reached between the Government of France and the Government of the Cameroons under French administration concerning independence for that Territory on 1 January 1960. Furthermore, the text of the communiqué issued in London at the conclusion of the recent Nigeria Constitutional Conference, which had been made available to delegations by the United Kingdom representative, would help them to assess the effects of the conclusions reached at that conference on the future of the Cameroons under British administration. Since the Committee had decided to discuss the future of the two Trust Territories of the Cameroons as a special question, she would not go into the matter in detail at the present meeting but would merely say that the problem was a complex one and

not susceptible of hasty and easy decisions. It would be wise to refrain from prejudging the various issues involved until more complete information was available on which judgement could be based. The United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1958, was beginning its work in the two Cameroons and would report its conclusions to the next regular session of the Trusteeship Council. If those facts were borne in mind, her delegation was confident that the Committee would view the question in a reasonable and harmonious manner so as not further to confuse what was already a complex issue.

14. If the United Nations was to carry out fully its obligations in Somaliland under Italian administration, it would have to display the same statesman-like approach that it had already shown in other Trust Territories. The Administering Authority and the Government and people of Somaliland, with the assistance of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, had made great achievements in the political and constitutional fields and she was confident that the political development of the Territory was assured. The two outstanding problems were the financial and budgetary problem and the disputed frontier with Ethiopia. Her delegation had therefore been encouraged to hear from the representative of Italy that the Government of Somaliland, as a result of its close consultations with the Administering Authority during the past two years, now felt assured that the Territory's financial and budgetary needs after independence would be met. Her delegation believed that if the efforts begun the previous year were continued resolutely a just and fair solution to the frontier problem could be found before December 1960. At an appropriate time it might wish to express more fully its views on those important questions.

15. Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi were also undergoing important political and constitutional changes. Much remained to be done in both Territories towards the attainment of the objectives of the Charter, but recent developments had been encouraging. Her delegation looked forward with keen interest to the results that would be achieved by the constitutional committee of the new Tanganyika Legislative Council that was to be established after the elections in Tanganyika to consider further important constitutional steps. It had no doubt that the Administering Authority would resolutely lead Tanganyika along the road of democratic self-rule, implying an eventual African predominance in the Legislative Council.

16. According to the report on Ruanda-Urundi (T/1346) submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, that Territory was making encouraging progress towards the goals of the Trusteeship System. Steps were being taken to unify the country and to introduce institutions more in keeping with modern democracy. Public opinion was making a greater effort to express itself and the ultimate development of Ruanda-Urundi into a modern African State could now be envisaged.

17. In the Pacific, in such Territories as New Guinea and Nauru, despite formidable problems of inaccessibility and the rugged nature of the terrain, the principles of the Trusteeship System were being progressively applied, although there, too, much remained

to be done. The peoples and the Administering Authorities of those Trust Territories merited the encouragement and support of the United Nations. Western Samoa was likely to achieve self-government, with a system of full cabinet government, in a fairly short time, perhaps by 1960; both the people and the Administering Authority were to be congratulated on the great strides being made in the Territory.

18. In conclusion, she would assert with confidence that the Trust Territories were not only keeping pace generally with other territories emerging into independent status, especially in Africa, but would develop towards fuller autonomy at least as well-organized and experienced as those territories that had not come under the Trusteeship System. Her delegation was happy to have played a role in that process and looked forward to continuing its efforts in the future.

19. Mr. ZIKRIA (Afghanistan) said that it was a source of great satisfaction to his delegation that a number of peoples who had been under trusteeship had already taken over the administration of their domestic affairs and would shortly achieve independence. The United Nations and the Administering Authorities concerned might be justly proud of the success of their work. Nevertheless, the report of the Trusteeship Council showed that in many Trust Territories the progress so far achieved in various fields was far from satisfactory. He would not enlarge on that subject, since representatives who had spoken before had pointed out the inadequacy and slowness of economic, social and cultural progress in some of the Trust Territories, but he would draw attention to certain points which in his delegation's opinion were of particular importance.

20. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council had repeatedly urged the Administering Authorities to establish precise target dates and timetables and it was regrettable that the Administering Authorities had failed to comply with those recommendations. He appealed to them to modify their attitude in that connexion.

21. His delegation considered the problem of the unification of the Cameroons to be very important, since it involved the principle of the self-determination of peoples. Chapter XII of the Charter did not provide for the limitation of the aspirations of the peoples in the Trust Territories; hence the thesis that the Administering Authorities had a right to intervene in determining the fate of Trust Territories was indefensible. His delegation was opposed to any attempt to prevent the people from choosing freely between the alternatives open to them. They were the best judges of their own affairs and it was their legitimate right to decide their own future. He hoped the Administering Authorities would take account of public opinion and that a referendum under United Nations supervision would be conducted simultaneously in both Territories.

22. Referring to the European Common Market, he recalled that the previous year his delegation had been unwilling to prejudge the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. It had therefore voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 1210 (XII). The Administering Authorities had not yet, however, seen fit to transmit the information re-

quested and his delegation felt that they should again be invited to abide by the recommendations made at the twelfth session.

23. Another question which caused concern to his delegation was that of administrative, fiscal and customs unions between Trust Territories and neighbouring colonial territories. The General Assembly had several times recommended that such unions should not assume a political character, but the Administering Authorities had not hesitated to encourage them. Such an attitude might jeopardize the evolution and the interests of the peoples concerned. The Administering Authorities should be requested to furnish information on the subject as soon as possible.

24. He expressed his delegation's profound satisfaction that Togoland under French administration would soon attain the dignity of an independent sovereign State. Happily the evolution in that Territory towards independence was taking place in good order and without bloodshed. Such an orderly process of transition was an example to other peoples who were still subject to foreign domination. He paid a tribute to France for the task it had accomplished in Togoland and expressed his delegation's best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the new nation.

25. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that his country had done as much as any towards helping people advance and achieve independence; the representation in the Committee was a demonstration of that fact. With regard to Territories for whose administration Governments other than his own were responsible, his delegation was greatly impressed by the steps now proposed by New Zealand to enable Western Samoa to attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System, and had been encouraged by the Italian representative's very valuable statement at the 782nd meeting concerning the important matter of the economic and financial future of Somaliland.

26. With the help of the Administering Authorities and the Secretariat, the Trusteeship Council's Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories, of which he was Chairman, had been able during the past year to produce reports on that problem in two Trust Territories, as shown in chapter VI of volume I of the Council's report. When the specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had submitted their comments, the Committee would be able to address itself to the problem as it existed in other Territories. He understood that FAO had appointed an economist who had had practical experience in Africa to make a study of the complicated problems relating to rural economic development in that part of the world.

27. Turning to Tanganyika, he said that before considering the Territory in detail he wished to make the general point that it was sometimes the limitations imposed by nature rather than lack of alertness on the part of the Administering Authorities which made it impossible for certain Territories to advance as rapidly as others. In paragraph 45 of its report on Tanganyika (T/1345) the 1957 Visiting Mission had outlined some of the factors such as the availability of finance and the adaptability of all sections of the

population to changing conditions which affected the rate of advancement in the economic, social and educational fields and thus political advancement at the central government level.

28. Summarizing the most important recent political developments in Tanganyika, he stated that one of the first actions of the new Governor had been to advance to February 1959 the date of the second part of the elections in order that the constitutional committee to be appointed after the elections had been completed could begin its work more quickly. In taking that action the Administration had had to overcome the many administrative difficulties the special representative of the Administering Authority had described to the Trusteeship Council during its twenty-first session (873rd meeting). Several members of the Committee had argued that the compulsory tripartite voting system was undemocratic. The Administering Authority had always said that the system was experimental but it was clear from the results of the election that the nationalists had by no means found it impossible to express themselves properly. On the contrary, every contested seat for whichever race had gone either to the nationalist candidate or to the candidate supported by the nationalists. The elections had worked out in a very democratic way and had clearly done no harm to the political development of the country. Mr. Nyerere, the nationalist leader, who had been nominated to the Legislative Council by the Governor and had subsequently felt that he should not remain as a nominated member, had now been returned to that same body as an elected member by a large majority. To judge from the speeches made by representatives of all the communities, the effect of the elections had been to promote racial harmony.

29. As an indication of the Administering Authority's position he read out a passage from a speech made by the Governor to the Legislative Council on 14 October 1958. In that speech the Governor had stressed three points: the Africans would always be in an overwhelming majority in the Territory and it was therefore proper and inevitable that African participation in both the Legislature and the Executive should steadily increase; it was not and never had been intended that the party system should be permanent; on the other hand, it was and always had been intended that the fact that when self-government was eventually attained both the Legislature and the Government were likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of minority communities which had made their homes in Tanganyika. The Governor had further noted with satisfaction that the responsible leaders of the major parties were in agreement on the last point. His statement had been received warmly by all sections of the population.

30. One of the most important aspects of political advancement was the training of leaders not only in politics but also in business, trade unionism, the management of co-operatives, women's activities and so forth. He had been surprised to hear the Soviet representative say that in forty years the Administration had produced only one African senior official in Tanganyika. The fact was that whereas in 1954 there had been only five African officials in the senior part of the civil service there were now 181. Special emphasis was being laid on training, not only through the

Government bursary scheme but also through Makerere College in Uganda, which served Tanganyika as well as other countries. The Government was pressing forward with technical training schemes in order to increase the number of men and women qualified to help develop the country, and consideration was being given to the establishment of a university college in the Territory itself. Much was being done by the Government, in co-operation with private enterprise, to promote training in commerce and business.

31. As economic development was a prerequisite for development in all other fields, he wished to draw attention to the schemes which had been initiated with assistance from the United Kingdom in the form of grants for increasing agricultural productivity through African peasant agriculture, the African members of the Legislative Council having pressed for a special effort in that direction. The Soviet representative had repeated in the Committee a statement he had made the previous year in the Trusteeship Council to the effect that 20 per cent of the cultivated land in the Territory was held by people other than Africans. For the benefit of the Committee he wished to point out, as he had done in the Trusteeship Council, that that figure, although it had appeared in *The Economist* of 29 June 1957, was mistaken. The figure was actually less than 2 per cent.

32. Tanganyika was short of money; it was vital that every possible means of expanding its economy should be used and that the African population should be encouraged in every way to raise their standard of living and their productivity. At the same time, it would not be wise to neglect those who, while occupying very small areas in the Territory, were making a very important contribution to its economy, for to do so would be to hamper the expansion of national income, with the result that advances in education, health and other fields would be adversely affected. The Administering Authority welcomed the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was to send a mission to the Territory to survey possibilities for its further development, and hoped that additional funds for that purpose would be forthcoming as a result. There was considerable ground for optimism as to the future of the Territory.

33. Mr. TURKSON (Ghana) said that he still felt that his delegation's concern over the parity system was justified inasmuch as that system enabled a minority population to hold a majority of seats in a legislative body.

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 Trusteeship Council thereon (A/3957, A/3958, A/C.4/382) (continued)

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

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

34. Mr. SULEIMAN (Sudan) wished to extend his congratulations to the people of Togoland under French administration and to their leaders on their sustained efforts to achieve complete independence. It was not

indeed the first time that an African country had reached that goal but it had been one of the rare occasions on which the United Nations had played an active part in achieving that end. His own country was well aware of the difficulties which tended to arise once full sovereignty had been transferred to a new State and it therefore viewed with great sympathy the request for assistance from the United Nations made in the resolution adopted by the Togoland Chamber of Deputies (A/C.4/382, annex I). He had heard with pleasure the French representative's statement to the effect that his country would make itself responsible for the implementation of that request. It was a reasonable request and if it was given favourable consideration the General Assembly would have accomplished the task with which it had been entrusted.

35. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that the process leading to the independence of Togoland had begun at the end of 1956, and during the eleventh session the French Government had asked the United Nations to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of that Territory.^{1/} The request had been based on a referendum which the United Nations had been invited to observe but not to supervise. His delegation had opposed the French Government's request. That attitude had been justified by events, and at the twelfth session, there had been a sharp reversal of opinion; it had then been felt that no further steps should be taken without elections held under the supervision of the United Nations—as had indeed been requested by Mr. Olympio when he had come to the Fourth Committee as a petitioner during the eleventh session. Elections had been held and the majority had chosen independence. Adopting a more realistic approach than hitherto, the French Government had agreed to meet the desire for independence. It had also agreed to respond to Mr. Olympio's appeal for expert assistance, and, in view of the deep interest taken in the welfare of the Territory, he felt that it would be useful if the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give urgent consideration to requests for assistance from Togoland. His delegation would support any draft resolution in that sense.

36. One of the most important lessons to be learned from those events was the immense value of free elections held under the supervision of the United Nations. There should be no hesitation in using that method on other occasions when there was doubt about the truly representative character of local governments.

37. Since the year 1960 had been fixed for the independence of Togoland, it might have been preferable for the General Assembly to wait a further year and take no decision until the exact date of independence was known; that would also have enabled the Committee to make a better appraisal of the final steps. If, however, Mr. Olympio and his colleagues felt that a decision should be reached by the General Assembly at the current session, he would raise no objection.

38. Mr. MARTIROSYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that the Committee should welcome Mr. Olympio, the Prime Minister of Togoland, and his colleagues. Their unyielding struggle for independence had been supported by a great majority at the elections held in April 1958, which was clear evidence of the

^{1/} See T/1290.

desire of the people of Togoland for independence. The elections, and the establishment of representative government, were developments of great importance for Togoland and elsewhere; the will of the majority had been expressed and the Chamber of Deputies had fixed a date for independence which had also been accepted by the Administering Authority. His delegation had always stressed the importance of target dates. The constructive statements made by petitioners and the General Assembly's decisions had also played an important part.

39. Yet he would sound a note of caution. The Committee's pleasure at those events should not blind it to the urgent problems which remained. The Government of Togoland was faced with difficulties due to the foreign domination of its country for many decades, during which the indigenous inhabitants had had no say in the administration, and economic and social matters had been in the hands of the Administering Authority. Two years remained before the date set for independence and the obligations of the Administering Authority were not yet discharged. It should assist in setting up apparatus for the administrative, economic and social development of the Territory. His delegation had no doubt that the enthusiasm and creative energy of the people would express themselves in full force once Togoland had become a sovereign independent State.

40. U ON SEIN (Burma) expressed his satisfaction at recent developments in Togoland under French administration and at the liberal and statesmanlike approach of the Administering Authority. He congratulated Mr. Olympio, and through him his Government and people, on the political development they had achieved.

41. In his opinion, trusteeship should continue until independence had been proclaimed. He looked forward to welcoming Togoland as a Member of the United Nations.

42. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) said that, although his delegation awaited further details on the nature and extent of the independence of Togoland, it joined with others in expressing satisfaction at the end of Togoland under French administration. It had to be remembered that the future independent Togoland would comprise only a part of what that Territory might have been had different decisions been taken. Unification, in the case of another Trust Territory, was one of the main problems before the Committee at the present session and the implication of decisions taken or to be

taken should be carefully weighed. Recent events demonstrated the gravity of the problems created by the division of peoples; Germany, Korea, and Viet-Nam were all divided and all potential causes of war. He wondered whether that process of division, which appeared to be a prolongation of the principle of "divide and rule", was not tending to become normal practice. It might indeed be asked whether it was in accordance with the principle of the sacred trust. Unless the Committee acted with caution, it might commit itself to decisions which history would consider to have been mistaken.

43. Nevertheless, the independence of Togoland constituted an important milestone in the Trusteeship System; for once, the United Nations had had the opportunity to ascertain the real wishes of the people concerned, by means of a plebiscite conducted under its own supervision. He had personal knowledge of the qualities of leadership possessed by the present leaders of Togoland and hoped that that Territory, as an independent republic, would soon be represented in the United Nations in its own right. He gratefully acknowledged the references of several representatives to the part played by the Philippine delegation in initiating, by its proposal at the Committee's 595th meeting, held during the eleventh session, the proceedings which had led to the present situation.

44. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that the statements made at the 782nd meeting by the French representative and by Mr. Olympio were the culmination of the efforts of many years. It was evident to all who had followed events in Togoland that France had loyally performed its work and had ensured that the people possessed the capacity to govern themselves. His delegation wished to convey its congratulations to the people and Government of Togoland and to the Administering Authority and to pay a tribute to Mr. Dorcinville and his staff for the way in which they had carried out their difficult task.

45. Mr. SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay) associated his delegation with the previous speakers in congratulating the people and leaders of Togoland, the Administering Authority and the Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections and his staff on the parts which they had played in enabling Togoland to assume control of its own destiny and to join the community of free States.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.