

Authority has been almost a model of its kind.

We desire, on this occasion, to extend our warm congratulations to the people of Tanganyika, to the Government of Tanganyika and last, and far from least, to the Government of Great Britain and the many British officials who have worked so hard through the years to bring about this great accomplishment. Canada, geographically half a world apart, will give Tanganyika a warm welcome when her representatives join us here, before the end of this sixteenth session, as Tanganyika becomes a valued member of the United Nations family.

The distinguished Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Julius Nyerere, has put it all very clearly in his statement at the 1171st meeting of the Trusteeship Council. The smooth transition to independence of Tanganyika is due to many factors, including the personal qualities of the Tanganyikan leaders and the British administrators and officials who worked with them. But Mr. Nyerere surely went to the heart of the matter when he said that three things were needed to make sure that the objectives of trusteeship would be obtained smoothly and speedily:

First, a Trusteeship Council which took its responsibilities seriously and honestly;

Secondly, an Administering Authority which was sensitive to world opinion; and

Thirdly, a people united and determined to achieve its independence.

In the case of Tanganyika, all three elements were there.

And if I may say so, the happy and fruitful conjunction of these three factors are also seen to be present in the case of Western Samoa. But now we are talking of Tanganyika, the fulfilment of the aims of trusteeship under a wise and liberal Administering Authority, and the promise of its future under a great leader of his