

next few years. These are the United Nations trust territories of the Cameroons under French and British administration, of Togoland under French administration, of Somaliland under Italian administration, and of Western Samoa under New Zealand administration. The Assembly decided to reconvene on February 20, 1959, to consider the political future of the two trust territories of the Cameroons. In the case of the trust territory of Togoland, the Assembly was able to agree on arrangements for the abrogation of the trusteeship agreement with France when Togoland becomes independent in 1960. The Assembly welcomed into United Nations membership the newly-independent state of Guinea. It was also informed of the approaching independence of Nigeria on October 1, 1960.

On the whole the events described in this general survey and in the following articles indicate that the United Nations' record of progress during 1958 was uneven. Although some of the Organization's efforts at conciliation in the field of peace and security were not successful, at least they encouraged, in several cases, the search for peaceful solutions in other contexts. Despite existing difficulties, the Assembly continued to be available as an accepted and useful forum for negotiations and settlement of disputes between nations. The significant progress made during the year on questions in the social and economic fields and on questions related to the movement of dependent peoples towards control of their own affairs constituted one of the most encouraging features of the international scene. This progress gives reason to hope that continuing and patient effort through the United Nations towards solving the more important political problems may also meet with success in future, provided a sufficient number of member nations are prepared to display in this field the necessary spirit of conciliation and co-operation.