

and respected members of this body. Responsible elected representatives of the Togolese people are now exercising full control in the management of their domestic affairs. In other significant parts of Africa steps have been taken and are being taken to increase local autonomy and encourage the fullest possible participation of the people. I do not want to suggest that there is necessarily an analogy between the territories and countries I have mentioned and Algeria. We are fully aware of the very unique problems of the latter, but we do believe that France's record of achievements in connection with these countries is proof of French good faith.

We must recognize the enlightened role France is playing in political, economic and cultural development in all these areas. We have heard from the distinguished representative of France of the plans already in hand for the greater autonomy, security and prosperity of all Algerians; indeed for a prosperity to be enjoyed by the peoples of a much wider African community. I do feel that on the basis of the examples I have mentioned we should leave the question of Algeria's future to be worked out by France with the elected representatives of the area, confident that a just and liberal solution is what we can expect from that country which has given so much to the civilization of the world.

This is not to underestimate the enormous importance to the world of Arab culture. It is indeed in the combining of French civilization and the great culture of the Arabs, now in renaissance, that the hope for this part of the world exists, and it was precisely in this encouraging direction--the great new future--that Mr. Mollet pointed in his declaration of intentions of January 9.

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