

THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLANDS

The question of the future status of the two Trust Territories of British and French administered Togoland on the termination of the Trusteeship Agreements affecting them was considered by the Trusteeship Council in 1956 and also at the General Assembly's eleventh regular session. Both the Assembly and the Council

discussed the future of the two Territories as separate issues and adopted separate resolutions thereon, though the agenda item before the Council was entitled "The Togoland unification question and the future of Togoland under British administration".

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

On 15 December 1955, the General Assembly recommended, by resolution 944(X), that the Administering Authority for Togoland under British administration take steps, in consultation with a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, to organize and conduct a plebiscite without delay under United Nations supervision to find out whether the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory desired either (a) the union of their Territory with an independent Gold Coast; or (b) the separation of Togoland under British administration from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship, pending the ultimate determination of its political future.

Registration of voters for the plebiscite began on 10 January 1956, and the plebiscite was conducted under the direction of a Plebiscite Administrator appointed by the Administering Authority, and supervised at all stages by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, Mr. Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto and his staff of observers.

As the Commissioner reported to the Trusteeship Council's eighteenth session and later to the General Assembly, the greater part of the eligible population took part in the plebiscite held in May 1956 and expressed their will freely

on the alternatives between which the people had been asked to choose. A total of 194,230 persons had been registered, of whom 160,587 voted; 93,095 voted for union with the Gold Coast, and 67,492 for separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship.

The report of the United Kingdom Plebiscite Administrator, Sir John Dring, said that registration had been both full and fair. Meticulous attention had been given to every aspect of the operation to ensure an orderly and authentic vote. He hoped that the general verdict would be that the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory had been freely expressed and fairly and properly recorded.

In a memorandum to the Trusteeship Council on the future of British-administered Togoland, the Administering Authority summarized the results of the plebiscite as follows:

	Union	Separation
Manprusi District	17,870	3,429
Dagomba District	28,083	6,549
Gonja District	3,166	2,729
Buem/Krachi District	28,178	18,775
Kpandu District	8,581	17,029
Ho District	7,217	18,981
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	93,095 (58%)	67,492 (42%)

In the view of the Administering Authority, the result of the plebiscite showed a clear majority in the Territory as a whole for the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast. In only two of the six districts was there a majority vote in favour of separation, and these areas comprised about one-seventh of the whole of the Trust Territory. Any partition of this small Trust Territory, however, and the establishment of a fragment of it as a distinct political entity, would be harmful to the long-term interests of the inhabitants of the Territory. It would, moreover, create a most formidable administrative problem and inevitably cause serious difficulties for the Gold Coast when it became independent. The only right and practicable course of action, therefore, was for the Trusteeship Council and the Assembly to note the result of the plebiscite as a clear indication of the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory to be united with the Gold Coast, and to request the Administering Authority to make all the necessary preparations for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, and for the union of the Territory with the Gold Coast as soon as the latter attained independence.

During the Trusteeship Council's discussion of the subject, the representative of the Administering Authority announced that one of the conditions conferring upon the Gold Coast full responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs, namely, the holding of a general election within the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory (in July), had already been satisfied. The Convention Peoples' Party had been returned to office by a clear majority of 38 seats in a house of 104. The second condition, that the Legislative Assembly so elected should pass a motion for independence within the Commonwealth, might be expected to be satisfied when the new Assembly met in August 1956.

On 31 July, the Trusteeship Council adopted an Indian draft resolution noting that the majority of the inhabitants, as shown by the plebiscite, favoured union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, rather than separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under Trusteeship pending ultimate determination of its future. The Council recommended to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with

the Administering Authority, to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, as soon as the Gold Coast attained independence.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Assembly's Fourth Committee that on 18 September 1956 his Government had announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, the Gold Coast would attain its independence on 6 March 1957.

The Fourth Committee also heard statements by four representatives of the Togoland Congress, two representatives of the Convention Peoples' Party and one representative each from the All-Ewe Conference, the Mouvement de la Jeunesse togolaise and the Mouvement populaire togolais. (For names of representatives, See PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS under CHAPTER III.)

Subsequently, 11 Members presented a draft resolution providing for the approval of the union of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The sponsors were Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sudan.

In the course of the Committee debate various representatives maintained that the Assembly was obliged to approve the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, as favoured by the majority of the Territory's inhabitants.

Several representatives, however, had reservations about the proposed union. They considered that such a union might render it impossible to unite Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, as advocated by the General Assembly in the past. The results of the plebiscite were not clear for, although there had been an over-all majority in favour of union with the Gold Coast, there had been a majority in the southern section of the Territory for separation from the Gold Coast. Moreover, neither the plebiscite nor the subsequent general election had made it plain whether the people of British Togoland wished to be united with the Gold Coast in a unitary State. It would be

premature to agree to the incorporation of British Togoland in the Gold Coast, while there was as yet no agreed constitution for the future State.

Other delegations, though sharing some of these reservations, maintained that union with the Gold Coast was the only practicable way for inhabitants of the Trust Territory to achieve independence immediately. This was clearly preferable to the maintenance of trusteeship.

The 11-Power draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 58 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. Subsequently, on 13 December 1956, it was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1044(XI). By this, the General Assembly expressed approval of the union of British Togoland with an independent Gold Coast and accordingly invited the Administering Authority to take such steps as were necessary to this end. It also resolved, with the agreement of the Administering Authority, that on the date on which the Gold Coast became independent and on which the Trust Territory

united with it, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Assembly (by resolution 63(I) of 13 December 1946) should cease to be in force, the objectives of trusteeship having been attained.

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution expressing high appreciation of the work of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and the staff under his direction.

In a letter dated 6 March 1957 the United Kingdom Government informed the Secretary-General that with effect from midnight 5/6 March 1957, under the terms of the Ghana Independence Act, the territories previously comprised in the Gold Coast became the independent State of Ghana. Under the same Act, the union of the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration with the independent State of Ghana took place from the same time and date.

Two days later Ghana was admitted to Membership of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS 726, 733-736, 745.

T/1218. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955. Special report on Togoland unification problem and future of Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, together with related documents, T/1206 and Add.1, T/1214, T/1215.

T/1258 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner.

T/1269 and Add.1. Report by Plebiscite Administrator on plebiscite held in Togoland under United Kingdom administration, 9 May 1956.

T/1270. Memorandum by Administering Authority.

T/L.712. India draft resolution.

T/L.719. Draft special report prepared by Secretariat.

RESOLUTION 1496(XVIII), as submitted by India, T/L.712, adopted by the Council by roll-call vote on 31 July 1956, meeting 736, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (Guatemala):

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955 by which the Administering Authority, in pursuance of Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, was requested to organize and conduct, under the supervision of the United Nations, a plebiscite in respect of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, for the purpose of

ascertaining the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants in regard to union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, or otherwise,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite held on 9 May 1956 in Togoland under British administration.

"Having also received the report of the Plebiscite Administrator and the memorandum of the Administering Authority on the future of the Trust Territory,

"Noting the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom in the Council,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the conduct of the plebiscite by the Administering Authority, and of its supervision by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and his staff;

"2. Notes that the will of the majority of the inhabitants, as expressed at the plebiscite in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 944(X), is in favour of union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, and not separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship pending the ultimate determination of its future;

"3. Recommends therefore to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast."

PLENARY MEETING, 619.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551-567, 570, 573, 584-599, 602, 603.

A/3169 and Corr.1. Special report of Trusteeship Council. Part I. Future of Togoland under British administration.

A/3173 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner (same text as T/1258 and Add.1 above).

A/3323. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/329. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/332 and Add.1, 2. Petitions and communications relating to Togoland under British administration.

A/C.4/334. Memorandum by Government of United Kingdom (same text as T/1270 above).

A/C.4/336. Statement by representative of United Kingdom, 28 November 1956.

A/C.4/337. Statement by Minister of Finance of Gold Coast Government on 28 November 1956.

A/C.4/351. Plebiscites held since 1920 under control or supervision of international organizations.

A/C.4/L.435 and Add.1, 2. Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan draft resolution, adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 58 to 0, with 11 abstentions (Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela).

A/C.4/L.436. Belgium amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.4/L.435 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.4/L.437 and Add.1. Haiti, India, Liberia, Peru, United States draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee.

A/3449. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTIONS 1044(XI) and 1045(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3449, adopted by the Assembly on 13 December 1956, meeting 619. The vote on 1044(XI), by roll-call, was 63 to 0, with 9 abstentions (Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Uruguay, Venezuela).

On 14 December 1956, the delegation of Morocco informed the Secretariat that it had been detained when voting took place, and requested that Morocco be considered as having voted in favour of resolution 1044(XI).

The vote on 1045(XI) was unanimous.

RESOLUTION 1044(XI):

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955, it recommended, in pursuance of Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, that a plebiscite be organized and conducted in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration by the Administering Authority in consultation with and under the supervision of a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, in order to ascertain the wishes of its inhabitants in regard to the union of their Territory with

an independent Gold Coast or otherwise,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite, and having noted in particular the conclusion contained in the report that the plebiscite was held in an atmosphere of freedom, impartiality and fairness,

"Having also received the report of the United Kingdom Plebiscite Administrator,

"Noting that the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory participating in the plebiscite have expressed themselves in favour of the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast,

"Noting also the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 1496(XVIII) of 31 July 1956 that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast,

"Having been informed by the Administering Authority that it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Gold Coast shall become independent on 6 March 1957,

"1. Expresses its approval of the union of the Territory of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast and accordingly invites the Administering Authority to take such steps as are necessary to this end;

"2. Resolves, with the agreement of the Administering Authority, that, on the date on which the Gold Coast becomes independent and the union with it of the Territory of Togoland under British administration takes place, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly in resolution 63(1) of 13 December 1946 shall cease to be in force, the objectives of trusteeship having been attained;

"3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to notify the Secretary-General as soon as the union of the Territory of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast has been effected;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States and to the Trusteeship Council at its nineteenth session the notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referred to in paragraph 3 above."

RESOLUTION 1045(XI):

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration,

"1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner;

"2. Expresses its high appreciation of the work carried out by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and by the United Nations staff under his direction."

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

In 1955, by resolution 944(X), the General Assembly recommended that plans of the Administering Authority of the French-administered Trust Territory of Togoland to find out the wishes of the Territory's people as to their future be carried out under United Nations supervision, as in the case of British Togoland. The Assembly also asked the Council for a specific study on the matter, in consultation with the Administering Authority.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

In 1956, the question of the future of Togoland under French administration came up first at the Trusteeship Council's seventeenth session, but only in a preliminary manner. The French delegation said that it could not at that stage submit specific proposals, but it would do so in the future. The Council adopted a resolution hoping that the Administering Authority, in presenting its views to the Trusteeship Council, would take into account the extent to which the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement had been achieved, and also the popular consultations envisaged for the future, the further measures necessary to attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System and other relevant information to facilitate the special study by the Council requested by the General Assembly in 1955.

On 30 July 1956, the Administering Authority transmitted a memorandum on the future of the Territory to the Council's eighteenth session. It pointed out that by Act No. 56-619, of 23 June 1956, the French Government was authorized: (1) to promulgate by decree, after consultation with the Territorial Assembly, a Statute for French Togoland in conformity with the objectives laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement; (2) at an appropriate time, to hold a referendum, by universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which the inhabitants would have an opportunity of choosing between acceptance of the Statute and continuation of the Trusteeship System. The Act also introduced universal suffrage in French Togoland.

A draft Statute was to be submitted in the near future to the Territorial Assembly for its

opinion. It guaranteed the territorial, administrative and financial autonomy of the Territory and gave the people full power to manage their own affairs. The inhabitants of Togoland, in accordance with the Territorial Assembly's wishes, would continue to be represented in the French Parliament and in the Assembly of the French Union for the management of common affairs. The draft Statute would also place the territorial public services in the hands of a Council of Ministers which would be responsible to a Legislative Assembly elected by universal suffrage and with full legislative powers.

The Administering Authority stated that this Statute was in conformity with the objectives laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement and Article 76b of the United Nations Charter in that it gave the Territory an autonomous regime in the spirit of the wish expressed by the Territorial Assembly on 4 July 1955. In these circumstances, the French Government intended to consult the people, under United Nations supervision.

France accordingly proposed a draft resolution in the Council whereby the Council would decide to appoint a mission of observers to observe the referendum (to take place in the Territory in October 1956) and to report to the Council at a special session to enable it to undertake the study requested by the General Assembly in 1955 and submit its conclusions to the Assembly's eleventh session. The draft resolution would also ask the Secretary-General for the necessary staff and financial arrangements.

Some representatives, however, did not think that, on the basis of information available, the proposed reforms constituted self-government within the meaning of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. Neither the text of the draft Statute nor the Act of 23 June 1956 had been communicated to the Council. They conceded the right of the Administering Authority to introduce political reforms without consulting the United Nations. But they also considered that arrangements for the final termination of Trusteeship and for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants regarding their future should be made, not by the Administering Authority acting unilaterally, but by the General Assembly in consultation with the Administering Authori-

ty, as in the case of British-administered Togoland. The choice offered in the proposed referendum was contrary to Article 76b since the second alternative was not independence, as recommended by the 1955 Visiting Mission, but continuation of trusteeship. The proposals of the Administering Authority were premature and hasty.

The United States representative, while preferring that the people of the Territory be offered a choice between independence outside the French Union and self-government within it, paid tribute to the liberal spirit leading to the adoption of the Act of 23 June and to the draft Statute. Believing that the Council should arrange for observers to follow the referendum, but without prejudice to the position of the General Assembly or the Trusteeship Council on either the referendum or the Statute, he submitted amendments to the French draft resolution to that effect. The representative of France revised his proposal to meet those amendments, which were then withdrawn.

When the revised French draft resolution was put to the vote at the Council's 744th meeting, it did not muster enough votes for adoption. Seven votes were cast in favour and 7 against on two successive tie votes.

The French representative thereupon announced that the referendum would still take place at the appointed time and under the conditions envisaged, even in the absence of United Nations observers. He added that the French Government explicitly reserved its right to determine its future course of action in the light of the results of the consultation.

Subsequently, on the proposal of Burma, Guatemala, India and Syria, the Council decided, by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, to transmit the Administering Authority's memorandum on the future of Togoland under French administration to the General Assembly's eleventh session, and invite attention to be given to the records of discussion on that question at the Council's seventeenth and eighteenth sessions.

On 6 December 1956, the Administering Authority circulated another memorandum on the future of the Trust Territory to members of the Trusteeship Council, stating that the referendum — by universal suffrage — had taken place, as planned, on 28 October 1956. It had

made up for the lack of international observers (for which France was not responsible) by entrusting the organization and direction of the referendum to a Conseiller d'état, appointed as Referendum Administrator (Délégué général au referendum). Balloting took place in an atmosphere of complete calm. Out of a total of 438,175 electors registered, 335,778 votes were cast, of which 313,458 (71.5 per cent of the total registered electorate) were in favour of the Statute of Togoland and the termination of the Trusteeship System, and 22,320 (5.07 per cent) in favour of continuing the Trusteeship System.

Annexed to the memorandum was the text of the Statute of Togoland (Decree 56-847 of 24 August 1956), establishing the autonomous Republic of Togoland which, according to the Administering Authority, had been inaugurated on 30 August. By the beginning of September, a Council of Ministers had been formed and a Legislative Assembly (the former Territorial Assembly) had adopted legislation on relations between the executive and legislative branches.

In the light of the popular vote of 28 October and of a motion adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Togoland on 2 November, the Administering Authority stated it was now impossible to allow the autonomous Republic of Togoland to remain under the Trusteeship System any longer. The only fair solution for the inhabitants of Togoland was for the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to ask the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946, and, in particular, to abolish the machinery giving it provisional control over the decisions of the autonomous Republic of Togoland under Articles 39, 40, 41 and 44 of the Republic's Statute.

On 8 December 1956, the French delegation transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council the report of M. Guy Perier de Feral, the Referendum Administrator, on the organization and holding of the referendum. A photo-offset copy of the special issue of the *Journal officiel du Territoire du Togo* of 3 November 1956 was also transmitted to Council members. These communications were considered at the sixth special session of the Trusteeship Council held expressly at the request of

the Administering Authority in order to discuss the future of the Territory. The Council heard statements by M. Georges Apedo-Amah, Minister of Finance of Togoland, and by the Referendum Administrator, both members of the French delegation to the Council.

Subsequently, the Council accepted an oral proposal by Guatemala, on roll-call vote of 8 to 6, to transmit the question to the Assembly's Fourth Committee, together with the memorandum of the Administering Authority, the report of the Referendum Administrator and other related documents. Those members opposing this proposal thought the Council should consider the documents submitted by the Administering Authority further, and present its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, M. Gaston Defferre, Minister for Overseas France, in a statement to the Fourth Committee, asked that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory be ended. A memorandum by the Togoland Government to that effect was circulated to Members of the Committee.

Statements were also made by M. Georges Apedo-Amah, introduced as Minister of Finance of the autonomous Republic of Togoland and M. Guy Perier de Feral, the Referendum Administrator. M. Apedo-Amah said that the Togoland Government would be happy to welcome a United Nations information mission to observe at first hand how Togoland's institutions were functioning and how they were being applied. M. Defferre stated that the French Government, which was responsible for Togoland's foreign relations, associated itself with that request. Later, he said that, if the substance of the resolutions adopted was acceptable to France, his Government would be in a position to consider abandoning its request for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1957.

The Committee heard statements, too, by the petitioners appearing on behalf of the following organizations: Union des chefs et des populations du Nord-Togo, Parti togolais du Progrès, Mouvement populaire togolais, Mouvement de la Jeunesse togolaise, the All-Ewe Conference, Traditional chiefs of the South, Traditional chiefs of the North. (For names of representa-

tives, see PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS under CHAPTER III, above.)

During the debate two proposals were submitted in the Fourth Committee, one by India and the other by Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Liberia and Peru. The latter was subsequently re-submitted in the form of amendments to the Indian draft resolution.

By the Indian draft resolution, the General Assembly would in effect appoint and dispatch a commission of five members appointed to French-administered Togoland in order to examine the "entire situation in the Territory" and to report thereon to the Trusteeship Council for study, the results of the study to be transmitted to the Assembly's twelfth session.

By the seven-Power amendments, the Assembly, expressly noting the Referendum Administrator's report that reforms introduced by the new Statute had been approved by a substantial majority of the Territory's population, would consider with satisfaction that these reforms represented a very significant step towards achieving the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement. It would also congratulate the people on the Territory's political, economic, social and cultural progress. In addition, it was proposed that the commission envisaged should be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Another amendment was to have the commission study the situation in the Territory only as "resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which it is being applied".

A further amendment was presented by the Philippines, recommending that, in addition to such further reforms as the authorities might deem appropriate, the Territory's Legislative Assembly should be constituted, as soon as possible, by election on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The Committee adopted the seven-Power amendments, with minor changes, and also the Philippine amendment, the latter by a roll-call vote of 36 to 24, with 17 abstentions. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by 52 votes to 10 with 14 abstentions.

On 23 January 1957, the General Assembly, in plenary meeting, adopted some drafting amendments by Yugoslavia to the draft reso-

lution as submitted by the Fourth Committee, as well as a proposal by the President that the number of members of the Commission be increased from five to six. The Assembly then adopted the draft resolution by 53 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 1046(XI). On

20 February 1957 the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that he had nominated Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, the Philippines and Yugoslavia as members of the commission on the future of Togoland under French administration.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 673, 698.**

T/L.659. Report of Drafting Committee on Togoland under French administration on future of that territory.

RESOLUTION 1371(XVII), as submitted by Drafting Committee, T/L.659, adopted by the Council on 4 April 1956, meeting 698, by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Noting the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 944(X), part II, of 15 December 1955, to undertake a special study, in consultation with the Administering Authority, of the question of the future of Togoland under French administration and to report on it, if possible, to the General Assembly at its eleventh session,

"Taking note also of the statement of the Administering Authority that it would submit specific proposals to the Council on this subject in the near future,

"Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will, in presenting its views to the Trusteeship Council, take into account, inter alia, the extent to which the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement have been achieved, the popular consultations envisaged for the future, the further measures necessary to attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System, and such other relevant information as will facilitate the special study requested of the Council by the General Assembly."

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 737-740, 742-745.**

T/1274 and Rev.1. Memorandum by Administering Authority.

T/L.719/Add.1. Draft special report prepared by Secretariat.

T/L.731 and Add.1, and Rev.1. France draft resolution and revision, and statement of financial implications by Secretary-General.

T/L.732. United States amendment to draft resolution.

T/L.733. Burma, Guatemala, India, Syria draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1499(XVIII), as submitted by 4 Powers, T/L.733, adopted by the Council on 14 August 1956, meeting 745, by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having received the memorandum of the Administering Authority,

"Decides to transmit to the General Assembly at its eleventh session the above memorandum and to invite attention to the records of the discussion of this question in the Council at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions."

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 6TH SPECIAL SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 746-750.**

T/1288. Request for special session of Trusteeship Council. Letter of 17 November 1956 from representative of France to Secretary-General.

T/1290. Memorandum by Administering Authority.

T/1291 and Add.1. Petitions and communications circulated under rules 24 and 85, paragraph 2 of rules of procedure.

T/1292. Report of Referendum Administrator in Togoland on the popular consultation of 28 October 1956.

T/1294. Note by Secretary-General.

T/L.734. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 643, 657.**

FOURTH COMMITTEE MEETINGS, 551, 556, 558, 584—599, 602, 603.

FIFTH COMMITTEE MEETING, 570.

A/3169 and Corr.1. Special report of Trusteeship Council, Part II. Future of Togoland under French administration.

A/3169/Add.1 and Corr.2. Addendum to Part II.

A/C.4/329 and Add.1. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/340 and Add.1. Text of certain documents concerning organization of referendum of 28 October 1956 and of certain enactments by autonomous Republic of Togoland.

A/C.4/341. Memorandum by Government of autonomous Republic of Togoland.

A/C.4/342. Statement made by French representative on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/343. Statement made by Minister of Finance of autonomous Republic of Togoland on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/344. Statement made by Referendum Administrator in Togoland on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/L.452 and Rev.1. India draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, as amended, by roll-call vote of 52 to 10, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium,

- Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
- Against: Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria.
- Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.
- A/C.4/L.453 and Rev.1, Rev. 1/Add.1. Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Peru, Thailand, United States, draft resolution and revision.
- A/C.4/L.454 and Rev.1. Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Peru, Thailand, United States amendments to revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.452/Rev.1.
- A/C.4/L.455. Philippines amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.452/Rev.1.
- A/C.4/L.456. Nepal and Philippines amendment to 7-Power amendments, A/C.4/L.454.
- A/3449/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee.
- A/C.5/695. Statement of financial implications submitted by Secretary-General.
- A/3507. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1046(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3449/Add.1, and as amended in the Assembly, adopted by the Assembly on 23 January 1957, meeting 643, by roll-call vote of 53 to 16, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal.

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH
ADMINISTRATION

- "The General Assembly,
"Recalling section II of its resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955,
"Having received the special report of the Trusteeship Council,
"Noting that the Trusteeship Council has forwarded

the memorandum by the Administering Authority, with Decree No. 56-847 of 24 August 1956, requesting termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

"Having received the document entitled 'Memorandum by the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland', which memorandum was transmitted by the Administering Authority to the United Nations,

"Having taken note that the report of the Referendum Administrator in Togoland sets forth as a fact that the population of Togoland under French administration, consulted by referendum on 28 October 1956, expressed itself, by a substantial majority, in favour of the reforms introduced by Decree No. 56-847 setting forth the Statute of Togoland,

"Noting further the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the delegation of France, which included representatives of the Government of Togoland,

"Taking note also of the views expressed by the petitioners before the Fourth Committee,

"Being of the opinion that the reforms introduced by Decree No. 56-847 and their application require further study by the Trusteeship Council,

"Taking note of the invitation by the Administering Authority to send a commission to Togoland under French administration to study on the spot the conditions under which the provisions of the Statute of 24 August 1956 are being applied,

"Taking note also that the invitation by the Administering Authority was initiated by the Government of Togoland which was set up in consequence of the Statute of 24 August 1956,

"1. Considers with satisfaction that the extent of powers transferred to the Territory of Togoland under French administration by the Administering Authority in consequence of the new political Statute of the Territory represents a very significant step in the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement;

"2. Congratulates the population of Togoland under French administration on the progress it has made in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

"3. Resolves to dispatch to Togoland under French administration a Commission of six members, to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the General Assembly, in order to examine in the light of the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which the Statute is being applied, and to submit a report thereon, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration;

"4. Recommends that, in addition to such further reforms as the authorities concerned may deem appropriate, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory should be constituted, as soon as possible, by election on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

"5. Requests the Trusteeship Council to study the question, taking into account the report of the Commission, and to transmit the results of its study to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."