





1. Determination by the Administering Authority

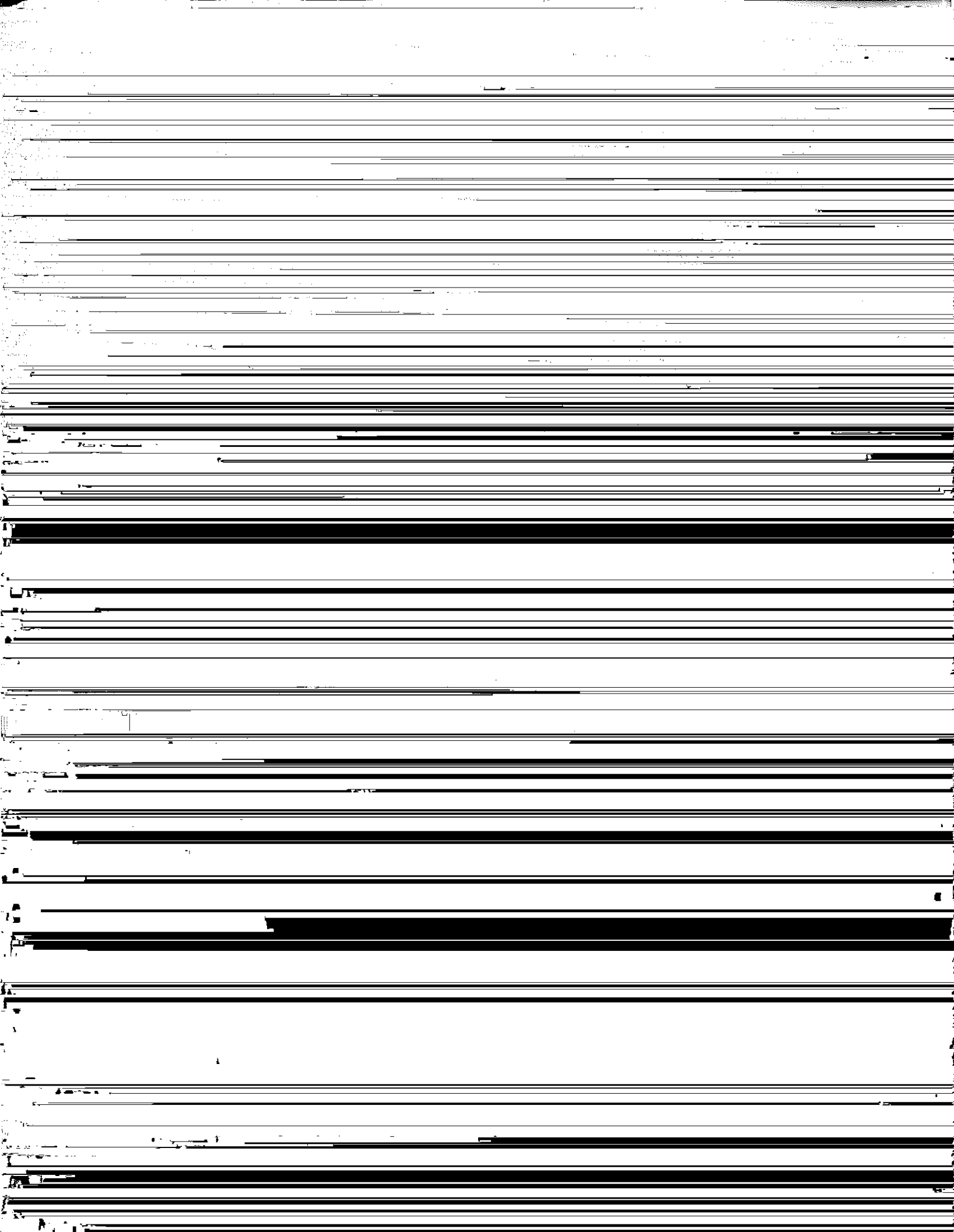
In the vast majority of cases so far, the Administering Authority, having reached the conclusion that the people of a given

Territory were ready for an act of popular consultation and having worked out the necessary arrangements with the local authorities in the Territory, has informed the United Nations of its decision to

hold an act of popular consultation in the Territory. At the same time, the Administering Authority has extended an invitation to the United Nations to either supervise or observe the act.

2. Determination on recommendation of a visiting mission

In some cases, a United Nations visiting mission to a given Territory, after reviewing the conditions in the Territory and ascertaining the wishes of the people, usually in consultation with the Administering Authority, has recommended to the competent inter-governmental body or bodies (e.g. the Trusteeship Council, the Special Committee of 24 or the General Assembly) that in view of the stage of political advancement reached by the people, an act of popular consultation should be held in the Territory.



C. Organization and conduct

In the experience of the United Nations thus far, the  
Administering Authority, either alone or in consultation with the

The United Nations has participated or has been consulted in the formulation of such regulations. The main concern of the United Nations in this respect has been to see that no undue restrictions are imposed, that the same opportunity is provided to all sides and that the regulations are drawn up in such a way as to ensure an impartial conduct of the consultation.

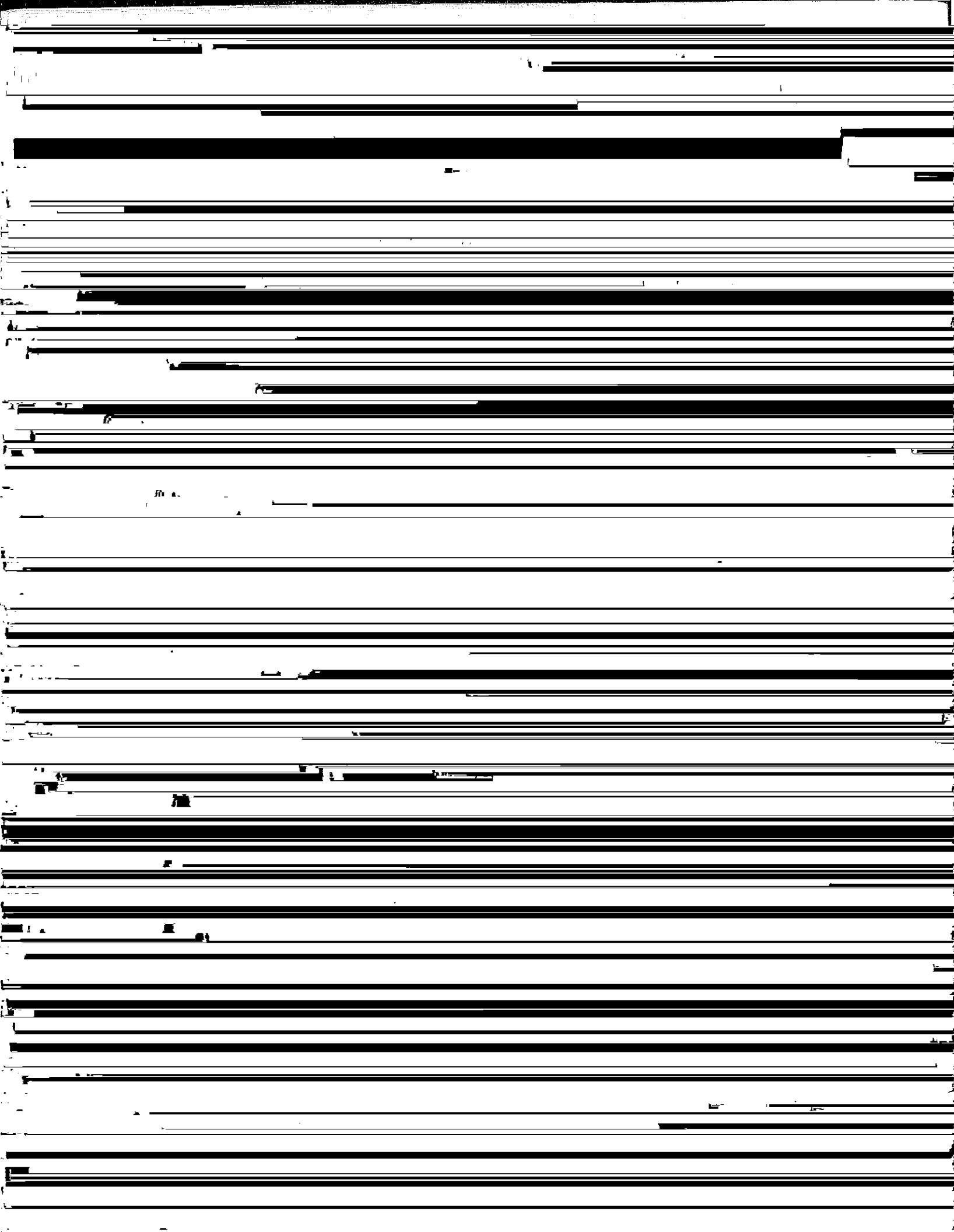
3. Ballot

In the case of a plebiscite or a referendum, the wording of the

authorities. They have issued orders or regulations to ensure an atmosphere of freedom and impartiality.

The United Nations has reviewed the arrangements with the

organizing authorities in order to ensure that a peaceful atmosphere







11. Declaration of results

The official results of the vote following a popular consultation are published in a special gazette or are publicly declared by the competent authority. If legally required, the results are officially transmitted to higher authorities for confirmation and notification.

In some consultations, votes are counted, verified and announced at the district level before transmission to headquarters for the final counting and declaration of results.

The official results are transmitted to the United Nations by the competent authority.

12. Appeals and review

An appeals and review procedure has been provided for in all popular consultations.

The primary task of the United Nations in observing



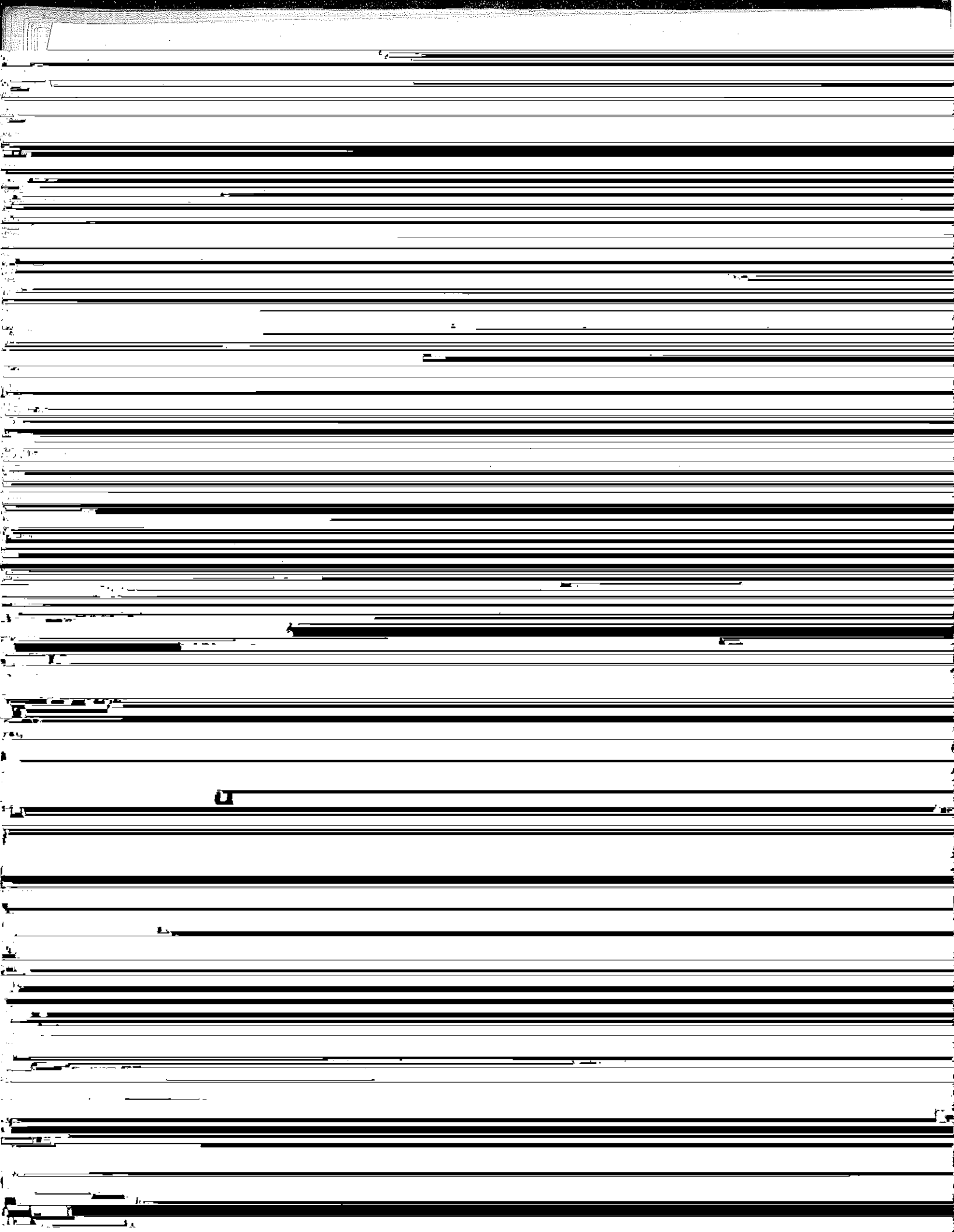
Commissioner" to organize and conduct the plebiscite "under the supervision of the United Nations"; and (c) that the plebiscite be organized and conducted on the basis of the arrangements proposed in the report of the Visiting Mission, subject to such modifications as might be agreed upon between the Administering Authority and the





1.



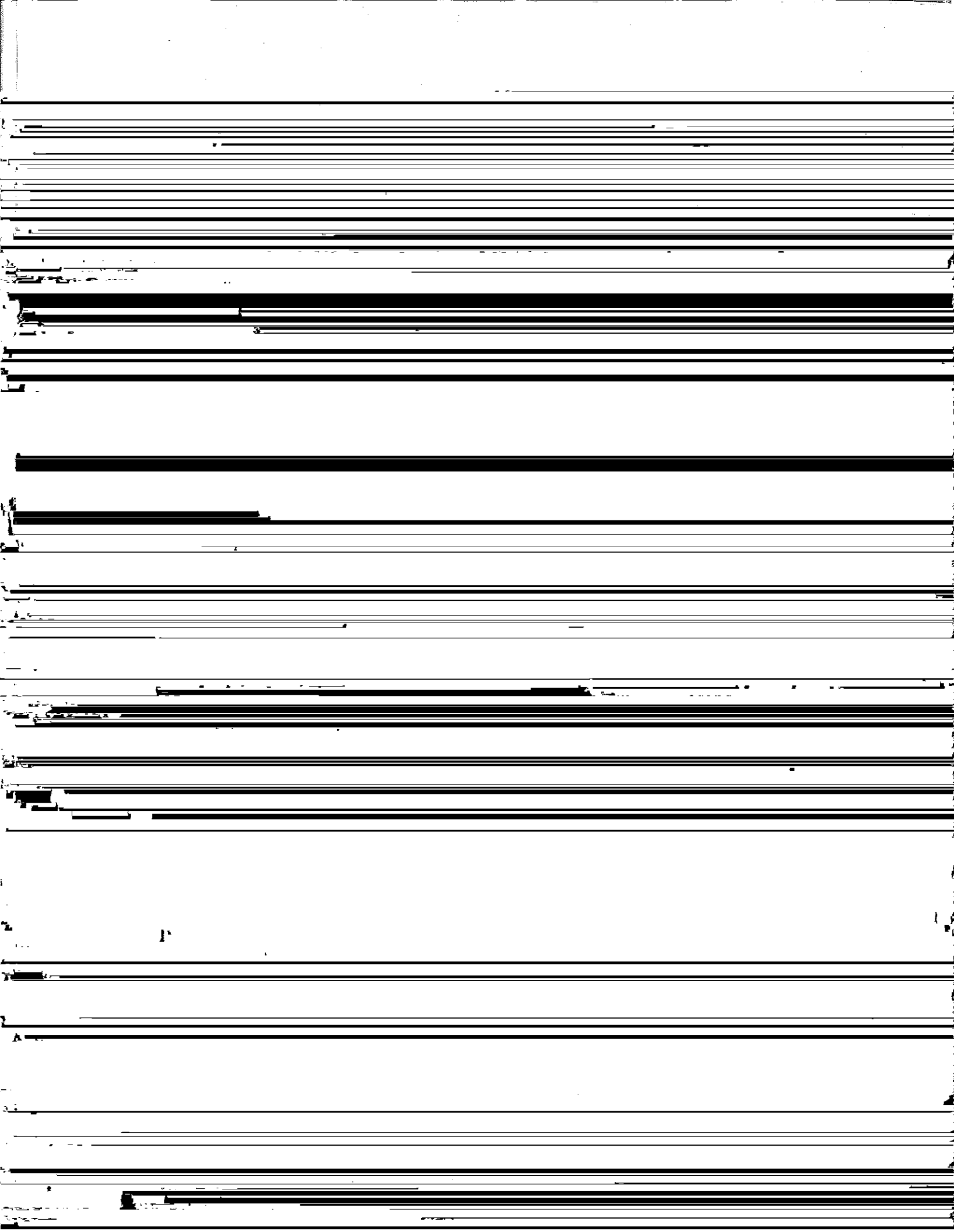


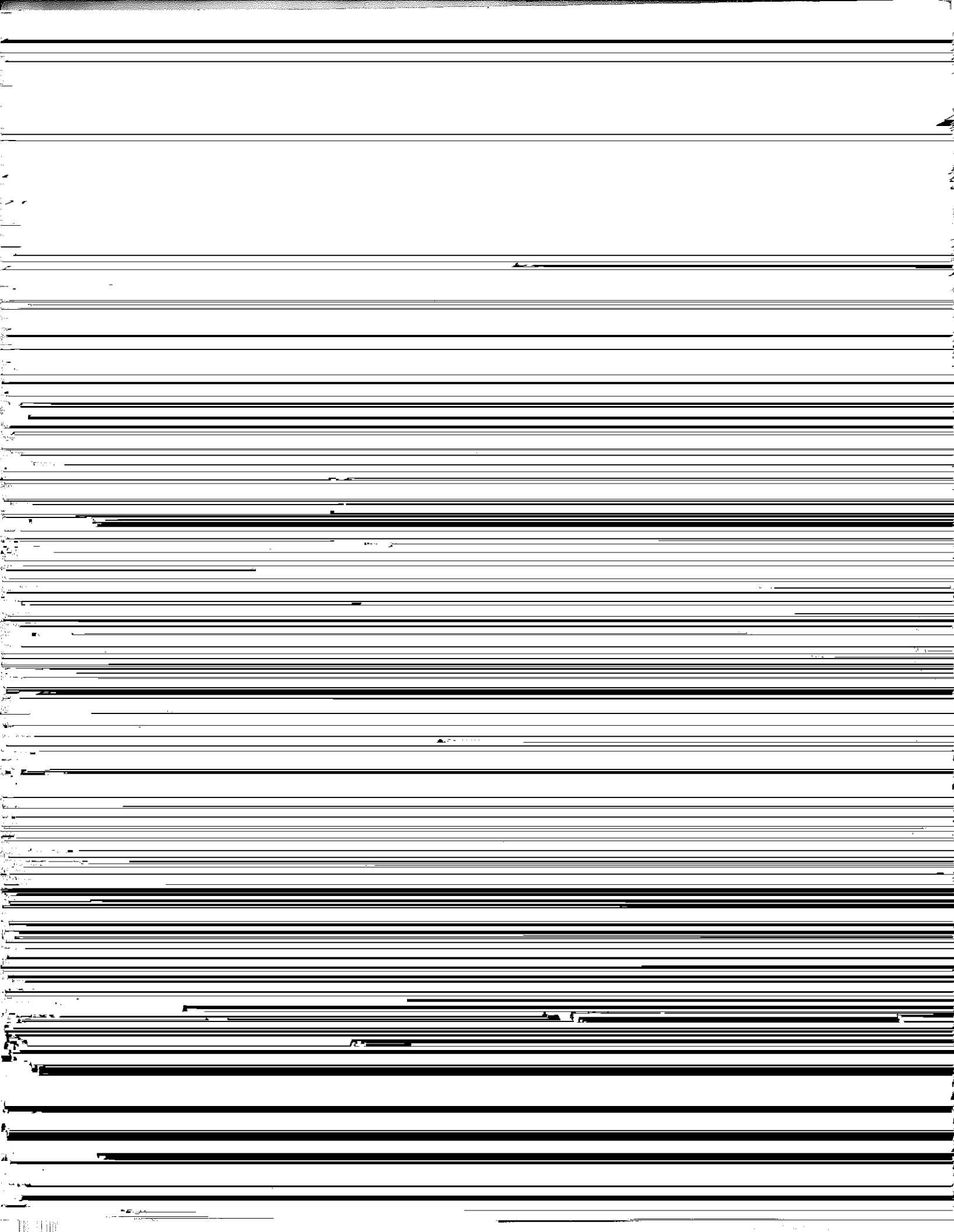


Population: 102,860 (1958)

In 1920, the League of Nations placed the Trust Territory of Western Samoa under a mandate conferred to His Britannic Majesty and exercised on his behalf by the Commonwealth of New Zealand. In 1946, the Government of New Zealand placed the Territory under the International Trusteeship System and administered it until its independence in 1962.

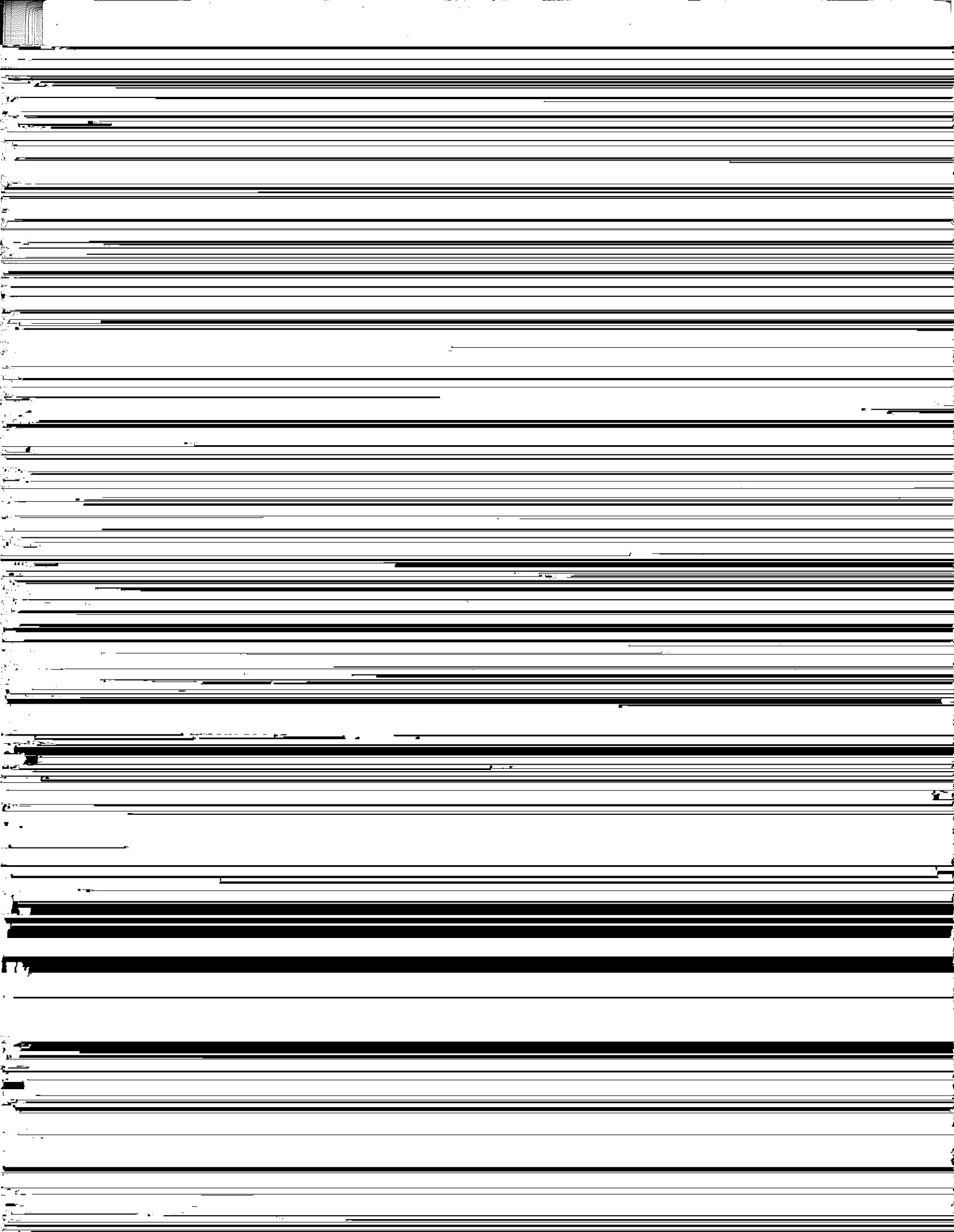


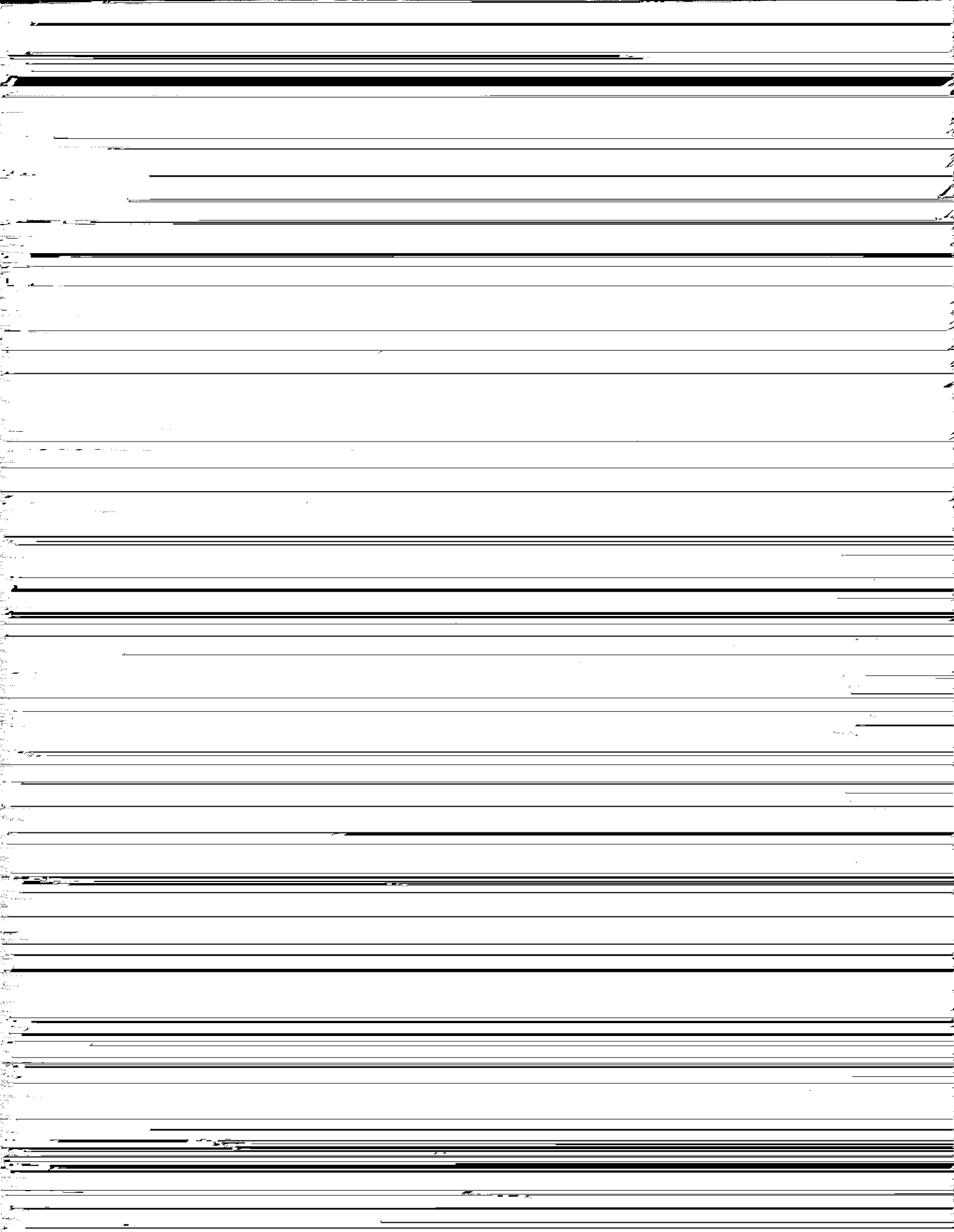


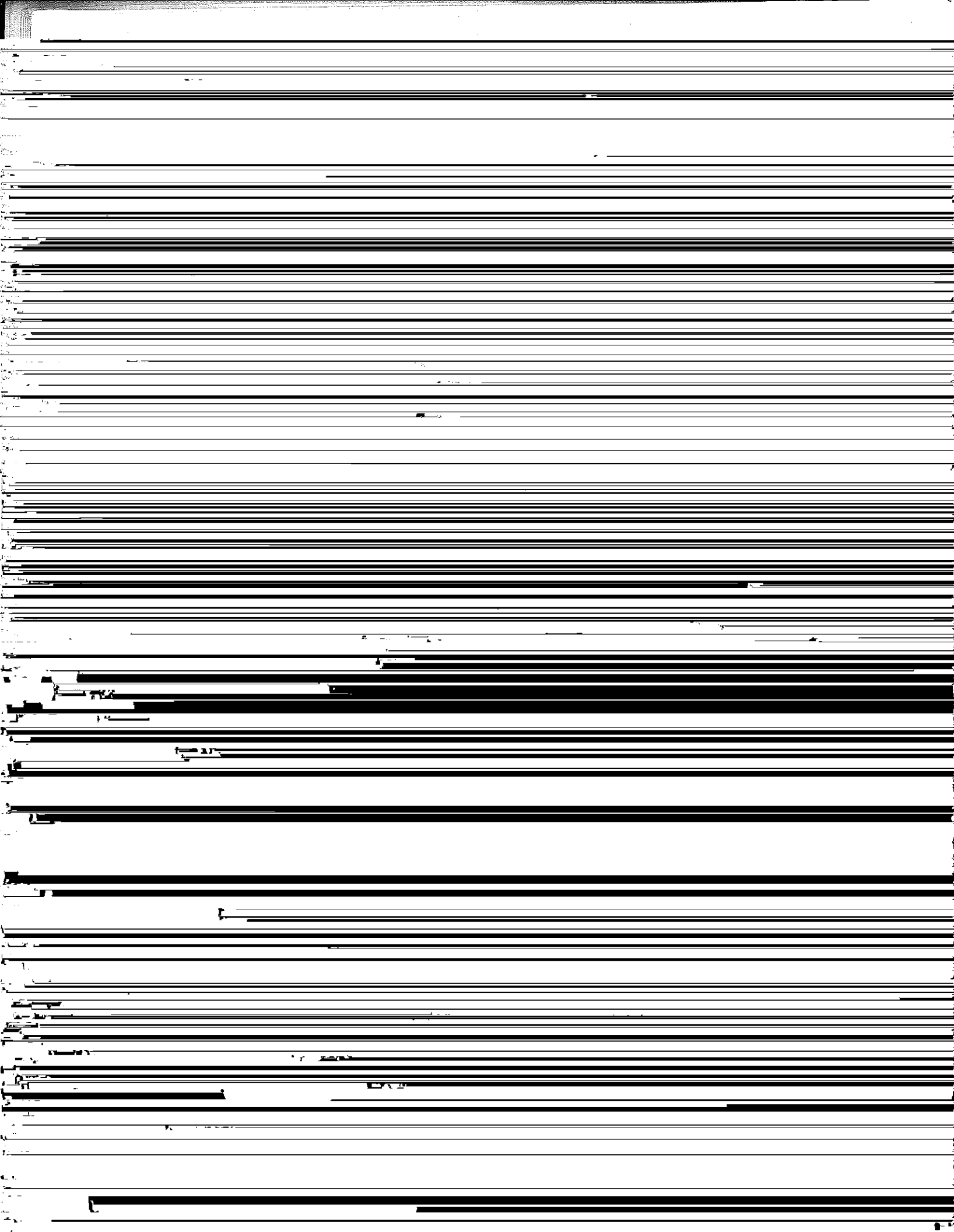


In the light of the outcome of the referendum which was,



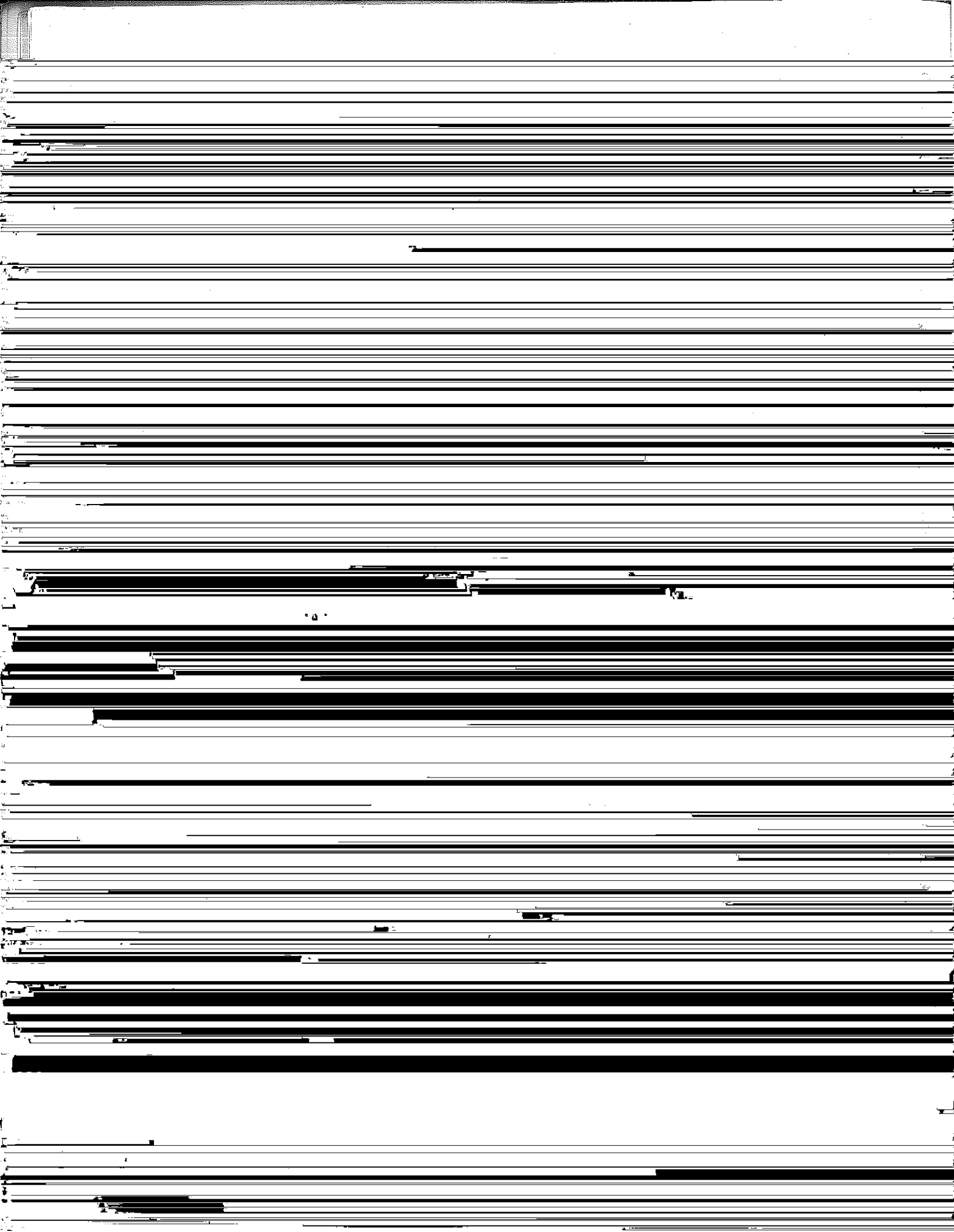








The vote took place on Sunday, 27 April 1958. There were about  
20 United Nations observers present.



the 1972-1973 National Weather Service 16/10/72

4. Organization and conduct of referendum

The Constitutional Referendum Board was made responsible for the over-all supervision and administration of the referendum, including the registration of voters.