

the Togolese people in their search for full nationhood. The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by a large majority of its members, including Canada, which was also adopted unanimously by the plenary session of the General Assembly. In the resolution the Assembly noted the agreement reached between the Governments of France and of Togoland, that Togoland would attain independence in 1960; congratulated the United Nations Commissioner, his staff and the administering authorities and the people of Togoland on their achievements; and resolved, in agreement with the administering authority, that on the day which would be agreed to between the Government of France and the Government of Togoland and on which the Republic of Togoland became independent, the trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly on 15 December, 1946 would cease to be in force in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Somaliland-Ethiopia Frontier Question

The trust territory of Somaliland under Italian administration will, under the terms of the trusteeship Agreement, become independent on December 2, 1960. Article I of that agreement provides that the boundaries of the Trust Territory shall be fixed by international agreement.

In its resolution 392 (V) of December 15, 1950, the General Assembly recommended that the boundary should be determined by bilateral negotiations between the administering authority and Ethiopia. Failing such agreement, either party might request mediation under United Nations auspices and, if mediation proved fruitless, the parties were to agree to arbitration. At its eleventh session in 1957, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1068 (XI) which placed on record its view that if negotiations had yielded no substantial results by the twelfth session, the two interested Governments should avail themselves of the procedure recommended in the Assembly's previous resolution. At its twelfth session the General Assembly recommended that an arbitration tribunal be established to delimit the frontiers in accordance with terms of reference which were to be agreed upon between the two Governments with the assistance of an independent person appointed by them.

Although, with the approach of the date set for Somaliland's independence, the frontier question became more urgent in 1958, there was only limited progress to report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly (Agenda item 41). The Assembly was informed that the members of the arbitration tribunal had been appointed, but that the Italian and Ethiopian Governments had not been able to agree upon the tribunal's terms of reference, nor upon the "independent person" who would assist the two Governments in determining these. None of the five jurists whose names were unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by a large majority of its submitted by the Government of Ethiopia were acceptable to the Governments of Italy and Somaliland; Ethiopia, on the other hand, rejected the Italian suggestion that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be requested to act as the "independent person", on the grounds that the United Nations itself was an interested party to the dispute. Alternative draft resolutions proposed in the Fourth Committee were equally unsuccessful. The Committee was thus compelled to report to the General Assembly that it had been unable to make any recommendation regarding the solution of the question.