

6. *Requests* the Commissioner to submit a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session;

7. *Invites* the Administering Authority to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French administration;

8. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76(b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Assembly subsequently elected Ambassador Max D'Orsinville of Haiti to supervise the elections on its behalf. The election in Togoland will be held in May 1958 and Mr. D'Orsinville's report will be considered by the Trusteeship Council and by the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

The Somaliland-Ethiopia Frontier Question

When the territory of pre-war Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority, Article I of the Agreement specified that the boundaries of the territory should be those fixed under international agreement.

In its resolution 392 (V) of December 15, 1955, the General Assembly recommended that the boundary should be delimited 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, resort to a procedure of arbitration. The General Assembly's opinion, expressed at the eleventh session in resolution 1068 (XI) was that if negotiations had yielded no results before its twelfth session, the Italian and Ethiopian Governments should accept the mediation procedure recommended in its previous resolution.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly the Ethiopian Government made it plain that it sought a juridical settlement and wished to proceed directly to arbitration. It took the position that the only valid basis for this arbitration was the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1908 and that it did not wish to take into account any treaties to which Ethiopia had not been party, such as the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891 and the Tripartite Agreement of 1906. The Governments of Italy and Somaliland, however, believed that the possibility of successful mediation in delimiting the future frontier should not be ignored, and in addition to the terms of the existing treaties, desired that considerations concerning the welfare and the peace and order of the populations concerned be taken into account.

In view of the urgency of fixing the Ethiopian-Somaliland boundary before Somaliland became an independent state in 1960, the Assembly finally agreed upon a compromise, and recommended unanimously that an