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Item 19 of the agenda

QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. M. de DIEGO (Panama)

1. The question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies was inconclusively examined during the second part of the third regular session. The General Assembly, at its 219th plenary meeting held on 18 May 1949 adopted, by 51 votes to none with 6 abstentions, a resolution presented by the representative of Poland to postpone further consideration of the question until the fourth regular session (resolution 287 (III)).
2. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/989), the General Assembly, at its 224th plenary meeting held on 22 September 1949, referred this item to the First Committee for consideration and report.
3. Consideration of the question by the First Committee was begun at the 278th meeting held on 30 September 1949. At that meeting the Committee adopted a proposal by the Chairman to invite the Government of Italy, in accordance with its request (A/C.1/478/Rev.1), to appoint a representative to sit, without vote, during the consideration of the question by the Committee.
4. At its 279th meeting on 1 October 1949, the Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution suggested by the Chairman. The resolution (A/C.1/438) provided that "the requests of representatives of political parties or organizations in the territories concerned, presented not later than 10 October 1949, shall be referred to a Sub-Committee composed of Brazil, Egypt, France, Haiti, India, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America, who shall report to the Committee on the extent to which these parties or organizations represent substantial sections of opinion in the territory in question. For such purpose the Sub-Committee shall study and take into account the statements in the reports of the Committee of Enquiry on the organizations seeking to be heard and on similar local organizations. It shall make recommendations on whether, and if so how, they should be heard by the Committee. The Sub-Committee should consider: 1. Requests

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emanating from political organizations or parties on which a report to the Committee was not made by Sub-Committee 14 during the second part of the third regular session; and 2. Requests on which the above Sub-Committee has already reported, if new material has been submitted by the organizations or parties in question."

5. The Sub-Committee (Sub-Committee 16) held four meetings. At its first meeting, the Sub-Committee constituted a Working Group, composed of the representatives of Norway, Brazil and Haiti, to examine and report on the credentials of the representatives of parties or organizations, as well as to verify the extent to which the organizations or parties, not previously reported upon, represented substantial sections of opinion in the respective territories, and to inquire whether the organizations or parties to which a hearing had already been given during the second part of the third regular session had any new relevant information to submit to the First Committee. The Sub-Committee presented three reports to the First Committee (A/C.1/494, A/C.1/495 and A/C.1/496) concerning the various requests received and the preliminary information obtained.

6. Following the recommendations of Sub-Committee 16, the First Committee heard the representatives of the following parties or organizations:

For Libya:

The National Congress of Cyrenaica
The National Congress of Tripolitania
The Independence Party of Tripolitania
The Jewish Community of Tripolitania

For Eritrea:

The Eritrean Bloc for Independence
The Unionist Party of Eritrea
The Independent Moslem League
The Representative Committee of the
Italians in Eritrea

For Italian Somaliland:

The Somali Youth League and Hamar Youth Club
The Somalia Conference

7. On 7 October, the First Committee, by 37 votes to none with 3 abstentions, adopted an Iraqi proposal to give a second hearing to those representatives of parties or organizations who so requested. A second hearing was given to the representatives of the National Congress of Cyrenaica, the National Congress of Tripolitania, the Independence Party of Tripolitania, the Jewish Community of Tripolitania, the Eritrean Bloc for Independence, the Somali Youth League and the Somalia Conference.

8. On 9 November, following a request by the representative of the Somali Youth League for a further hearing in order to express his views on the recommendations of Sub-Committee 17, (see paragraph 17), the Committee, by 25 votes to 19 with 2 abstentions, adopted a proposal by the representative of Argentina that all parties and organizations which had previously been heard by the Committee should be invited to submit, in writing, any

observations they wished to make on the report of Sub-Committee 17.

9. The general discussion in the Committee was opened at the 278th meeting on 30 September and was concluded at the 291st meeting on 11 October 1949.

10. On 30 September 1949, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/487), relating to the three territories and proposing the grant of independence to all of them, but at varying periods of time - immediately in the case of Libya, and after five years in the case of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The proposal of the USSR further provided for the withdrawal from Libya of all foreign forces and military personnel as well as for the liquidation of all military bases within three months. With respect to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, the USSR proposal envisaged an identical arrangement for the five-year period prior to their independence, namely, that the two territories should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship with administrators having full executive powers, appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council, and assisted by advisory committees comprising representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Italy and Ethiopia, together with one European and two indigenous residents of the territory nominated by the above-mentioned seven representatives. Lastly, a cession of Eritrean territory would be made in favour of Ethiopia in order to provide the latter with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab.

11. On 3 October 1949, the representative of Iraq presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/489) relating only to Libya. The Iraqi proposal recommended the immediate proclamation by the United Nations of a united sovereign State of Libya. It further provided that the present administering Powers in Libya should take immediate steps to hand over sovereignty and all the necessary powers of the State to a duly constituted government in the territory within as short a period as practicable.

12. On 4 October 1949, the representative of Liberia presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/490) relating only to Italian Somaliland. The Liberian proposal recommended that Italian Somaliland should be granted independence after five years, and that during the period prior to its independence the territory should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship.

13. On 4 October 1949, the representative of India presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/491) relating only to Libya. The Indian proposal provided for the unification of the three regions of Libya into one single united independent group with a constitution to be drawn up within a maximum period of two years by a constituent assembly representative of the inhabitants of the entire group. The Indian proposal further envisaged the establishment of a United Nations commission, to consist of not less than three and not more than five experts, which should lay down a practicable basis for a

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truly representative constituent assembly and approve the constitution of Libya.

14. On 10 October 1949, the representative of the United States of America presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/497) relating to the three territories and recommending the following plan:

(i) For Libya, independence after three years. During the interim period the present administering Powers should (a) administer the three regions of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, and co-ordinate their activities for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan independence; (b) co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions; and (c) arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of the three regions to meet and consult together to determine the future form of government. An advisory council of seven members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States of America and two representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica and one from Tripolitania, should be established to advise the administering Powers on the assistance which might be given to the inhabitants with regard to the formation of a government for an independent Libya, and such related problems as common services.

(ii) For Eritrea, re-union with Ethiopia of all the territory, with the exclusion of the Western Province, with appropriate municipal charters for the cities of Asmara and Massawa; the Western Province to be united with the Sudan.

(iii) For Italian Somaliland, Italian trusteeship. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council were to review the progress of the territory from time to time to determine whether it was ready for independence. A Commission of three members would fix the international boundaries of the territory.

15. On 11 October 1949, the representative of Pakistan presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/499) relating to the three territories and recommending the following plan:

(i) For Libya, independence after three years. During the interim period the present administering Powers should (a) administer the three regions of Libya and co-ordinate their activities for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence; (b) co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions; and (c) arrange for representatives of the three regions to meet and consult together to determine the future form of government. An advisory council of nine members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States of America, and three representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica, one from Tripolitania and one from the Fezzan, should be

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established to advise the administering Powers on the functions set out in (a), (b) and (c) above, as well as on the assistance which might be given to the inhabitants with regard to the formation of a government for an independent Libya.

(ii) For Eritrea, that Ethiopia should be provided with an outlet to the sea through Assab, and that the rest of Eritrea should become independent after three years. During the interim period the administering Power would have identical functions as in the case of Libya. An advisory council of ten members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom and the United States of America, and three representatives of the local population would be established with functions similar to those determined for the advisory council in Libya.

(iii) For Italian Somaliland, independence after ten years with a view to its ultimate incorporation into a united independent Somaliland. During the interim period, the territory would be placed under the International Trusteeship System with an administrator, appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council would review the progress of the territory from time to time to determine whether satisfactory progress was being made towards preparing it for independence.

(iv) That Boundaries Commissions should be established for each territory to fix their international boundaries.

16. The representative of Argentina presented on 5 October 1949 a draft resolution (A/C.1/492) proposing to appoint a sub-committee of fifteen members to study all drafts and suggestions and to present to the First Committee a draft resolution on the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies. The draft resolution was discussed by the Committee at its 290th and 291st meetings on 10 and 11 October 1949, when oral amendments and suggestions were submitted by various delegations. On 11 October the Committee adopted, by 40 votes to none with 11 abstentions, an amendment submitted by the representative of Iraq setting 15 October as the time limit for the sub-committee's report to the Committee and determining that the First Committee would suspend its meetings in the meantime. Subsequently, the Committee adopted, by 54 votes to none with one abstention, the amended Argentinian draft resolution.

17. The resolution (A/C.1/498) established a Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America "for the purpose of studying all drafts and suggestions which have been submitted to the Committee or

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which may be submitted to the Sub-Committee and to propose a draft resolution or resolutions to settle the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies in Africa. The Sub-Committee will submit its report to the First Committee not later than 15 October 1949." The Committee subsequently extended that time-limit in order to allow the Sub-Committee to complete its task.

18. The Sub-Committee (Sub-Committee 17) held 29 meetings between 11 October and 1 November 1949 and presented a report (A/C.1/522), containing two draft resolutions.

19. The first draft resolution, relating to the three territories, recommended as follows:

A. Libya

(a) That Libya be established as a single independent and sovereign State not later than 1 January 1952;

(b) That a constitution for Libya be determined by representatives of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting in a national assembly;

(c) That, for the purpose of assisting the Libyan people in the formulation of the constitution and the establishment of an independent government, there should be a United Nations commissioner and a council to aid and advise him;

(d) That the council should consist of ten members, namely, the representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom, the United States of America, one representative of each of the three regions of Libya and one representative of the minorities in Libya;

(e) That the administering Powers initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of power to a duly constituted independent government, administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and co-ordinate their activities to that end;

(f) That, upon its establishment as an independent State, Libya be admitted to the United Nations.

B. Italian Somaliland

(a) That Italian Somaliland be an independent sovereign State;

(b) That the independence of the territory should become effective ten years after the approval of the trusteeship agreement by the General Assembly, unless at that time the General Assembly decided otherwise;

(c) That, during the above-mentioned period, Italian Somaliland be placed under the trusteeship of Italy;

/(d) That the

(d) That the Trusteeship Agreement should include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles based on a text proposed by the Indian delegation.

C. Eritrea

That a commission, consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and submit a report with proposals to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950.

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly should consider the Commission's report and proposals and, in its turn, report with conclusions to the fifth regular session.

20. The second draft resolution recommended that a committee composed of the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan) and the Chairmen of the First and of the Ad Hoc Political Committees should nominate one candidate or, if no agreement should be reached, three candidates for the post of United Nations commissioner in Libya, for submission to the General Assembly.

21. After the general discussion was closed, the Committee examined, at its 292nd and 293rd meetings held on 15 and 18 October 1949 respectively, the situation in Italian Somaliland, following a letter addressed on 13 October 1949 to the Chairman of the Committee by the representative of the Somali Youth League.

22. By 21 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions, the First Committee rejected a proposal by the representative of Poland that the Committee should recommend to Sub-Committee 17 to give a hearing to the representative of the Somali Youth League on the matters contained in the above-mentioned letter and that Sub-Committee 17 should recommend to the First Committee the steps to be taken in connexion with the situation in Italian Somaliland.

23. The representative of Poland then submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/501) appealing to the administering Power in Italian Somaliland to permit free expression of opinion and to prevent victimization of persons and political organizations. Amendments to the Polish draft resolution were submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom (A/C.1/502), Yugoslavia (A/C.1/504) and the Philippines (A/C.1/505). After the Polish draft resolution and the United Kingdom and Yugoslav amendments had been withdrawn, the Committee, by 18 votes to 23 with 9 abstentions, rejected the Philippines proposal requesting the administering Power in Italian Somaliland to ensure free and peaceful expression of opinion among the inhabitants of the territory regarding its future.

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24. The First Committee examined the report of Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) between 4 and 8 November 1949 (311th to 317th meetings), and then proceeded to vote upon the various draft resolutions before it.

25. Of the seven draft resolutions before the Committee, that submitted by India (A/C.1/491) had been withdrawn, and the representatives of Iraq, Pakistan and the United States of America indicated that they reserved the right to introduce their respective proposals (A/C.1/489, A/C.1/499 and A/C.1/497) at a later date, if necessary. Accordingly, the Committee agreed to vote upon the remaining three draft resolutions in the following order: the revised draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/487/Rev.1), which was submitted on 7 November and did not differ in substance from the original draft resolution (A/C.1/487), the Liberian draft resolution (A/C.1/490), and the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522).

26. The revised USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/487/Rev.1) was put to the vote, paragraph by paragraph, with the following results.

- (i) The first paragraph was voted upon sentence by sentence.
 - (a) The first sentence of the first paragraph was rejected by 24 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions.
 - (b) The second sentence of the first paragraph was rejected by 31 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions.
- (ii) The second paragraph was rejected by 33 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions.
- (iii) The third paragraph was rejected by 34 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions.

27. The Liberian draft resolution (A/C.1/490) was put to the vote in two parts.

- (i) The preamble and the first sentence of the operative part were rejected by 27 votes to 21, with 5 abstentions.
- (ii) In view of the above vote, the representative of Liberia withdrew the remainder of his draft resolution.

28. The first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) was put to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

29. The preamble of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

30. Altogether nine amendments to section A (Libya) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of China, India, Poland and the United Kingdom; in addition, several oral amendments were introduced before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs. The representative of the United Kingdom withdrew his four amendments (A/C.1/526/Rev.1) in favour of the Indian amendment (A/C.1/531).

/31. With

31. With respect to paragraph 1 of section A:

(i) The Indian amendment (A/C.1/531), proposing that Libya should be constituted into a united independent sovereign State, to which a number of oral suggestions were submitted, was amended to read as follows: "That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan shall be constituted an independent and sovereign State." The Indian amendment, as revised, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: None

Abstentions: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The amendment was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

32. With respect to paragraph 2 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing to make Libyan independence should become effective not later than 1 January 1951, was rejected by 25 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 2 was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

33. Paragraph 3 of section A was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

34. Paragraph 4 of section A was adopted by 45 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

/35. With respect

35. With respect to paragraph 5 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of China (A/C.1/523), proposing that the commissioner should submit his reports to the Secretary-General in co-operation with the administering Powers, was lost by a vote of 18 in favour, 18 against, with 22 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 5 was adopted by 47 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

36. With respect to paragraph 6 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529) to sub-paragraph (a), which, as orally revised, proposed that France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America should be replaced in the council by Czechoslovakia, Haiti and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was rejected by 35 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions.

(ii) Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted by 46 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

(iii) The first part of sub-paragraph (b), reading "one representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya", was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

(iv) The second part of sub-paragraph (b), reading "and one representative of the minorities in Libya", was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

Abstentions: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Liberia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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The second part of the sub-paragraph was adopted by 32 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 6 as a whole was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

37. Paragraph 7 of section A was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

38. With respect to paragraph 8 of section A:

(i) The first part of the paragraph, up to and including the words "the advice of the members of his council", was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

(ii) The remaining part of the paragraph was adopted by 43 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraph 8 as a whole was adopted by 46 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

39. Paragraph 9 of section A was adopted by 47 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

40. With respect to paragraph 10 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of China (A/C.1/528), proposing that the administering Powers should exercise the functions set out in paragraph 10 in co-operation with the commissioner, was adopted by 29 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 10, as amended, was adopted by 50 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

41. Paragraph 11 of section A was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

42. Altogether, seventeen amendments to section B (Italian Somaliland) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, China, India, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Poland and Saudi Arabia; in addition, a number of oral amendments were presented before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs.

43. The first amendment proposed by Liberia (A/C.1/527), which suggested that the commission proposed for Eritrea should also examine the question of the disposal of Italian Somaliland, was voted upon, in so far as it related to Italian Somaliland, by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, /Denmark,

Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand.

The amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions.

In view of the above vote, the representative of Liberia agreed to withdraw the two other amendments concerning Italian Somaliland.

44. Paragraph 1 of section B was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstention: Sweden.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

45. With respect to paragraph 2 of section B:

(1) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/529), which would make the independence of Italian Somaliland effective after three years, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

/Against:

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Burma, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Sweden, Thailand.

The amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions.

(ii) An oral amendment by the representative of the Philippines proposing to delete the last phrase of the paragraph, reading "unless at the end of that period the General Assembly decides otherwise", was voted upon by roll-call as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia,

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Sweden.

The amendment was adopted by 33 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraph 2, as amended, was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

46. With respect to paragraph 3 of section B and to the new paragraph 4 proposed in the amendment submitted by Lebanon (A/C.1/530), according to which an advisory council would be set up to aid and advise the Administering Authority:

(i) The amendment to paragraph 3 by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing that during the period prior to its independence, Italian Somaliland should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

/In favour:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Yemen.

The amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions.

(ii) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/538) to the suggested new paragraph 4 contained in the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530), proposing that the Advisory Council should also include three representatives of the local inhabitants, was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.

(iii) The amendment proposed by China (A/C.1/540) to the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530), proposing that the last sentence of the Lebanese amendment should read "...shall invite members of the advisory council to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory" was rejected by 25 votes to 6, with 27 abstentions.

(iv) An oral Polish amendment to the suggested new paragraph 4 contained in the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530), proposing the deletion of the word "advisory", wherever it occurred, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

The amendment was rejected by 37 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.

/(v) The

(v) The representative of Lebanon having accepted the two amendments submitted respectively by Argentina (A/C.1/532) and Saudi Arabia (A/C.1/534), the revised Lebanese amendment to add a new paragraph 4 after paragraph 3 and to re-number the remaining paragraphs of the section was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Ethiopia.

Abstentions: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

New paragraph 4 was adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 3 was then put to the vote by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 48 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

47. With respect to paragraph 4, now paragraph 5, of section B:

(i) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/529), suggesting that the conditions and terms of the trusteeship agreement over Italian Somaliland should be prepared by the Trusteeship Council, was rejected by 44 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 4, now paragraph 5, was adopted by 46 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

48. Paragraph 5, now paragraph 6, of section B was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

49. With respect to paragraph 6, now paragraph 7, of section B:

(i) The amendment proposed by India (A/C.1/537), to substitute the words "be guided by" for the words "take into account", was adopted by 50 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 6, now paragraph 7, as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

50. An amendment submitted by Argentina (A/C.1/541) to add a new paragraph to section B proposed to invite Italy to undertake the provisional administration of Italian Somaliland pending approval by the General Assembly of a trusteeship agreement for that territory.

(i) An amendment to the Argentinian proposal was introduced by Chile (A/C.1/545) suggesting that the Italian provisional administration should begin after the Trusteeship Council and Italy had negotiated the draft trusteeship agreement.

(ii) A draft resolution was submitted by Poland (A/C.1/547) suggesting that the Argentinian proposal be transmitted to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

The Polish draft resolution was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

(iii) An amendment was submitted by Mexico (A/C.1/548) proposing to add two new paragraphs, 8 and 9, to section B, incorporating the ideas contained in the Argentinian and Chilean amendments.

(iv) The Argentinian amendment, as modified by Chile and Mexico, was adopted by 38 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions.

51. The First Committee passed to the consideration of the text proposed by the delegation of India, which had been included by Sub-Committee 17 as an "Annexure" to the first draft resolution (A/C.1/522). An amendment to paragraph 3 of the "Annexure" was submitted by Israel (A/C.1/539), proposing that the five representatives on the council, which was to assist the Administrator should be elected or nominated by the principal parties and
/organizations in

organizations in the territory. In the discussion that followed various oral amendments were suggested both to the text of the "Annexure" itself and to the Israeli amendment. The question arose whether a vote should be taken on the "Annexure" and the various amendments to it, in view of the fact that no vote on the text of the "Annexure" had been taken by Sub-Committee 17, that the "Annexure" was referred to in the adopted new paragraph 7 as "the...text proposed by the Indian delegation" and, finally, that the "Annexure" itself was to serve only as a guide to the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority for drawing up the declaration of constitutional principles for Italian Somaliland. The Chairman ruled that, inasmuch as the "Annexure" was not a Committee text, but the text of the delegation of India, no formal vote should be taken on the "Annexure" and the amendments to it. The Chairman further observed that the authorities dealing with the matter would, in due course, take account of the observations and suggestions concerning the "Annexure" made by delegations in the course of the discussion.

52. Altogether, four amendments to section C (Eritrea) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of Argentina, Burma, Iraq and Poland; in addition, a number of oral amendments were presented before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs.

53. The amendment submitted by Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing to replace the whole of section C by a new text of seven paragraphs was voted upon, paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

(i) Paragraph 1, which would establish Eritrea as an independent sovereign State, was rejected by 27 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 2, proposing that the independence of Eritrea should become effective after three years, was rejected by 30 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, proposing that during the interim period Eritrea should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations and that the Trusteeship Council should prepare the terms and conditions of the United Nations Trusteeship, which should include an annex with a declaration of constitutional principles based on the "Annexure" proposed by the Indian delegation, were voted upon together and were rejected by 35 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions.

(iv) Paragraph 7, proposing the cession to Ethiopia of a portion of Eritrean territory to provide her with an outlet to the sea through Assab, was rejected by 17 votes to 15, with 22 abstentions.

54. With respect to paragraph 1 of section C:

(i) Two amendments were submitted, one by Burma, (A/C.1/535), proposing that the commission should consist of the representatives of Canada, Guatemala, Lebanon, Norway and the Philippines, and the other by Iraq (A/C.1/542), proposing that the commission should consist of representatives of Brazil, Egypt, Denmark, Iran and Burma. In addition, a number of oral proposals, including three oral amendments by El Salvador, Iraq and Poland, were submitted.

(ii) An oral proposal by the representative of Poland that the five members of the commission should be elected by secret ballot was rejected by 24 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions.

(iii) A revised amendment by the representative of Iraq, replacing the original Iraqi amendment, to the effect that the commission should be composed of seven members, was rejected by 21 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions.

(iv) An oral proposal by the representative of El Salvador that the commission should have not more than four members was rejected by 16 votes to 15, with 25 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 1, as amended by a revised Burmese proposal to the effect that the commission should consist of the representatives of Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, was adopted by 40 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions.

55. Paragraph 2 of section C was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

After the vote was taken the Committee unanimously agreed to insert the words "in particular", after the word "including" in sub-paragraph (c) in order that the English text should conform to the French text.

56. Paragraph 3 of section C was adopted by 47 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

57. Paragraph 4 of section C was adopted by 45 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

58. An oral proposal by the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan that the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 should be submitted to the General Assembly in three separate resolutions dealing respectively with Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea was rejected by 28 votes to 25, with 4 abstentions.

59. The Committee next considered the administrative provisions to be inserted in the resolution to be recommended to the General Assembly. The Committee had deferred consideration of paragraphs 5 and 6 of section C until it was in a position to adopt the necessary administrative provisions for the three sections. The representative of the United States of America, who had submitted an amendment (A/C.1/533) to Section A proposing the addition of a new paragraph dealing with the administrative provisions with
/respect to

respect to Libya, withdrew the text of his amendment in favour of a new text (A/C.1/SR.324). According to this new text a new section D dealing with administrative provisions with respect to these territories was to be added to the resolution.

(i) An oral amendment by the representative of Egypt proposing that travelling and subsistence expenses be reimbursed to the alternates of the members of the council for Libya and of the advisory council for Somaliland, was rejected by 24 votes to 16, with 14 abstentions.

(ii) The new section D, with drafting changes, was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions.

60. The first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17, as amended, was then voted upon, section by section.

(i) The preamble and section A, as amended, were voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen,

Against: None

Abstentions: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The preamble and section A were adopted by 50 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

(ii) Section B, as amended, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against:

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

Section B was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

(iii) Section C, as amended, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: Ethiopia, Greece, Liberia, Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Section C was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

(iv) Section D was adopted by 47 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

(v) The resolution, as amended, was voted upon as a whole by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Ethiopia.

Abstentions: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

/The resolution

The resolution was adopted by 49 votes to one, with 8 abstentions.

61. The second draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) was adopted by 46 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

62. Lastly, the Committee considered the joint draft resolution (A/C.1/536/Rev.1) submitted by Argentina and Turkey on the question of the boundaries of the former Italian colonies. The representative of France introduced an amendment to this joint draft resolution proposing the deletion of the reference to the Treaty of Peace with Italy and calling upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to delimit the said boundaries.

63. The Argentine-Turkish draft resolution, as amended by the representative of France, was adopted by 23 votes to 10, with 23 abstentions, and is now the third resolution recommended to the General Assembly by the First Committee.

64. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished expressly to record that his delegation reserved the right to submit to the plenary meeting of the General Assembly the draft resolution it had introduced in the First Committee, and that the final position of the USSR delegation in respect of the disposal of the former Italian colonies would be determined in the plenary meeting.

65. The representative of Poland reserved the right of the Polish delegation to introduce in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly the amendments it had submitted in the First Committee to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17.

66. The First Committee recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of the following three resolutions:

QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE
FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

A.

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947, whereby the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian Colonies and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it,

Having taken note of the report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation, having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned, and having taken into consideration the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of the territories, the interests of peace and security, the views of the interested Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter,

A. With respect to Libya, recommends:

1. That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall be constituted an independent and sovereign State;
2. This independence shall become effective as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1 January 1952;
3. That a constitution for Libya, including the form of the government, be determined by representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting and consulting together in a National Assembly;
4. That, for the purpose of assisting the people of Libya in the formulation of the constitution and the establishment of an independent government, there shall be a United Nations Commissioner in Libya appointed by the General Assembly and a Council to aid and advise him;
5. The United Nations Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, shall submit to the Secretary-General an annual report and such other special reports as he may consider necessary. To these reports shall be added any memorandum or document that the United Nations Commissioner or a member of the Council may wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations;
6. That the Council shall consist of ten members, namely:
 - (a) One representative nominated by the Government of each of the following countries: Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;
 - (b) One representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya and one representative of the minorities in Libya;

/7. That the

7. That the United Nations Commissioner shall appoint the representatives mentioned in 6 (b), after consultation with the administering Powers, the representatives of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 6 (a), leading personalities and representatives of political parties and organizations in the territories concerned;

8. That, in the discharge of his functions, the United Nations Commissioner shall consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his Council, it being understood that he may call upon different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects;

9. That the United Nations Commissioner may offer suggestions to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General as to the measures that the United Nations might adopt during the transitional period regarding the economic and social problems of Libya;

10. That the administering Powers in co-operation with the Commissioner:

- (a) Initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of power to a duly constituted independent Government;
- (b) Administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and co-ordinate their activities to this end;
- (c) Make an annual report to the General Assembly on the steps taken to implement these recommendations;

11. That upon its establishment as an independent State, Libya be admitted to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter.

B. With respect to Italian Somaliland, recommends:

- 1. That Italian Somaliland shall be an independent sovereign State;
- 2. This independence shall become effective at the end of ten years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly;

3. During the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Italian Somaliland shall be placed under the International Trusteeship System with Italy as the Administering Authority;

4. The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the following States: Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines. The headquarters of the Advisory Council shall be Mogadiscio. The precise terms of reference of the

Advisory Council shall be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement and shall include a provision whereby the Trusteeship Council shall invite the States members of the Advisory Council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory;

5. That the Trusteeship Council negotiate with the Administering Authority the draft of a Trusteeship Agreement for submission to the General Assembly if possible during the present session, and in any case not later than the fifth regular session;

6. That the Trusteeship Agreement shall include an Annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government;

7. That in the drafting of this declaration the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority be guided by the annexed text proposed by the Indian delegation;

8. That Italy be invited to undertake provisional administration of the territory

(a) At a time and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration agreed upon between Italy and the United Kingdom, after the Trusteeship Council and Italy have negotiated the Trusteeship Agreement;

(b) On condition that Italy gives an undertaking to administer the territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the International Trusteeship System and to the Trusteeship Agreement pending approval by the General Assembly of a Trusteeship Agreement for the territory;

9. That the Advisory Council shall commence the discharge of its functions when the Italian Government begins its provisional administration.

C. With respect to Eritrea, recommends:

1. That a Commission consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, as follows, Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea;

/2. In carrying out

2. In carrying out its responsibilities the Commission shall ascertain all the relevant facts including written or oral information from the present administering Power, from representatives of the population of the territory, including minorities, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary. In particular, the Commission shall take into account:

- (a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, including the views of the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of the territory and the capacity of the people for self-government;
- (b) The interests of peace and security in East Africa;
- (c) The rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including in particular Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea;

3. In considering its proposals the Commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea submitted during the fourth regular session of the General Assembly;

4. The Commission shall assemble at the headquarters of the United Nations as soon as possible. It shall travel to Eritrea and may visit such other places as in its judgment may be necessary in carrying out its responsibilities. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Its report and proposal or proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950 for distribution to Member States so as to enable final consideration during the fifth regular session of the General Assembly. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly shall consider the report and proposal, or proposals, of the Commission and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

D. With respect to the above provisions:

1. Invites the Secretary-General to request the necessary facilities from the competent authorities of each of the States in whose territory it may be necessary for the Commission for Eritrea to meet or travel;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in accordance with established practice,

(a) To arrange for the payment of an appropriate remuneration to the United Nations Commissioner in Libya;

(b) To reimburse the travelling and subsistence expenses of the members of the Council for Libya, of one representative from each Government represented on the Advisory Council for Somaliland, and of one representative and one alternate from

/each Government

each Government represented on the Commission for Eritrea;
(c) To assign to the United Nations Commissioner in Libya,
to the Advisory Council for Somaliland, and to the United
Nations Commission for Eritrea such staff and to provide such
facilities as the Secretary-General may consider necessary to
carry out the terms of the present resolution.

ANNEXURE

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF INDIA

(See section B, paragraph 7)

The following constitution shall be annexed to and form part of the trusteeship agreement for any of the former Italian colonies that may be placed under the International Trusteeship System:

1. The sovereignty of the Trust Territory shall be vested in its people and shall be exercised on their behalf by the authorities and in the manner prescribed herein.
2. The executive authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by an Administrator appointed by the Administering Authority.
3. To assist him in the discharge of his functions the Administrator shall appoint a Council consisting of five representatives of the principal political parties or organizations in the Trust Territory.
4. In matters relating to defence and foreign affairs, the Administrator shall be responsible to and carry out the directions of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs. In all other matters, the Administrator shall consult and be guided by the advice of his Council.
5. The legislative authority of the Trust Territory shall normally be exercised by the Administrator with the consent of his Council enlarged by such additional representatives of the people as the Administrator may summon for the purpose. In exceptional circumstances, the Administrator may, subject to the control of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs, make and promulgate such ordinances as, in his opinion, the circumstances demand.
6. The judicial authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by a Supreme Court and courts subordinate thereto. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Administrator but shall hold office during good behaviour and shall not be removable except with the consent of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs.
7. All the authorities of the Trust Territory shall, in the exercise of their respective functions, respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.
8. The United Nations, acting through its appropriate organs may:
 - (a) Make rules to supplement this constitution;
 - (b) Review the administration periodically and amend this constitution so as to establish the Trust Territory as an

/independent

independent State within a period not exceeding five years.

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B.

The General Assembly, to assist it in making the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya,

Decides that a Committee composed of:

the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan), the Chairman of the First Committee, and the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Political Committee

shall nominate a candidate or, if no agreement can be reached, three candidates.

C.

The General Assembly,

Considering its recommendations regarding the disposal of the former Italian colonies,

Calls upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies in so far as they are not already fixed by international agreement, and report with conclusions to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.
