

the sub-committee's proposal and asked the United Kingdom delegate to answer three questions : (1) Did he honestly believe on the information that he possessed that Italian trusteeship would be acceptable to the local population ? (2) If not, and there were active resistance, what would be the role of United Kingdom forces during the transition period ? (3) If resistance continued, would they withdraw as planned or would they stay and help the Italians to subjugate the population ?

Opposition to the proposals was also expressed by representatives of political parties in the territories ; the representative of the National Council for the Liberation of Libya reiterated that the return of Italian rule would be opposed by force and added that a policy of non-co-operation with the military administration for Tripolitania would be immediately undertaken by the local population.

On the other hand there was considerable support for the point of view that, while objections could no doubt be advanced against the individual proposals contained in this draft resolution, they did provide a compromise which many found acceptable and most certainly did represent the best if not the only solution for which it could be expected that a two-thirds majority vote would be obtainable at this meeting. At this stage the New Zealand delegation were instructed that, after full consideration of the whole matter from every point of view (and despite the desirability of several adjustments, an attempt to achieve which proved largely unsuccessful) it was considered best for the New Zealand delegation to vote for acceptance of the Bevin-Sforza proposals as exemplified in the sub-committee's draft resolution. As indicated below, the New Zealand vote was therefore cast in accordance with these instructions.

The *Iraqi* resolution on Libya was rejected by 20 in favour, 22 (N.Z.) against, and 8 abstentions. The *Soviet* resolution and the *Indian* resolution were rejected paragraph by paragraph and the *Iraqi* resolutions on Eritrea and Italian Somaliland were defeated by large margins.

After acceptance of amendments to the sub-committee's resolution which were calculated to make Libyan independence automatic after ten years " unless the General Assembly then decide that this step is not appropriate " and which inserted a specific reference to the ultimate independence of Italian Somaliland, the resolution as a whole was voted paragraph by paragraph with the following results. The proposal to place Cyrenaica under United Kingdom trusteeship was adopted by 35 votes (N.Z.) to 17 with 5 abstentions. French trusteeship for the Fezzan was approved by 32 votes (N.Z.) to 16 with 9 abstentions, and Italian trusteeship for Tripolitania was also accepted by 32 (N.Z.) to 17 with 8 abstentions. Italian trusteeship for Italian Somaliland was approved by 36 in favour (N.Z.) to 17 with 5 abstentions, and the cession of all but the Western Province of Eritrea to Ethiopia was endorsed