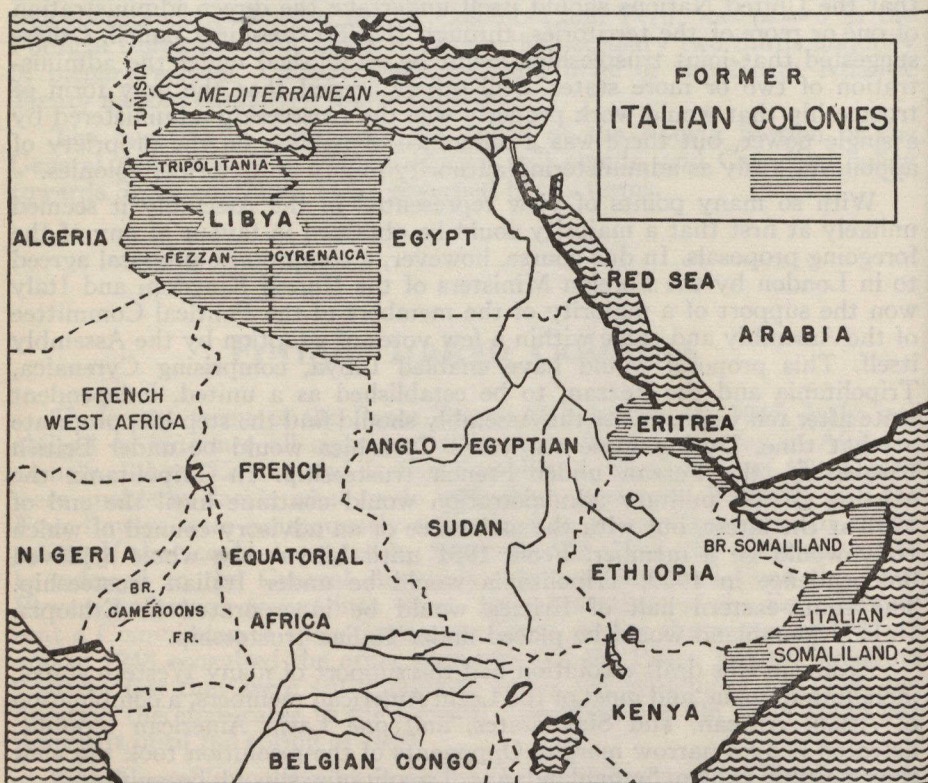


mid-September reserved for the competence of the British Resident matters relating in any way to external affairs. There were, however, no similar local governments in Tripolitania or the Fezzan.

By the time the General Assembly met again in the autumn of 1949 those members who had supported Italian policies at the spring session were prepared, along with Italy, to agree to independence for Libya. The majority of Italy's opponents, moreover, were willing to agree to an Italian trusteeship for Italian Somaliland provided it was limited to a ten-year period. On November 21, therefore, by a vote of 48 to one with 9 abstentions, the Assembly adopted resolutions in this sense.*

Libya was to become an independent sovereign state by January 1, 1952, when it would be admitted to membership in the United Nations. Its



FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

By its resolution of November 21, 1949, the General Assembly decided upon the disposal of the Former Italian Colonies. Libya is to receive its independence not later than January 1, 1952, and Italian Somaliland will become an independent sovereign state in ten years, after a period of Italian trusteeship supported by a United Nations advisory council. A United Nations Commission has been sent to Eritrea to ascertain more fully the wishes of the inhabitants of that territory as to their future political status. The Commission will report to the Secretary-General not later than June 15, 1950, and final consideration will be given to the question at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly.

*For the texts of the resolutions, see Appendix 12, pp. 250-255.