

through a process similar to that which is being followed in Libya; and an Iraqi proposal, which had considerable support, that the choice between federation with Ethiopia or independence as a separate state should be made by a national assembly duly representative of the people of Eritrea by July 1, 1951, at the latest.

When it became apparent that the intervention of a number of disinterested states was needed to encourage agreement between Italy and Ethiopia, Canada consented to act as one of fourteen joint sponsors of a draft resolution, based on the federal principle, which was similar to the arrangement worked out by members of the Interim Committee earlier in the year. This draft resolution was finally adopted in the Assembly on December 2 by a vote of 46 to 10 with 4 abstentions. Those opposed to the resolution were the Soviet bloc, four Latin American states and Pakistan. In its final form the resolution outlined the terms of a federal act in accordance with which Eritrea would be an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. Exercising legislative, executive and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs, it would have equal representation with Ethiopia in an Imperial federal council. A United Nations Commissioner would help to draft the Eritrean constitution, which would have to be considered, however, by an Eritrean Assembly and ratified by Ethiopia. The transfer of powers from the United Kingdom administration would take place as soon as the constitution and federal act entered into effect, the process being completed by September 15, 1952. On December 14 the Assembly elected Mr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Bolivia as United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea. The amount required to support the Commissioner's work for 1951 was \$266,200.

In Libya, as a first step in preparation for the coming of independence by January 1, 1952, the administering powers had been establishing self-governing institutions on a regional basis. Cyrenaica had enjoyed autonomy since September 1949, the Fezzan since February 1950. In Tripolitania an administrative council had been set up in May 1950, pending elections for a regional representative legislature. Mr. Adrian Pelt, the United Nations Commissioner, reported moreover that a preparatory committee of twenty-one Libyans, created in July, was arranging for the summoning of a national assembly of sixty members, of whom twenty would be named from each of the three component regions of Libya. The Commissioner was confident that, despite all obstacles, Libyan independence could be achieved by the date which the Assembly had previously stipulated. Canada, Chile, Ecuador and Greece accordingly submitted a joint draft resolution expressing confidence in the effectiveness of the work of the Commissioner, aided by his advisory council, and recommending that the administering powers press on with the creation of the desired governmental institutions, co-ordinating their work to this end. The need for continuing technical assistance to enable Libya to develop a sound administrative system and viable economy was also recognized.

Indonesia, Pakistan and five Arab states led a joint attack on the administering powers, alleging that they were purposely delaying the transfer of power to national authorities and that they intended to perpetuate their hold on the separate parts of Libya by ensuring a