

the immediate evacuation of the French naval base at Bizerta and to accept neutral supervision of the airfields occupied by French forces. Although the French Government at first agreed to accept these concessions, together with the evacuation of French garrisons from Tunisia, as a basis for the resumption of direct negotiations, on April 15 the National Assembly in Paris refused to give its consent. Prime Minister Felix Gaillard thereupon tendered his resignation. On June 2, the Security Council met once more to consider new complaints by both Tunisia and France. The former had informed the Secretary-General of "acts of armed aggression committed against it since May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria." The Representative of France called attention to the complaint which had been brought by France against Tunisia on February 14, and to "the situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the *modus vivendi* which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory." The Representative of Tunisia asked the Council to direct the French troops stationed in Tunisia to respect the preventive security measures taken by the Government of Tunisia in February 1958, including in particular the prevention of any movement of French troops in Tunisia. The Tunisian Delegation also asked that measures be taken "aimed at making all French forces observe the prohibition, which was made on February 8, of any access of units of the French Navy to Tunisian ports, of any landing or reinforcement of paratroop units, as well as all flights over Tunisian territory." The Representative of France stated that Sakiët-Sidi-Yousseff was not an open city at the time of the incident of February 8 but "was an armed garrison supported by the Tunisian Army which carried out aggression against a part of the French troops." He claimed that the support given by Tunisia to the National Liberation Front constituted aggression. He stated that the contacts which had been made between the Government of France and that of Tunisia had not been interrupted and that it was the will of the French Government, clearly reaffirmed by General de Gaulle to settle the differences that had arisen between France and Tunisia. He concluded by asking for an adjournment of two weeks in order to enable French and Tunisian negotiators to reach the end of their task. On June 18, the Representatives of Tunisia and France reported to the Security Council that their respective governments had exchanged letters resulting in an agreement on the evacuation within four months of all French forces in Tunisia, with the exception of those stationed in Bizerta. The Representative of France, after describing the agreement as "a favourable omen as to the future development of our conversations" went on to say that France and Tunisia "have too many interests in common to allow themselves to be separated by any momentary difficulties that may cloud their relations." The Representative of Tunisia stated his hope that the arrangement might "open the way to the settlement of all outstanding issues between France and Tunisia."

Cyprus

For the fifth consecutive year Greece proposed the inscription of self-determination for Cyprus on the General Assembly's agenda, after it had been hoped, earlier in the year, that a compromise solution to this long-standing problem might be reached through direct negotiations between the parties primarily concerned.

The Cyprus dispute had continued to trouble relations between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey during the first half of 1958. In June the