

was satisfied with the reforms, conditions remained unsettled. At the end of July 1954, however, M. Mendès-France announced that the French Government was prepared to transfer to Tunisia complete internal sovereignty, reserving only the control of defence and foreign affairs. A government, under the premiership of M. Tahar ben Ammar, entirely composed of Tunisians (exclusive of French settlers in Tunisia) and comprising three members of the nationalist Neo-Destour party, has been formed. It will have the responsibility of discussing with the French Government the modalities of the transfer of internal authority from the French Resident-General to a government elected on the basis of universal suffrage.

In Morocco, terrorist activity, including attempts on the life of the new Sultan, continued, and there has been a recrudescence of agitation centred around the religious implications of the deposition of the former Sultan. On May 20, 1954, the French Government appointed M. Francis Lacoste as Resident-General.

Continuation of the United Nations Tribunal in Libya

In July 1953 the Secretary-General of the United Nations asked the Governments of Italy and Libya if they wished the life of the United Nations tribunal in Libya to be extended beyond the eighth session of the General Assembly. This was the tribunal of three judges set up in accordance with an Assembly resolution of December 15, 1950 to facilitate the transfer to the Libyan Government of certain Italian state and parastatal property mentioned in the resolution.¹ There had been an understanding that by 1953 at the latest the General Assembly would decide if the work of the tribunal should continue to be a charge on the United Nations budget.

Both Italy and Libya told the Secretary-General before the summer was over that they wanted the tribunal to continue in operation. Libya, being still dependent on financial assistance from abroad, added that it hoped the United Nations would continue to bear the cost of the tribunal's maintenance.

Canada supported a United Kingdom suggestion that a one-year extension should be sufficient, but a draft resolution jointly sponsored by Argentina and Egypt was adopted by the Sixth Committee on October 8 to permit a two-year period to elapse before the Secretary-General would be expected to report again to the Assembly. This involved a budgetary appropriation of \$135,000. On October 23 this resolution was approved in a plenary meeting by a vote of 51 in favour (including the United Kingdom and Canada) none opposed and 6 abstaining (the Soviet bloc and one other member).

Indians in the Union of South Africa

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa has been before the General Assembly since 1946. India, supported by Pakistan, contends that South Africa's racial policies are a violation of the human rights provisions of the Charter and of the Capetown Agreements between the two countries, while South Africa maintains that the matter is of domestic juris-

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1950*, p. 26.