

- (2) recommend that democratic representative institutions for the people of Morocco should be established through free elections on the basis of universal suffrage;
- (3) recommend that all necessary steps should be taken to ensure, within five years, the complete realization by the people of Morocco of their rights to full sovereignty and independence; and
- (4) request the Secretary-General to communicate with the French Government with a view to the implementation of the resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its ninth session.

The African and Asian Delegations tabled a somewhat milder resolution on Tunisia on October 22. It differed from the resolution on Morocco in that it did not attempt to fix a target date for the achievement of complete independence but recommended that negotiations should be undertaken without delay with representatives of a Tunisian Government established through free elections held on the basis of universal suffrage and enjoying the necessary guarantees of freedom, with a view to enabling the Tunisian people to exercise all the powers arising from their legitimate rights to full sovereignty.

Not only did the proposed resolutions on Morocco and Tunisia imply that only the Moroccans and Tunisians (and not the French) possessed rights in the two countries, but they also contained implied criticism of the French Government for its failure to pursue the objectives of the resolutions adopted at the seventh session. In support of these resolutions the African and Asian delegations sought to demonstrate that the French Government, far from proceeding in the direction indicated in 1952, had on the whole been going the other way. They stated that the negotiations called for had not taken place, that instead measures of martial law had been continued or intensified, the Sultan of Morocco had been deposed, more nationalist leaders had been jailed and both territories had been kept in order only by the use of troops and strong police measures.

In the voting on the Moroccan question, the resolution of the African and Asian states was defeated in the Committee by 22 votes in favour, 28 against (including Canada) and 9 abstentions. A milder resolution, which had been introduced by the Bolivian Delegation and which contained amendments proposed by India, failed by a vote of 32 in favour, 22 against, and 5 abstentions (including Canada) to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

The African and Asian resolution on Tunisia, with amendments proposed by the Icelandic Delegation, similarly failed of adoption under the two-thirds rule. The vote was 31 in favour, 18 against, and 10 abstentions (including Canada).

The General Assembly therefore adopted no resolutions on Morocco and Tunisia during its eighth session.

In March 1954 the Bey of Tunis nominated M. M'Zali, a nationalist, as Prime Minister and signed 6 decrees establishing the basic institutions of the new regime. Since neither the French settlers in the Protectorate nor the nationalist Neo-Destour party