

was essentially a matter of French domestic concern. It was permissible to discuss the question in the United Nations with France's consent, but this did not imply that the United Nations was competent to judge the actions of the member principally concerned.

The statement of the Canadian Delegation in the First Committee was delivered by the Honourable Roch Pinard, Secretary of State, on February 8. He stated that Canada still doubted the wisdom of discussing a problem which under the Charter fell so clearly within the jurisdiction of a member state. He expressed pleasure that the French Delegation had accepted the opinion of the majority and had agreed to present its views on the problem. It was the opinion of the Canadian Delegation that the French Government was aware of the need to relate its policies to the necessities of a changing world and that it had set upon a course which could result in a state of affairs that should satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the two main elements of the Algerian population. Canada had succeeded in working out a harmonious political and social entity in a society composed of peoples of differing cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds, but it had not done so over night. Mr. Pinard referred to the immense progress made by France in the last year in granting independence to Tunisia and Morocco and greater local control to the population of Togoland and colonies in other parts of Africa. He expressed the belief that these accomplishments were proof of French good faith and suggested that the Committee should leave the question of Algeria's future to be worked out by France with the elected representatives of the area.

After rejecting by narrow margins two resolutions which referred to the right of self-determination and by implication invoked the support of the United Nations for its application in Algeria, the First Committee reached agreement on a resolution which expressed the hope that a solution would be found in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. This consensus was passed to the General Assembly which on February 15 unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope that "in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

## Cyprus

The question of the future of Cyprus has been raised at the last three sessions of the General Assembly.

Since 1878 the island has been administered by the United Kingdom. It was formally annexed in 1914 and its status was confirmed in 1923 by the Treaty of Lausanne to which the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey are parties. The Cyprus population, numbering half a million, is four-fifths Greek and one-fifth Turkish in origin. Among the Greek Cypriots there has been agitation in favour of union with Greece (Enosis) since the 1930's. During the post-war period the supporters of Enosis repeatedly rejected as unsatisfactory United Kingdom proposals for a new constitution providing for a large measure of self-government. In 1954 the EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Fighters) turned to violence as a means of enforcing its demands and the United Kingdom authorities took stern counter-measures.