

April 5 Israel asked the Security Council to add four new items to its agenda: Jordan's failure to meet Israel for discussions under Articles 12 and 8 of the armistice agreement, the attack of March 17 on an Israeli bus and a series of attacks and raids by Jordanian regular and irregular forces against the lives and property of Israeli citizens. After protracted procedural discussions these items were placed on the agenda and on May 4 the debate began. It broke off on May 12, however, after Israel pointed out that Jordan, as a non-member of the United Nations, would have to accept the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter before the Security Council took up the Nahhalin case. By withdrawing the credentials of its own representative Jordan indicated that it was willing to let Lebanon take full responsibility in connection with the complaint about the attack on Nahhalin. The Security Council's discussions of relations between Israel and Jordan were not resumed, however, before June 30.

Morocco and Tunisia

At its seventh session in 1952, when the subject had been put on its agenda at the request of 13 African and Asian states, the General Assembly debated the situation in Morocco and Tunisia and passed two resolutions appearing to all parties to refrain from any acts likely to aggravate tension and expressing hopes for the early development of self-government in Tunisia and free political institutions in Morocco. Fourteen African and Asian states, on March 19, 1953, addressed joint communications to the President of the General Assembly expressing regret that France had failed to implement the General Assembly resolutions. In view of these events and later developments in Morocco and Tunisia, it was not unexpected that 15 African and Asian states¹, on July 9, 1953, requested the inclusion of the Tunisian and Moroccan questions in the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the General Assembly.

In Morocco during May 1953, the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui, caids and other notables. The petitioners asked the Government to depose the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, because he had damaged his political authority by association with the nationalist Istiqlal party and his religious authority by personal interpretations of the Koran. A second petition, signed by 356 Moroccan leaders, was presented in August, a few days before the Sultan agreed in principle to reforms which the French authorities had been proposing. These reforms were proclaimed on August 15 but two days later El Glaoui and his followers announced that they no longer recognized Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef and proclaimed Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa as Sultan. On August 19 the former withdrew his approval of the reforms and the next day he was deposed by the French authorities and replaced by Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, pp. 16-19. The fifteen states are Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, and Yemen.