

French community states submitted the second amendment which "invited the parties involved in the conflict to enter immediately into negotiations" and "recommended the establishment of an international commission to facilitate contacts and the progress of negotiations". It was defeated by 39 against to 31 in favour (including Canada) and 25 abstentions. At that point of the debate the original fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution "deciding" in favour of a United Nations supervised referendum was again put to a vote but failed to achieve the required majority with 40 votes in favour and 40 against (including Canada). Thus this paragraph was automatically eliminated from the draft resolution which was afterwards adopted with a large majority: 64 votes were cast in favour, 8 against and 27 abstentions. Canada voted in favour of the truncated resolution since it re-affirmed the United Nations interest in Algeria without attempting to insist on a particular role for the organization at this delicate stage.

At the close of the year, preparations were being made in Algeria for the preliminary referendum to which President de Gaulle had referred in November and which was scheduled to take place in January 1961. Essentially the referendum would ask all Frenchmen in metropolitan France, overseas territories and Algeria, Europeans and Muslims alike, whether they approve the principle of self-determination for the Algerian people and whether they approve the institution of public powers in Algeria until circumstances would permit the Algerians to exercise their right of self-determination.

Status of the German-speaking Element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen).

By the Peace Treaty of St. Germain in 1919 a section of the Austrian Tyrol, situated in the high valley of the Adige River, was ceded to Italy. The territory included some 250,000 German-speaking inhabitants and relatively few people of Italian origin or descent. However, with a gradual increase in the size and influence of the Italian population, the German-speaking inhabitants sought some governmental autonomy and demanded assurances that their cultural heritage would be preserved.

These developments became a source of irritation between Italy and Austria and induced the two governments to seek a solution of the problem by peaceful negotiation. In 1946 they reached an agreement which provided the German-speaking inhabitants of the Province of Bozen with assurances of "complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element". This bilateral agreement, known as the Gruber-de Gasperi Agreement, forms Annex IV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, signed at Paris on February 10, 1947.