

approved by the Agency for the permanent re-establishment of refugees. A negotiating committee of seven was appointed, on which Canada has been serving, to ascertain in advance what contributions will be made available by member states and others to finance the Agency's work for the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. Inasmuch as the fund of \$54,900,000 established by vote of the Assembly on December 8, 1949, for the combined relief and works programme had not yet been fully subscribed, the negotiating committee was also instructed to ask for contributions for the period January 1 to June 30, 1951, from member states which had not already contributed. Canada itself contributed \$750,000 in funds and supplies between May 1 and December 31, 1950, for the current relief and works programme.

The Trusteeship Council, in conformity with the wishes of the General Assembly, completed on April 4, 1950, its statute providing for the administration of the Jerusalem area as a separate political entity under United Nations control. According to this statute the United Nations Governor would have possessed wide powers, including authority to recommend to the Trusteeship Council the dissolution of a proposed legislative council for the area should he consider it advisable. On June 14, having learned that neither Jordan nor Israel would agree to these arrangements, the Trusteeship Council decided to report the resulting situation to the General Assembly.

During the second week of December three possible ways of dealing with the issue were discussed at Lake Success. Sweden suggested a modified form of international control, through the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner whose functions would relate only to the Holy Places and the established rights of religious communities while Israel and Jordan would divide between them the administration of the Jerusalem area itself. The Commissioner might ask either government to introduce or to suspend particular measures if he considered this necessary to safeguard the interests he was appointed to protect. When Jordan failed to accept the Swedish plan the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay offered an amendment, to which both Israel and Jordan agreed, the effect of which would be that pending further decisions the United Nations should send to Jerusalem merely a "representative", who would report to the General Assembly on the observance by Israel and Jordan of pledges which both would be asked to make in relation to the Holy Places and religious interests, the guaranteeing of human rights and the reduction of armed forces. More support was gained, however, by a Belgian draft resolution, which provided that the Trusteeship Council should appoint four persons to consult with the states, authorities and religious bodies concerned and report to the General Assembly at its Sixth Session on the conditions of a Jerusalem settlement which, based on the principle of direct international control previously adopted by the Assembly, would ensure effective protection of the Holy Places and of spiritual and religious interests in the Holy Land under United Nations supervision. A Lebanese amendment led to the inclusion in this proposal of a reference to the three resolutions already adopted by the Assembly in favour of direct international administration of the Jerusalem area.