

the vote was taken on the plan for full internationalization. In the Assembly's plenary meeting, Canada found it necessary to vote against full internationalization in order to make clear its own conviction that the form of internationalization adopted should be practicable.

In supporting the Netherlands-Swedish proposal the Canadian Delegation stated that the first consideration was the effective protection of the Holy Places, which it felt could be ensured only by adequate international authority. Canada did not consider, however, that the mere adoption by the Assembly of a sweeping resolution for complete international administration would necessarily give the Holy Places the protection they required. Legitimate interests, attitudes and aspirations of the inhabitants could not be ignored if the United Nations was to achieve a practicable and enduring solution. What was needed was to establish a form of United Nations control designed to ensure effective protection of religious interests, while avoiding the assumption by the United Nations of responsibilities and controls unnecessary for this purpose, which it might not be able to discharge adequately.

When the question of an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the support of an international regime for Jerusalem was first voted upon in committee, Canada abstained. After the Assembly had decided in favour of full internationalization, however, Canada supported the appropriation. The U.S.S.R., although it had advocated full internationalization, made an unsuccessful attempt to have the appropriation reduced to \$3,000,000.

On December 13 the Israeli Parliament voted to expedite the transfer of the seat of government from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. A week later the Trusteeship Council voted to ask Israel to revoke the measures it had taken to transfer certain ministries to Jerusalem. On December 31, Israel replied that it did not consider that the United Nations Charter conferred on the Trusteeship Council the power to ask for revocation of administrative acts by governments of member states in territories for whose administration and security these states were responsible.

On December 20 the Trusteeship Council asked its President to prepare a working paper on a suitable draft statute for Jerusalem.

Palestine Refugees

The refugee problem in Palestine has grown out of the struggle which took place after the United Kingdom announced its intention of relinquishing the mandate it had held for twenty-five years, and the General Assembly recommended that separate Arab and Jewish states should be set up. To date some 940,000 Arabs and 7,000 Jews have been displaced. The mass evacuation of urban areas under fire began in April 1948 and a general flight of Arabs from rural communities thought to be insufficiently protected followed. The United Nations Mediator reported that the refugee problem had become acute by July 1948. At first the main burden was carried by the Governments of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. With the depletion of their resources, however, outside aid soon became necessary. In August the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) inaugurated a feeding programme for children and mothers, and a disaster