

1948 during the disturbances, and to introduce amendments in the direction of its "greater democratization". The Trusteeship Council was then to put the plan into effect immediately, and was not to allow possible actions of interested states to divert it from carrying out its task.

The Trusteeship Council's draft statute mentioned in this resolution would have given a United Nations Governor, responsible to the Trusteeship Council, full executive control over an undivided and demilitarized Jerusalem area. The Governor was to control immigration but would assure freedom of entry and temporary residence to all pilgrims and visitors, subject to the requirements of public security, morals and health. Arrangements for the protection of the holy places were set forth at some length. The statute was to remain in effect for ten years, when the Trusteeship Council would re-examine it and a referendum would be held to allow the inhabitants to express their wishes as to possible modifications of the regime.

"Functional" Internationalization

The United Kingdom would have preferred the proposal drafted by the Conciliation Commission on the ground that it might have formed the basis of a solution acceptable to both sides. The United Kingdom delegate pointed out just before the final vote that no means had been suggested by supporters of complete internationalization for overcoming local resistance, if necessary by force, and that no members had indicated what contribution they would make toward carrying out the arrangement. The United Kingdom delegate asked which would undermine the authority and prestige of the United Nations more—the search for agreement by consent, or the handing down of ready-made judgments and decrees by the General Assembly without regard for the likelihood of their producing agreement, commanding assent or being imposed effectively on recalcitrant parties.

A Netherlands-Swedish proposal, which had Canada's support, was also designed, like the plan of the Conciliation Commission, to provide a form of internationalization that might stand some chance of being put into effect. It left secular interests largely to the occupying authorities and limited international control chiefly to matters relating to the holy places. Under the Netherlands-Swedish proposal the United Nations Commissioner would supervise the protection of the holy places in Palestine and ensure free access to them by visitors. The Commissioner would have power to settle disputes between religious groups, appeals being allowed to a special consular court. Jurisdiction over the two parts of Jerusalem, however, would be exercised by Israeli and Arab authorities respectively, subject to the powers conferred on the United Nations Commissioner. If Israelis and Arabs failed to take necessary measures to maintain public safety the Commissioner would have the power to issue orders for this purpose. He might also defer or suspend the application of laws, ordinances or regulations which impaired the privileges he was there to protect. No central political or administrative organs of either state might be set up in Jerusalem. Demilitarization of the area would be completed three months after definitive peace was concluded. The General Assembly would review these arrangements after a period of three years. Israel and Jordan would be invited to give the United Nations appropriate pledges.