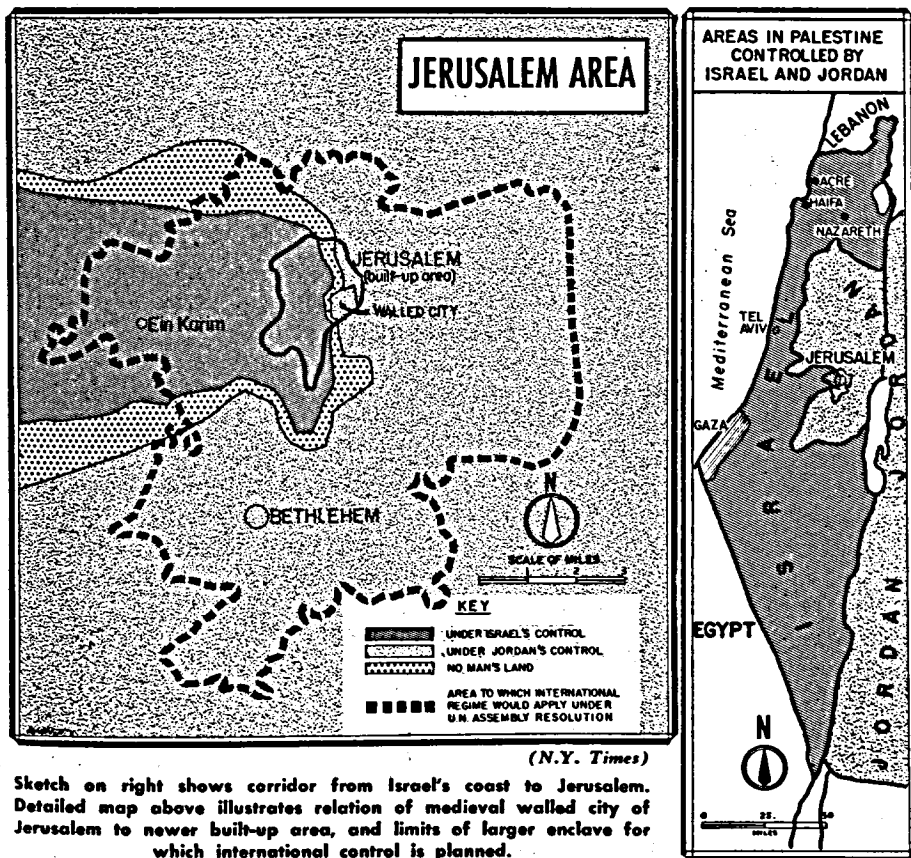


tection of the holy places and free access to them by visitors, subject to the overriding requirements of national security, but the principle of "effective international control" was repugnant to both, and both intimated that they would resist its imposition.

### Full Internationalization

The proposal for full internationalization adopted by the Assembly on December 9, 1949, was drafted by Australia and amended by El Salvador, the Soviet Union and Lebanon. Thirteen of the twenty Latin American states gave it their support, as did the five members of the Soviet bloc and six Arab states. Jordan, which opposed full internationalization, is not a member of the United Nations and therefore had no vote. Four states of western Europe also supported the proposal. Thirty-eight states in all voted in favour of it. Among the fourteen which opposed it were the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, South Africa and the Scandinavian states. Among the seven which abstained were New Zealand and the Netherlands.

The resolution restated the principles approved by the Assembly's plan of November 1947. The Trusteeship Council was now asked to complete and bring up to date the statute for Jerusalem which had been pigeonholed in May



(N.Y. Times)  
 Sketch on right shows corridor from Israel's coast to Jerusalem. Detailed map above illustrates relation of medieval walled city of Jerusalem to newer built-up area, and limits of larger enclave for which international control is planned.