

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCILCONSEIL
DE TUTELLET/122
16 February 1948
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCHREPORT OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE ON JERUSALEM
TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Rapporteur: Mr. Laurentie (France)

Part I - Introduction

The Working Committee on Jerusalem was established in accordance with a Resolution of the Trusteeship Council passed at the sixth meeting of its Second Session, on 1 December 1947. The President announced at the seventh meeting, on 2 December, that he had, after consultation with the Assistant Secretary-General, appointed the following countries to serve on the Committee: Australia, China, France, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States. The terms of reference of the Committee were not explicitly formulated, but in the words of the President it had the task "of helping to formulate recommendations for the Trusteeship Council, studying the problems, and reaching tentative conclusions".

The Committee held its first meeting on 3 December 1947 and elected Mr. Gerig (United States) as Chairman and Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) as Vice-Chairman. At its second meeting Mr. Laurentie (France) was elected Rapporteur.

The Committee decided to begin its work with a general examination of Part III of the Plan of Partition (A/516) and in the course of its first eight meetings studied its provisions seriatim. In this connection the Committee heard evidence on the present situation in Palestine from Mr. MacGillivray (Liaison Officer of the Palestine Government to United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) at its second and third meetings and explanations of the Plan from Mr. Lisicky, (representative of Czechoslovakia, on United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, on the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly and on the Palestine Commission) at its fourth and fifth meetings. The Committee had the benefit of the services of Mr. Paul Mohn (Swedish alternate representative on United Nations Special Committee on Palestine). The general examination of the Plan was completed at the eighth meeting on 12 December, and the Committee adjourned until the beginning of the new year.

At its sixth meeting the Committee set up two drafting groups of experts, nominated by the delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the

/United States

RECEIVED

UNITED NATIONS
ARCHIVES

United States, and by the Secretariat. These groups met during the periods 11-22 December 1947 and 5-6 January 1948, and in due course jointly submitted a preliminary draft Statute and a Report. These documents were presented to the Working Committee on 7 January, when it reassembled, and were also distributed to members of the Trusteeship Council not represented on the Working Committee.

At its tenth meeting the Committee began the first reading of the draft Statute presented by the drafting groups and completed this task at the fifteenth meeting. In the meantime the Committee had discussed the question of hearing representatives of communities which have spiritual and religious interests in Jerusalem, a matter on which the Committee had been given full discretion by a resolution of the Council dated 11 December 1947. At the twelfth meeting it was decided to hear qualified representatives of communities which might wish to comment on Part III of the Plan, to send telegrams to that effect to the Jewish Agency and to the Arab Higher Committee, and to issue a press communique stating that the Committee was prepared to entertain requests for a hearing from other communities. At the sixteenth meeting the Committee adopted a proposal by the representative of Mexico to provide representatives of communities who wished to be heard with confidential copies of the draft Statute as amended on the first reading.

In accordance with these decisions the Committee heard comments from Mr. Shertok, Mr. Auster and Dr. Eliash of the Jewish Agency (sixteenth and seventeenth meetings), from representatives of the Agudath Israel World Organization (twenty-first meeting) and from His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church, representing the Patriarch of Jerusalem (twenty-third meeting). No reply was received from the Arab Higher Committee and no other request for a hearing was presented.

As the Committee had found at the first reading certain points which it wished to discuss with the Palestine Commission, the President got in touch with Mr. Lisicky, President of the Commission, with a view to arranging for a joint meeting. Mr. Lisicky thought that such a meeting would be premature but he attended the nineteenth meeting of the Committee and stated his personal views on the points in question.

The second reading of the draft Statute was begun at the seventeenth and completed at the twenty-third meeting of the Committee. The draft Statute was read a third time at the twenty-fourth meeting on 23 January and finally approved. It was decided to publish the draft after allowing time for all the members of the Council to be provided with the text.

The Working Committee met again on 16 February 1948 to examine the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur and adopted it in the form in which
/it is here.

it is here presented.

In the meantime, the Working Committee had received certain observations on the draft Statute, dated 2 February 1948, from the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the Trusteeship Council to these observations. (Document T/123)

It must be pointed out particularly that, with the exception of one case, and that a mere matter of form, no votes have been taken in the Committee's debates. It may be said therefore that the draft Statute, in the form submitted to the Trusteeship Council, reflects, both in general and in detail, the common opinion of the Committee. Certain reservations and some special suggestions have been made: they are carefully noted in this Report. But this in no way detracts, as will be seen, from the spirit of co-operation which marked the work of the Committee.

Part II - Guiding Principles

The Committee's discussions have led to an increasingly clear definition of the general principles underlying the Assembly's Resolution with regard to the Statute for the City of Jerusalem and the operation of this Statute. Thus brought to light, these general principles formed the guiding rule for the Committee, from which it did not deviate. It was thought useful to give a short analysis of these principles as a beginning.

1. Special Character of the Jerusalem Regime

Although the General Assembly of the United Nations vested the Trusteeship Council with power to define, to constitute and to administer the international regime of the City of Jerusalem, it is obvious that the City is not a trust territory and that the provisions of Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter are not generally applicable to the case. Therefore the Committee tried to avoid any arbitrary resemblance to the Trusteeship system; it considered rather that the legal status of this territory was a new one; Jerusalem would come, as it were, directly under the authority of the United Nations and it would be governed on behalf of the community of nations. Such would be the entirely original sense which might suitably be given to the term: Special International Regime.

In this matter, therefore, the Trusteeship Council will be carrying out a special duty on behalf of the United Nations. This will be its authority for assuming first the constituent and later the supreme administrative authority over the City of Jerusalem. The Assembly Resolution will be the text on which it will have to base its action in this matter.

/2. Reasons

2. Reasons for the New Legal Status and Some of its Special Consequences

The reason for this juridical innovation may be found in the obligation laid upon the United Nations to ensure the protection of a City which is a holy place for three great religions. In addition to the fact that these three religions comprise more than half the inhabitants of the world, it is of universal importance that "peace and especially religious peace" should reign in Jerusalem. Thus, the objective of the international regime will be to guarantee to the adherents of these three faiths the free and peaceful enjoyment of Jerusalem as a Holy City and a place of pilgrimage, and to spare the world the consequences of one subject of discord.

Furthermore, and in order that this scheme can be implemented in a manner at once humane and efficient, the United Nations undertakes to foster co-operation among the inhabitants of Jerusalem and in the Holy Land.

This explains and justifies the assumption of direct responsibility for the administration of the City by the United Nations.

The lofty aim which the United Nations is thus striving to achieve will obviously not preclude the inhabitants of Jerusalem from exercising all the human freedoms, particularly the political freedoms, and the Committee has seen fit in this connection to reaffirm these freedoms almost at the beginning of the Statute. It is inconceivable that the world-wide obligations undertaken by the United Nations should be frustrated, in the City of Jerusalem itself, by the actions of groups or individuals. Accordingly, both the Resolution, and the draft Statute reflect on this point the deep concern felt for security and an essential belief in authority.

The international regime is a regime open to all. The majority of the inhabitants of Jerusalem are Arabs and Jews; those of them who renounce citizenship of the City may continue to live there, and even to exercise their electoral rights. It is none the less true, that inside Jerusalem neither of the two groups should be given preponderant influence or the final say. The scales should be evenly balanced in Jerusalem and the Christian minority will help to secure this. Similarly, the City of Jerusalem, while forming part of the Economic Union of Palestine, will remain quite distinct from the Arab and Jewish States.

3. Form of the Draft Statute

The Committee thought that the Statute, by its nature and scope, should be a real constitution. This being so, the draft had to be made somewhat formal and divested of all unnecessary details or purely practical considerations. Thus, not all the provisions of the Assembly resolution are

/reproduced

reproduced in the draft. One of them has been purposely omitted by the Committee, which considered that it might more suitably figure in the future Instructions of the Trusteeship Council to the Governor.

Part III - Analysis of the Draft Statute

The draft Statute has not been divided into chapters. The Preamble and the forty-five Articles can nevertheless be divided into eight sections.

These eight sections, each concerned with a separate aspect, have the following headings:

1. Fundamental principles (Preamble and Articles 1 to 10).
2. Organization of the executive (Articles 11 to 19).
3. Legislation (Articles 20 to 26).
4. Judicial organization (Articles 27 and 28).
5. Administrative, economic and financial matters (Articles 29 to 34).
6. External affairs (Article 35).
7. Holy Places (Articles 36 and 37).
8. Miscellaneous and transitory provisions (Articles 38 to 45).

Each of these divisions will be considered successively, the articles being dealt with in detail whenever this is needed to clarify the question or if discussions in the Committee have given rise to remarks which should be communicated to the Trusteeship Council.

Section 1 - Fundamental Principles

The Preamble and the first ten Articles of the draft Statute are intended to define the City of Jerusalem as a corpus separatum under a special international regime, and, as such, inviolable, demilitarized and neutral, to enumerate the Trusteeship Council's functions with regard to the City, to lay down the public freedoms and to define the terms "resident" and "citizen".

The Preamble, which refers mainly to the Assembly resolution, calls for no special comment.

Article 1 - Special International Regime. It is pointed out that the Statute defining this regime shall take precedence over all legislative, administrative and judicial measures.

Article 2 - Boundaries. Lengthy discussions took place in the Committee on this subject. Two different types of considerations were put forward:

1. The inclusion within the boundaries of the territory of Jerusalem of Solomon's Pool in the south west, would be highly desirable to ensure a subsidiary water supply for the City. In the east, it would also be advisable to rectify the map by adding
/to the territory

to the territory the land belonging to the village of Abu Dis; this is advisable in the interests of the inhabitants and of public order. These two changes might perhaps be made within the framework of the Assembly resolution, and the Trusteeship Council may wish to make recommendations on this subject to the Palestine Commission.

2. Other rectifications might seem desirable, especially in order to give the City of Jerusalem its own airfield in the north. These measures, however, would call for substantive amendments to the Assembly resolution, which could only be adopted by the Assembly itself.

Article 3 - Function of the Trusteeship Council. This subject has been analysed above. It should be noted that Article 40 also deals with the constituent powers of the Trusteeship Council.

Article 4 - Territorial Integrity. This article stresses the responsibility of the United Nations for the territorial integrity of the City and for the maintenance of the special regime. The Security Council of the United Nations must, of course, be informed of threats or acts of aggression against either.

Article 5 - Demilitarization, Neutrality and Preservation of Order.

(1) The Committee considered whether paragraphs 3 and 4 should be a separate article. Finally, these two paragraphs were retained here, because the organization of the police forces seemed to be a matter on which the Governor should take action before the entry into force of the Statute.

(2) The Committee decided to recommend the inclusion in the Instructions of a provision to the effect that "should the need arise, the police forces of the City organized in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, or any part of either of them, may be employed by the Governor as forces for the defence of the City".

Article 6 - Flag, Seal and Coat of Arms. It was suggested that the flag to be flown at Jerusalem should be that of the United Nations, possibly with the arms of the City superimposed.

Article 7 - Organs of Government. No comments.

Article 8 - Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms. The rights and freedoms reaffirmed here are granted to all persons in the City of Jerusalem and are limited only by public order, morals and health. Paragraph 8 (The maintenance of personal status) is given effect to in paragraph 4 of Article 27 (Religious Courts).

/With regard

With regard to the right of petition the Committee considered that it was for the Trusteeship Council to issue instructions governing the procedure for the submission and examination of petitions addressed to the Governor and to the Council itself.

Article 9 - Definition of Resident. The essential condition for acquiring or retaining the status of resident will be the actual length of residence. Although in general the Committee considered that this period should be rather long, it was decided to leave the point to be settled by the Trusteeship Council.

Article 10 - Citizenship. This Article, which is very important because citizens only are eligible for membership of the Legislative Council (see Article 20, paragraph 1), is mainly intended to prevent the use of double citizenship; acquisition of the citizenship of Jerusalem should signify exclusive adherence to the international regime of the City.

Section 2. Organization of the Executive.

As pointed out in Part II of this Report, the Assembly resolution was designed to lay a solid foundation for the security of the city of Jerusalem, so that the universal aims of the international regime should not be frustrated by the actions of groups of individuals. This explains the idea of having an executive body so well-equipped as to be able to administer the city in spite of possible obstacles. The direct responsibility for government rests with the Governor, whose general and emergency powers and administrative staff have, therefore, been carefully defined. The Governor, appointed by the Trusteeship Council and responsible to it, will be the representative of the United Nations, its executive agent and the head of the local administration; that is the principle upon which the nine articles in this section are based.

Article 11 - Selection of and Responsibility of the Governor.

This article calls for two remarks:

(1) The emoluments of the Governor should be fixed and paid by the United Nations. It would not have been appropriate to say this in the Statute, but the necessary decision should in due course be taken.

(2) The Committee considered the possibility of the Governor being not yet appointed when the Statute comes into force and thought that in such an event the Secretary-General of the United Nations might be called upon by the Trusteeship Council to make available a person to act as provisional Governor.

Article 12 - Term of Office of the Governor. In principle, this term was fixed at three years, in order that it should not coincide with that of the Legislative Council, which is to sit for four years.

Article 13 - General Powers of the Governor. This Article merely applies the principles laid down above.

It should be noted that the following special powers of the Governor are mentioned elsewhere in the draft Statute: legislation by order (Article 24), the right of veto (Article 23), initiative in budgetary questions and reinstatement of compulsory expenditure (Article 33), etc.

Article 14 - Power of Pardon and Reprieve. This power is inherent in the full exercise of executive authority.

Article 15 - Governor's Emergency Powers. The exercise of these powers is confined to cases of obstruction and threat. Direct representations to the Security Council, which, in its turn, would have to act directly, constitute an exception to the application of the general principle laid down in Article 4, and would only be justified by an emergency.

Article 16 - Organization of the Administration.

(1) It seemed desirable that the Chief Secretary should be appointed on the Governor's recommendation, in order to ensure the closest co-operation between these two high officials.

(2) After some reflection the Committee decided that the Council of Administration should not be given too much prominence, so that the Governor's responsibility to the Trusteeship Council should in no way seem to be shared. The representative of France raised the question whether non-officials should not be brought into the Council of Administration, either by election or by appointment, to represent groups of residents.

Articles 17 and 18 - Disqualification from Public Office. Oaths of Office. No observations.

Article 19 - Acting Governor. The substantive Chief Secretary shall be the Acting Governor and, in the event of his absence or disability, the matter should be regulated by the Instructions of the Trusteeship Council.

Section 3 - Legislation

The legislative system is based on the same principles as the executive system: it will permit full and absolute exercise of the democratic liberties in Jerusalem and the Legislative Council will be an assembly invested with wide powers of deliberation, both in legislative matters, properly so-called, and in fiscal and budgetary matters (subject only to the reservation concerning obligatory expenditure). The freedom enjoyed by the Council must not, however, be directed against the higher purposes of the international regime. The seven following articles do not, therefore, imply any a priori restriction of the Council's normal activities; only in
/the event

the event of abnormal functioning or obstruction would certain steps be taken to restore the normal balance.

Article 20 - The Legislative Council. The text of the article, including the footnotes, indicates the Committee's uncertainty as regards the actual composition of the Legislative Council.

Article 21 - Elections to the Legislative Council. The Committee wondered if it would be desirable to indicate in the draft Statute what electoral system should be employed. It had before it detailed documentation concerning the d'Hondt system. The question is left open by the Committee.

Article 22 - Duration of the Legislative Council. The serious measures which the Governor and the Trusteeship Council may have to adopt under this article refer more particularly to cases where the special objectives of the Statute are imperilled.

Articles 23 and 24 - Legislation and Resolutions. Legislation by Order of the Governor. As regards these two articles and the preceding one, the normal functioning of the legislative power is the rule and the arbitrary functioning of that power the exception; it is in order to overcome the drawbacks which might arise from the situation thus created that the draft Statute has, in accordance with the Assembly resolution, provided for the measures proposed.

Article 25 - Standing Orders of the Legislative Council. The draft Article, as worded, did not receive the unanimous approval of the members of the Committee. A suggestion was made that paragraph 8 of the article should read as follows: "Decisions of the Legislative Council shall be taken by a simple majority", with the rest of the paragraph deleted. It was suggested that the original paragraph, as it appeared in the draft, might result in a bill being passed by two votes to one with thirty-seven abstentions.

Article 26 - Immunity of Members of the Legislative Council. No observations.

Section 4 - Judicial Organization

In drafting this section the Committee was concerned particularly to ensure the independence and authority of the courts by entrusting the direction of the judiciary to magistrates of international standing including the President of the Supreme Court.

The Committee also considered the question of courts dealing with religious and personal status matters. These courts are retained in accordance with the principle that the personal status of the inhabitants is guaranteed. The Supreme Court would arbitrate in any conflicts between religious courts.

Article 27 - Judicial System. In addition to the foregoing, this article calls for four observations:

(1) It will be for the Trusteeship Council to fix the number of members of the Supreme Court, these being not less than three nor more than five.

(2) The Trusteeship Council's Instructions will have to determine the administrative relations which are to exist between the judiciary and the Governor, especially as regards the preparation of the judiciary's budget.

(3) Paragraph 6, which stipulates that the Supreme Court may assist the Governor and the Legislative Council in the preparation and codification of legislation, especially in regard to civil matters, has been tentatively inserted at the request of certain members of the Committee. The Trusteeship Council will have to decide whether or not this paragraph should be included or whether or not the matter should be decided by the Instructions.

(4) The Committee did not see fit to include in the Statute a provision concerning the penal system since, in its opinion, that matter should be regulated by the Instructions.

Article 28 - Constitutionality of Legislation.

No observation.

Section 5 - Administrative, Economic and Financial Matters

Since each of the six articles in this section deals with a different matter, they should be analysed separately.

Article 29 - Access to the City. This article affirms the principle of free access to, and right of residence in the City of Jerusalem, while at the same time it establishes control over the immigration of persons who are not citizens or residents either of the Arab State or of the Jewish State. It should be noted in this connection that the World Organization of Orthodox Jews (Agudath Israel) made a statement before the Committee, supported by a memorandum, requesting that the immigration of Jews who were not native inhabitants of Palestine be on a priority basis, according to categories.

Article 30 - Official and Working Languages. No observations.

Article 31 - Educational System and Cultural and Benevolent Institutions.

Private education and charitable activities will retain their existing rights and continue to enjoy their liberty in the future; public education will be organized in a spirit of freedom and tolerance. Such are the basic principles of this article.

/The Jewish Agency

The Jewish Agency called the Committee's attention to the fact that the proposed programme of public education could at present be considered only as a somewhat remote ideal, since the Jewish community in Jerusalem had not yet been able to organize a system of secondary education.

Article 32 - Economic Matters. This article applies the principles of economic freedom and equality which are customary. The question was raised in the Committee as to how the City of Jerusalem could, in defence of its own interests, make its views known to the Joint Economic Board and the Tariff Commission.

Article 33 - Budget. This article stipulates that the Governor will be responsible in budgetary matters and that financial provision for the special police is obligatory; the Trusteeship Council may also determine other services for which financial provision may be declared obligatory.

In the course of its examination of this article, the Committee made two important observations:

- (1) If an expenditure is declared obligatory, it does not follow that it should be borne by the United Nations; the taxpayers of Jerusalem would have to contribute their fair share.
- (2) As stated above the Committee is of opinion that the emoluments of the Governor should be paid by the United Nations. It wondered if the same should apply to certain other principal officers or judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 34 - Local Autonomy. This article calls for two observations:

- (1) As indicated in the footnote, a proposal was pressed that the municipality of Jerusalem be sub-divided into more than two sections or quarters; this proposal, which reflects a concern for public order, derives from the fact that the Assembly resolution stipulates that the Governor shall submit for the consideration of the Trusteeship Council a plan for the establishment of special town units, one Arab and the other Jewish, but does not in any way prohibit the creation of additional sections or quarters which would be neither specifically Arab or Jewish. This interpretation would tend to obviate rivalry in the municipality of Jerusalem.
- (2) The Trusteeship Council's directives on the organization of the municipal system should be included in its Instructions to the Governor.

Note concerning religious and other holidays. In no article of the Statute is mention made of holidays in the City of Jerusalem. The religious and other holidays of the various communities are extremely numerous, their total exceeding the number of days in the year. It would apparently be for the Governor, guided if necessary by the Instructions of the Trusteeship /Council,

Council, to decide which holidays should be observed, under what conditions and by whom.

Section 6 - External Affairs

The sixth section of the draft Statute contains only one Article, Article 35, which reproduces the terms of the Assembly resolution and the general principles of international law.

The Committee decided to leave to the Trusteeship Council the question of the Governor's official couriers, and the steps to be taken to ensure that they are given the guarantees due to diplomatic couriers.

Section 7 - Holy Places

In this section the Committee has sought to give the Governor special initiative and powers. The question personally concerns the representative of the United Nations in Palestine; this is what makes him in certain circumstances an arbiter and gives him jurisdictional powers. In that way one of the Assembly's principal aims will be achieved. With regard to the features which makes a place "Holy" and the administration of the Holy Places, the Committee firmly maintained the concept of existing rights.

Article 36 - No further comment.

Article 37 - Responsibilities of the Governor for Holy Places, Religious Buildings and Sites in the Arab State and Jewish State.

This implies action by the Governor extending beyond the frontiers of the City of Jerusalem. The Committee has sought to ensure in as practical a way as possible the Governor's supreme responsibility in this matter.

Section 8 - Miscellaneous and transitory provisions

The second section of the draft Statute contains eight different articles which will be considered separately.

Article 38 - Protection of Antiquities. No comments.

Article 39 - Entry into Force of the Statute. The text of the article is self-explanatory.

Article 40 - Re-examination of the Statute. This article gives effect to the principle of the constituent power over the City of Jerusalem delegated to the Trusteeship Council by the United Nations.

Article 41 - Transitory Provisions. This article introduces the three following articles and needs no comment.

Article 42 - Continuity of Existing Legislation. This applies established principles of law.

Article 43 - First Elections to the Legislative Council. The Trusteeship Council may perhaps consider it necessary to ensure the application of this article by special instructions to the Governor.

/Article 44

Article 44 - Capitulations. The special privileges and immunities resulting from capitulations and usages were merely suspended when the British Mandate was established over Palestine: on the cessation of the Mandate they will again come into force. The Assembly's resolution invited the Powers enjoying the benefits of the said capitulations and usages to renounce them; the draft Statute repeats that invitation. In the present state of affairs it seemed to the Committee that no other provision could be made here and that the reservation provided for under paragraph 2 was necessary.

Article 45 - Interpretation. Not all members of the Committee were convinced of the necessity of this article.

Part IV. Principal Questions Referred to the
Trusteeship Council for Consideration

In order to facilitate the consideration of the draft Statute by the Trusteeship Council, the Committee desires to draw particular attention to the following questions:

- Boundaries (Article 2).
- Organization of Police Forces (Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 4).
- Use of the police as an armed force (Article 5).
- Flag of the City of Jerusalem (Article 6).
- Exercise of the right of petition (Article 8).
- Length of residence (Article 9).
- Salary of Governor (Article 11).
- Provisional Governor (Article 11).
- Co-option of non-official members of the Administrative Council (Article 16).
- Acting Governor in the absence of the Chief Secretary (Article 19).
- Composition of the Legislative Council (Article 20).
- Electoral system (Article 22).
- Majority required for voting laws and resolutions (Article 25).
- Final number of members of the Supreme Court (Article 27).
- Administrative and budgetary relations between the Governor and the judiciary (Article 27).
- Possible consultation of the Supreme Court on the preparation of civil laws (Article 27).
- Penal system (Article 27).
- Immigration priorities (Article 29).
- Representation of the City of Jerusalem on the General Committee of the Economic Union and the Tariff Commission (Article 32).
- Appropriation of salaries of high officials and international magistrates (Article 33).

- Division of the municipality of Jerusalem into town units (Article 34).
- General views on the municipal system (Article 34).
- Holidays in the different communities (Section 5).
- Immunity of Governor's couriers (Article 35).

But this list obviously does not exhaust all the subjects which the Trusteeship Council will have to consider after drawing up the final text of the Statute. It will still have to ensure the application of the international regime.

On that question the Committee wishes to inform the Trusteeship Council that during its studies and discussions it has had to consider certain aspects of the problem raised by organizing Jerusalem as a corpus separatum.

In that connection the question of organizing the Trusteeship Council's procedure as supreme administrative organ of the City of Jerusalem may be mentioned; the Council's present rules of procedure will probably have to be supplemented to meet the requirements of this new and additional function.

Furthermore, particular attention should be paid to the practical organization of the special police force. That question raises many problems: the size of the police force, the method of recruiting, the funds required and the appropriation of these funds.

The financial implications of forming the police force probably dominate the general financial problem in Jerusalem. On that essential question interesting comments and figures were laid before the Committee which it might be useful to refer to.

Generally speaking, as has been said above, the summary records of the Committee's meetings provide certain hints on the subjects mentioned and on several others which may be of assistance to the Trusteeship Council in carrying out its task.
