

(b) To co-operate with the Truce Commission for Palestine appointed by the Security Council in its Resolution of 23rd April, 1948.

(c) To invite, as seems to him advisable, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, the assistance and co-operation of appropriate Specialized Agencies of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization, of the International Red Cross, and of other governmental or non-governmental organizations of a humanitarian and non-political character.

2. Instructs the United Nations Mediator to render progress reports monthly, or more frequently as he deems necessary, to the Security Council and to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Members of the United Nations.

3. Directs the United Nations Mediator to conform in his activities with the provisions of this resolution, and with such instructions as the General Assembly or the Security Council may issue.

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the United Nations Mediator an emolument equal to that paid to the President of the International Court of Justice, and to provide the Mediator with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Mediator by the General Assembly.

III

Relieves the Palestine Commission from the further exercise of responsibilities under Resolution 181 (II) of 29th November, 1947.

A resolution proposed by the Dominican Republic expressing appreciation for the work done by the Palestine Commission was adopted unanimously. (The Commission adjourned *sine die* on 17th May.)

II. QUESTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM AND ITS INHABITANTS

Discussion in the First Committee

As was the case at the second regular session of the General Assembly, many delegations were quick to recognize the desirability of treating the question of the future of Jerusalem separately from that of the remainder of Palestine. Earnest endeavours were repeatedly made to induce the General Assembly to accept obligations to ensure the protection of a city which is a holy place for three great religions. Practically every one agreed that it was of universal importance that "peace and especially religious peace" should reign in Jerusalem.

At an early stage in the general debate in the Political and Security Committee Mr. Gunnar Hagglof (Sweden) stated that possibly even more important than the future Government of Palestine was the problem of the City of Jerusalem now threatened with "complete chaos" when the British Mandate ended. "In the past," said the Swedish representative, "the peoples and their rulers have had enough respect for human and