

development of the independent powers and functions granted to him under the Charter.

The action of the United Nations in intervening to restore and maintain order in the newly-independent Congo was inspired in large measure by Mr. Hammarskjold. The Soviet Union was not alone in having reservations regarding it and the expansion of the role of the Secretary-General that it represented. Although there was a widely-held view in 1960 that some organizational changes in the Secretariat were desirable, the *troika* proposal had virtually no support outside the East European bloc. During this period, Canada firmly supported the Secretary-General, his actions and his interpretation of the Charter provisions regarding the powers and functions of his office. Canada rejected the unjust and intemperate attacks on him, and opposed the bizarre Soviet proposal. Basically, Canada was fully in accord with the functions of the United Nations Force in the Congo and welcomed the role the United Nations was assuming.

Throughout 1961, at least until the tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjold in an aircraft crash on September 19, the Soviet Union pursued its campaign against him. The attacks spread even into the debates of the Specialized Agencies. Thereafter, they began to subside. The Soviet Union did not attempt to block by veto in the Security Council the election of U Thant of Burma as Acting Secretary-General to complete Mr. Hammarskjold's term of office or his subsequent election as Secretary-General. Canada warmly supported U Thant's appointment and was pleased that he was able to assume office without having to sacrifice any of the authority required for discharging his heavy responsibilities. Neither U Thant nor his successor, Kurt Waldheim, was able, however, to pursue the course set by Mr. Hammarskjold. Political realities have not lent themselves to the type of initiatives by the Secretary-General that the situation in the Congo demanded.

Another issue that has engaged member states since the early years of the United Nations has related to the equitable distribution of Secretariat posts among their nationals. The Charter provides that due