

that a number of Headquarters staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs be posted to the regional commissions. Because of the effect that these proposals would have on the work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, many delegations requested further time to consider them. A motion was therefore adopted, which Canada supported, postponing the question as a whole until the eleventh session, but accepting a Canadian-Chilean proposal authorizing the Secretary-General to put into effect on a limited, experimental basis one of his recommendations for bringing about a closer relationship between TAA and the regional commissions.

Personnel Policy¹

At the ninth session, the Secretary-General proposed some relaxation of the regulation prohibiting a member of the Secretariat from accepting honours or awards from sources outside the United Nations. A resolution was adopted permitting acceptance of such awards subject to approval by the Secretary-General.

At the tenth session, resolutions were adopted dealing with education grants, salary scales, cost-of-living and dependency allowances. It was agreed to increase from \$200 to \$400 per child the maximum annual education grant payable to a staff member to assist him in educating his children, and to broaden the terms of entitlement. A committee of representatives from 11 countries was established to review the present salary and allowance system of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; the committee will present its recommendations to the eleventh session in 1956. Pending completion of this salary review, the cost-of-living allowance paid to personnel at Headquarters and in Washington, D.C. was increased from 7½ to 10 per cent of gross salary, and the dependency allowance approved at the 1954 session was continued.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal²

In 1952, 11 United States employees of the Secretariat refused under the fifth amendment of the United States constitution to answer questions about alleged communist activity put to them by the United States Senate Sub-committee on Internal Security². Subsequently they were discharged by the Secretary-General. They appealed their case to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and were awarded \$179,420 in compensation. At the eighth session of the General Assembly in 1953, the United States voiced strong objections to the payment of this amount which it considered excessive and argued that the decisions of the Administrative Tribunal were subject to review by the General Assembly. After a major debate on the issue, a resolution co-sponsored by Canada was adopted asking the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether or not the General Assembly had the right on any grounds to reject awards of the Tribunal. The Court replied that the Assembly did not possess the right; it also pointed out that in order to have the Tribunal's judgments subjected to review, it would be necessary to have this expressly provided in some instrument such as the Tribunal's statute which the General Assembly had the power to amend.

At the ninth session in 1954, in view of the Court's decision, the United States Delegation acquiesced in the payment of compensation already awarded, and proposed that provision be made for a Board of Judicial Review which could be constituted by the General Assembly to review any decision of the

¹See "United Nations Administrative Tribunal" below, p. 98, and *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp.99-103.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, pp. 93-97.