

vote. Consultation among the five permanent members produced a list of nine possible candidates. One of these, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, was voted on at the suggestion of the U.S.S.R. but was rejected by a vote of two in favour, one against and eight abstentions. On March 31, it became known that France was putting forward Mr. Hammarskjöld's name and that the Soviet Representative had indicated his intention not to oppose his nomination. Meeting the same day, the Security Council recommended Mr. Hammarskjöld by a vote of ten in favour and one abstention. On April 7, the General Assembly, by secret ballot of 57 in favour, one against and one abstention, accepted the Security Council's recommendation.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has been widely known in Europe as an economist and financier. He is the son of a former Swedish Prime Minister, and has been a member of the Swedish cabinet, recently as Minister of State without portfolio. He has been a member of more than one Swedish delegation to the General Assembly. In a brief ceremony of installation on April 10, Mr. Hammarskjöld dedicated himself to a task of incalculable importance which, it is hoped, will be performed under conditions less difficult than those existing during his predecessor's term.

## **Personnel Policy in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies**

One of the most difficult and complex problems with which the Assembly had to deal when the seventh session resumed its meetings in March 1953, was that of personnel policy in the United Nations. This subject had been placed on the agenda at the request of the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, in order that he might inform the Assembly and at the same time obtain its views concerning the action which he had taken or proposed to take regarding United States citizens on the Secretariat who were suspected of subversive activities against the United States.

The events which led to Assembly discussions began during the summer of 1952 when a number of United States citizens employed on the Secretariat were called to testify before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate. Certain of these employees refused to answer questions regarding subversive activities or membership in the Communist party, pleading their privilege under the fifth amendment to the United States constitution to refuse to answer questions which might tend to incriminate them. The Secretary-General, disturbed by these refusals, appointed a three-man Commission of Jurists to advise him on the action he should take in regard to these employees and other United States citizens on whom he had received adverse reports from the United States authorities. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should dismiss all employees who had been found guilty of subversive activities against the host country, all employees who pleaded the constitutional privilege mentioned above and all employees whom he had reasonable ground to believe had been, were