

Canadian policy recognized the host country's right to protect itself against threats of subversion, but expressed the feeling that, in this case, the threat had been exaggerated and that the attacks on the Secretariat should be resisted. The Canadian view at the time was that it did not appear that, in the performance of their official duties, members of the Secretariat presented a security risk to the United States. At the seventh session in 1953, Paul Martin said that it was "... not just nor reasonable that an employee should be dismissed on the sole ground of having refused to answer questions, the answers to which might incriminate him". Canada joined with other delegations in requesting the Secretary-General to base any action on the relevant principles of the Charter and to consult the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as well as the heads of the Specialized Agencies, in reaching his decision. While several employees were dismissed as security risks in the aftermath of American protests, the controversy eventually died down with a change in the political atmosphere in the United States.

The second major crisis that confronted the international civil service is identified with the Soviet *troika* proposal to replace the Secretary-General. This proposal was made following the crisis in the Congo (now Zaire) and the United Nations operation there to restore internal order (discussed in Chapter Two). In August 1960, the Soviet Union had voted for a resolution confirming the authority already given to the Secretary-General for action in the Congo, and entrusting additional responsibilities to him. In September, however, Chairman Khrushchov made a public attack on Mr. Hammarskjold in the General Assembly and requested his replacement by a collective executive organ consisting of persons representing respectively the states of the Eastern European bloc, the Western group and the developing countries. The stated purpose of this demand was to ensure that the work of the United Nations would not be carried out to the detriment of any one of these groups of states. The Soviet Union no doubt was seeking to prevent a growth in the influence of the Secretary-General resulting from a