

behalf of Canada in a plenary meeting on March 30, 1953, Mr. Paul Martin stated that it was not just or reasonable that an employee should be dismissed solely on the grounds of having refused to answer questions, the answers to which might serve to incriminate him. On April 1 the Assembly passed a resolution emphasizing the international character of the Secretariat under the Charter and asking the Secretary-General to submit to the eighth session of the Assembly a report on the progress made in the conduct and development of personnel policy together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on administrative and other questions.

In order to implement a recommendation in the Jurists' report concerning an advisory panel to assist him in cases where Secretariat members were suspected of subversive activities in the United States, the Secretary-General set up a panel under the chairmanship of a Canadian, Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, Q.C. This panel was dissolved in April 1954.

On August 31, 1953 the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations issued a report on the appeals made to it by 21 employees whose service had been terminated by the Secretary-General, in effect, for being "security risks". Twelve of the terminations were held to have been ill-founded and compensation amounting to \$179,420 was awarded to 11 of the employees concerned. The awards to four of the former employees were made after the Secretary-General had ruled on September 3, 1953 that it would be inadvisable to re-instate them. These awards were attacked by some United States politicians and newspapers, and the United States authorities announced that they would oppose the passing of an appropriation by the Assembly to pay the awards.

The first item of personnel policy to be dealt with by the eighth session of the Assembly was a request by the Secretary-General for amendments to the Staff Regulations. The Assembly passed amendments based largely on his proposals, which were designed to remove as far as possible the anomalies and sources of conflict which had existed heretofore in the application of the Staff Regulations, by revising these Regulations in the light of the Charter so as to provide a just and legal foundation for sound administration. The amendments will now enable the Secretary-General to dismiss staff members on the grounds of "lack of integrity" as well as for misconduct. So far as political activity is concerned, "staff members may exercise the right to vote but shall not engage in any political activity which is inconsistent with or might reflect upon the independence and impartiality required by their status as international civil servants". The Secretary-General has also been empowered to terminate the appointment of a staff member if he learns of facts existing before his appointment which, if they had been known at the time he was appointed, would have precluded his appointment. The Secretary-General has also been given a wide power to dismiss members in the interests of the good administration of the Organization, but his power is only to be exercised with the agreement of the staff member concerned. The Secretary-General has declared that this power is only to be used in cases where it would be a benefit to the staff