

opportunities, capital (both domestic and foreign) and experienced management and by helping to finance private productive undertakings through equity investments and loans without government guarantee. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has twice reported on this proposal. The second report, in the summer of 1953, summarized the results of inquiries addressed to governments and to private financing institutions and stated that, since countries on which the corporation would have to depend for the greater part of its funds had not yet indicated their willingness to subscribe to its capital, no point would be served "by greater formalization of the project at this time". The resolution adopted at the eighth session, which Canada supported, urged governments to give early consideration to the merits of establishing such a corporation and to make known to the International Bank their views on the possibility of supporting such a corporation. The Bank in its turn was requested to analyze in detail the questions raised and the views expressed by governments and non-governmental institutions on the methods of providing capital for an international finance corporation and to conduct its consultations "in a more intensive manner". The Economic and Social Council is requested to review the matter at its eighteenth session in the summer of 1954 and to report thereon to the ninth session of the General Assembly.

Personnel Policy

A wide measure of support for the Secretary-General was expressed in the debate in the Fifth Committee on his proposals for amendments to the Staff Regulations for the Secretariat. The Assembly approved amendments, largely based on the Secretary-General's proposals, which spell out his powers of dismissal and clarify their relationship to the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal. An amendment to the Statute of the Tribunal has placed an upper limit on the amount of compensation it can award save in exceptional circumstances. The Canadian Delegation spoke in favour, by and large, of the Secretary-General's proposals but sponsored a resolution which calls on the Assembly to review in 1955 both the Staff Regulations and the principles of interpretation the Secretary-General uses in applying the new amendments. This resolution was passed unanimously.

The Fifth Committee then discussed a contentious personnel issue concerning the compensation awarded by the Administrative Tribunal to eleven United States employees of the United Nations who cited the Fifth Amendment when their loyalty was being investigated by a United States Senate Committee and a Grand Jury. The Tribunal had awarded a total of \$179,420 to the eleven former employees, whom it held to have been illegally dismissed by the Secretary-General. Some United States Congressmen and newspapers attacked these awards, and in the Assembly the United States Delegation opposed the appropriation for money to pay the awards on the grounds that the Tribunal had exceeded its competence. Despite the provision in the Tribunal's Statute that there was to be no appeal from its decisions, the United States representative claimed that the Assembly could reject the awards, because the Tribunal was merely a subsidiary body of the Assembly. This argument was not accepted by the spokesmen of many delegations in the debate, but several of them thought that the amounts of the awards were inconsistent and too high in some cases. The Acting Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Alcide Côté,