

Executive Committee held in WMO's new headquarters building in Geneva in the summer of 1961. Canada was also represented at a number of meetings of subsidiary bodies of WMO.

*The International Atomic Energy Agency.*—Formed in 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the United Nations. The Agency was given a mandate to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world in a variety of ways.

Because Canada is considered to be one of the five members most advanced in nuclear technology, including the production of source materials, this country has served on the Board of Governors since the inception of the Agency. The latest meeting of the IAEA General Conference was held at Headquarters in Vienna in October 1961.

*The International Law Commission.*—By Article 13 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the purposes of the UN General Assembly is to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. In order to implement and to assist in this function, the International Law Commission was created by General Assembly Resolution dated Nov. 21, 1947. It is composed of 25 members who are elected in individual capacities. They serve for terms of five years and, in general, represent the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world. On Nov. 28, 1961, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Advisor to the Department of External Affairs of Canada, was elected to membership of this Commission. The 25 countries whose nations form, at present, the International Law Commission are: Afghanistan, Austria, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, China, Dahomey, Ecuador, Finland, France, Britain, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

### Subsection 3.—Canada and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization\*

There were two ministerial meetings during 1961 and meetings of the Permanent Representatives of the North Atlantic Council were held continuously throughout this period. On Apr. 21, 1961, Mr. Dirk U. Stikker of the Netherlands succeeded Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium as Secretary General of the Organization. The Permanent Representative of Canada continued to be Mr. Jules Léger, former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

From May 8-10, 1961, the annual spring meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the NATO Alliance was held at Oslo, Norway. While re-affirming that the Alliance would never be used for aggression, the members noted that the Soviet threat which drew them together "is now not only military but also has world-wide political, economic, scientific and psychological aspects". In the review of the international situation, the Ministers noted with regret the lack of progress on German re-unification and voiced their determination to maintain the freedom of West Berlin. They declared that disarmament by stages under effective international control remained one of the principal objectives of their governments and they expressed the hope that an effective treaty to suspend nuclear tests would be forthcoming. Serious consideration was given to the importance of developing political consultation among members in the Council. Emphasis was also placed on the task of assisting the less-developed areas of the world and members re-affirmed their determination to increase their efforts to help these areas raise their social and material standards.

The annual ministerial meeting convened in Paris Dec. 13-15, 1961, with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. H. C. Green; the Minister of Finance, the Hon.

\* The terms of the Treaty and the organization of the Council and subordinate committees are dealt with in the 1954 Year Book at pp. 113-115. A short review of the events leading up to the establishment of NATO and its subsequent membership is given in the 1960 Year Book at p. 167.