

*World Health Organization.*—The World Health Organization (WHO) came into being in 1948 and is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, having a membership of 108. Functioning through the World Health Assembly (an organization composed of an Executive Board, a Secretariat and six Regional Committees), WHO acts as a directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters. In addition, it provides advisory and technical services to help countries develop and improve their health services. The fourteenth World Health Assembly was held in Geneva in May-June 1962. (See also the item "International Health" in Subsection 5, Section 1, Part I of the Public Health, Welfare and Social Security Chapter of this volume.)

*World Meteorological Organization.*—Canada is a member of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1951 but developed from the International Meteorological Organization, which was founded in 1878. The Director of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport, an elected member of the Executive Committee of WMO, attended the fourteenth session of the Executive Committee held in Geneva in June 1962. Canada acted as host for meetings of one of WMO's important subsidiary bodies, the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, which held its third session in Toronto in July 1962.

*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 September-October 1962.

*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 a 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 Adviser 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 1962 and meetings of the Permanent Representatives of the North Atlantic Council were held continuously throughout the year. Mr. George Ignatieff succeeded Mr. Jules Léger as Permanent Representative, Canada, in July.

The annual spring meeting of Foreign Ministers of the NATO Alliance was held at Athens, Greece, in May and was attended also by Defence Ministers who met separately on May 3. The Ministers discussed the most recent developments in the Berlin situation

\* 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.