

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 the headquarters in Vienna in September 1963.

In 1963, as part of Canada's support of Agency activities, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited arranged to donate a \$30,000 Gammacell for research purposes at the Agency laboratories in Vienna.

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 their individual capacity. 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, Canada's Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was elected to membership of this Commission. The 25 countries whose nationals form, at present, the International Law Commission are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Dahomey, Ecuador, Finland, France, Britain, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, 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 held during 1963 and meetings at NATO Headquarters in Paris of the Permanent Representatives of the North Atlantic Council were held continuously throughout the year.

Ottawa was the site for the annual Spring Ministerial Meeting which was held from May 22 to 24 and attended by Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the NATO Alliance. Canada was represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence. The Ministers reviewed the international situation and, in particular, the continuing threat to Germany and Berlin, the repercussions of the situation in Cuba, and the recent disquieting events in Laos. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance, in building a peaceful world, of progress toward general and complete disarmament by stages and under effective international control.

The Ministers discussed NATO defence policy and approved the steps taken to organize the nuclear forces assigned or to be assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). These include notably: (a) assignment of Britain's V-bomber force and three United States Polaris submarines to SACEUR; (b) establishment by SACEUR on his staff of a Deputy responsible to him for nuclear affairs; (c) arrangements for broader participation by officers of NATO member countries in nuclear activities in Allied Command Europe and in co-ordination of operational planning at Omaha; and (d) fuller information to national authorities, both political and military.

The Ministers welcomed these measures to increase the effectiveness of the nuclear capability at the disposal of the Alliance and to improve co-ordination and control of its nuclear deterrent forces and recognized the need to achieve a satisfactory balance between

* 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.