

if it ignored "the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, by deliberately practising a policy of racial discrimination". Before becoming operative, the amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the member states of WHO. However, at the ICAO Assembly in 1965, a similar amendment to its constitution failed to achieve the required two-thirds majority but a subsequent resolution condemning *apartheid* was approved. At the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, a resolution was approved, after lengthy and heated debate, calling for the exclusion of the South African delegates from the Conference although South Africa continued to be listed as a member of the organization in the annex to the ITU Convention. The Canadian view has consistently been that, while Canada is unequivocally opposed to South Africa's *apartheid* policy, the question is political in character and as a matter of principle it should, therefore, be dealt with in the General Assembly or in the Security Council as the main political organs of the United Nations and not in the Specialized Agencies. Therefore, while it abstained on the resolutions in ICAO condemning *apartheid*, it voted against the other resolutions mentioned above.