

the World Health Organization in March, South Africa's voting privileges were suspended because of its *apartheid* policies and the Executive Board was requested to submit to the 1965 Assembly proposals for the suspension or exclusion of those members who violated the principles of WHO by officially practising racial discrimination. (At its May meeting, the Executive Board was unable to reach a decision on this question.) At the Congress of the Universal Postal Union in May, a resolution was drafted which sought to exclude South Africa but failed to win the necessary support, while the Conference of the International Labour Organization in June drafted a declaration condemning *apartheid* and adopted two amendments to its constitution on this subject. The first provided for suspension and/or expulsion from the International Labour Conference of any member state found by the United Nations to be practising a declared policy of racial discrimination such as *apartheid*, while the second provided for expulsion or suspension from membership of a country which had been expelled or suspended from the United Nations. On all three occasions Canada, while expressing its strong dislike of any form of racial discrimination, opposed attempts to expel or suspend South Africa for its *apartheid* policies because it considered that the question was political in character and as a matter of principle, therefore, should be dealt with not by a Specialized Agency but by the General Assembly and the Security Council as the main political bodies of the United Nations. In keeping with this policy, however, Canada supported and later ratified the second ILO amendment because it made any action by the ILO to expel or suspend South Africa contingent upon similar previous action by the United Nations itself.

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International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) promotes atomic development as a source of electrical power and as an instrument in the advance of medicine, agriculture and industry. In 1964, the IAEA organized the scientific programme of the Third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which took place in Geneva in August and September and attracted some 1,800 delegates and 2,000 observers from 75 countries and other United Nations Agencies. It also established a two-year programme of activities, which will concentrate on the peaceful application of atomic energy in medicine, agriculture, industry