

of course, with the three other Western members of that Committee, namely the United States, United Kingdom and Italy. I think we can take satisfaction from the action which the Committee has taken, and which will shortly go to the Assembly as a whole; for it should provide a constructive basis on which the Geneva talks can move ahead, taking account of the ideas which have been advanced in New York during the current debate. The resolution will also point the way to the method of stopping all tests by January 1, 1963, an element which has hitherto been lacking.

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, spoke as follows on November 12:*

... On November 9 the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly unanimously approved the text of a resolution on radiation put forward by Canada and co-sponsored by 41 other member states. The vote was 79 in favour, none against, with 11 abstentions. The 11 abstaining countries were the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Canadian Delegation played a leading role in the drafting and negotiation which led to the unanimous adoption of this resolution. The resolution is divided into two sections. In the first part it asked the Scientific Committee of the United Nations to continue its assessment of radiation risks as well as its review of ways of increasing man's knowledge of the effects of radiation. It also calls the attention of all member states to the Scientific Committee's finding that "the exposure of mankind to radiation from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the world wide contamination of the environment with short and long lived radio nuclides from weapons tests, calls for the closest attention", since the effects of radiation increases may not be fully manifested until long after exposure has taken place.

The second part of the resolution commends the World Meteorological Organization for the plan it has prepared for the world-wide monitoring and reporting of the levels of atmospheric radioactivity, and invites the Organization to put a plan into operation as soon as possible after its final formulation. On an initiative taken by Canada last year, the General Assembly recommended that such a plan for monitoring and reporting should be formulated, and implemented if found feasible.

I am sure all Hon. Members will realize the importance of such measures taken by the United Nations and associated agencies to promote the closest possible scientific co-operation at the international level, with a view to expanding man's knowledge of the effects of atomic radiation on human health. The approval of this resolution without opposition in the Special Political Committee represents a significant forward step toward the achievement of this goal.

*On November 13, in reply to a question as to whether the Canadian Government intended to make any representations to the British Government concerning*