

by step as appropriate arrangements are made between member states offering samples and those offering analytical facilities. The Secretariat would be notified of the availability of radiation samples by member states willing to collect them; it would also be notified by member states, and perhaps by the International Atomic Energy Agency, if they are able to receive and analyze samples in addition to those they have collected themselves. It is our hope that in this way arrangements between governments can be made whereby samples available for analysis are forwarded to the most convenient or appropriate laboratories. The results of the analyses would of course be communicated both to the Scientific Committee and to the country providing the samples.

In making this offer and in presenting this draft resolution for the General Assembly's consideration, the intention of the Canadian Delegation is to strengthen the Scientific Committee's hand and to authorize it to work out practical arrangements designed to secure more of the information it requires. The resolution leaves it entirely up to the Committee to decide how this can best be done and does not attempt in any way to direct or influence the Committee's scientific work.

All the suggestions in the resolution are within the terms of reference established for the Scientific Committee, which is already authorized to receive radiation data and to recommend uniform standards with respect to procedures for sample collection and instrumentation. The Committee has in fact already requested member states to co-operate along these lines.

The draft resolution before the Assembly is the result of lengthy negotiations among delegations representative of various geographical areas and political opinions. We therefore trust it will commend itself to all members of the General Assembly. It is a practical expression of what we judge to be a widespread desire that the Scientific Committee be strengthened in its work, to the end that man's knowledge of the biological effects of ionizing radiation may be as complete as possible. For this purpose it is important that the worldwide physical measurement of the intensity and distribution of radiation should be accurate and comprehensive and that research into the biological effects of radiation be based on the fullest and most reliable information.