

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on its second comprehensive report and requested it to continue its studies and to report further to the Assembly at its eighteenth session. The second part of the resolution expressed appreciation to the Scientific Committee, the WMO and the IAEA for the progress they had made in implementing last year's resolution [1629] with regard to the development of the draft plan for world-wide measurement of atmospheric radiation. This part also emphasized the continuing need to employ the scientific resources of the United Nations to find out quickly as much as possible about the effects of such radiation and urged the WMO to complete its consultations, and, if practicable, to implement the plan as early as possible. The resolution [1764 (XVII)], co-sponsored by 44 countries from all regions of the world, was adopted by a vote of 85 in favour, none against and 11 abstentions.

The Scientific Committee was expected to examine the draft plan for measuring levels of atmospheric radioactivity at its meeting in January 1964. The World Meteorological Organization, in the light of the comments made by that Committee, will consider the plan again at its annual conference in June with a view to early implementation of the proposed scheme.

Question of Boundaries Between Venezuela and the Territory of British Guiana

This item was placed on the agenda by Venezuela. It was based on Venezuela's claim that a boundary award made in 1899 by an arbitral tribunal had not taken fully into account Venezuela's legitimate rights in tracing the boundary between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana. Venezuela sought United Nations recognition of its allegation that the boundary award was not valid, rather than a substantive judgement on a boundary dispute. Britain, which remains responsible for the administration of British Guiana, opposed the validity of the Venezuelan claim, on the grounds that the matter was settled finally by the award of 1899, which had followed an arbitration treaty freely entered into by Venezuela and Britain.

No draft resolution was submitted to the Committee. After a short debate the item was disposed of by means of a statement from the Committee Chairman describing an agreement reached among the parties concerned to proceed through diplomatic discussions to try to resolve their differences.

Question of Oman

The Arab countries again submitted their claim that the Imamate of Oman was an independent state against which the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, with British support, has been carrying on "armed aggression". Britain stated again that the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman was an independent