



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/6123
30 November 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twentieth session
Agenda item 34

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

1. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was established by General Assembly resolution 913 (X) of 5 December 1955. It consists of the following members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.
2. The Committee held its fifteenth session at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 15 to 23 November 1965. Mr. D.J. Stevens of Australia and Dr. A.R. Gopal Ayengar of India served as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively.
3. During that session the Committee discussed new information on natural radiation sources and on radio-active contamination of the environment as well as on certain biological effects of ionizing radiation on the basis of reviews prepared in the Secretariat. The Committee expressed its intention of preparing for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session a short report dealing with such estimates of risk as might result from its consideration of the aforementioned subjects.
4. The Committee noted with appreciation the great assistance provided to it by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture which collected and assembled data on natural radio-activity in food and tissues.
5. Dr. A.R. Gopal Ayengar of India was elected Chairman and Dr. G.C. Butler of Canada was elected Vice-Chairman to serve at the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions.

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6. The Committee recognized that it would be necessary to hold one session in 1966 and requested that arrangements be made for the sixteenth session to be held from 6 to 17 June 1966 at Headquarters.
