5. It was too early to define where outer space began. The boundary between outer space and outer space could be drawn only after further experience, and by consensus of opinion among nations.

6. The second part of the programme, described in draft resolution B, would help all countries to take part in space activities and would foster mutual trust and confidence. All States launching objects into orbit or beyond would be required to inform the Secretary-General. The Secretariat would record that information and send it on request to Member States and specialized agencies. The establishment of a complete register or census of space vehicles would be an important step towards openness in space activities, and would benefit all nations. It could be used later in connection with the termination of radio transmission and the removal of useless satellites. The Secretariat would also maintain close contact with government and other organizations concerned with outer space; it would provide for the exchange of information voluntarily supplied by Governments, in such a way as to supplement, not duplicate, existing exchanges; it would assist the study of measures to promote international co-operation in outer space; and it would make periodic reports on scientific and institutional developments. In that connexion, he recalled that the Ad Hoc Committee had noted with approval the conclusion of its Technical Committee that there was a need for a suitable centre related to the United Nations that could act as a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The services described in the draft resolution could be carried out with the addition of a very small number of staff, and the measures taken could be reviewed by the Assembly at its next session.

7. The third part of the programme, described in draft resolution C, called for a world-wide effort in weather research and prediction, under the auspices of the United Nations. It was now possible to keep the entire atmosphere under constant observation—which portended a revolution in meteorology that could benefit all peoples. Meteorological satellites held special promise for the improvement of weather forecasting in the tropics and the southern hemisphere, where vast oceans could not be covered by present methods. The accurate forecasting of typhoons, floods, rainfall and drought would save human life, reduce damage, make possible the efficient use of water resources, enable farmers to plan according to future rainfall and benefit fishing, growing and the transport and storage of fuels and raw materials. The resulting progress in industry, agriculture and health would raise living standards throughout the world. It might later prove possible to change the weather, a power which should be used for peaceful and constructive purposes, to benefit all rather than to gain special advantages for a few. The draft resolution therefore envisaged preparatory studies for two co-ordinated programmes. The first was an international atmospheric science
programme aimed at gaining greater knowledge of the basic forces affecting the climate, which could yield information essential for improved weather prediction and perhaps for weather modification. The second was an existing programme designed to enable men everywhere to benefit from discoveries in basic weather science. Third, they said, could be added work on the development of regional weather stations, to which weather information from satellites could be transmitted for analysis. The fourth part of the programme, designed to enable men everywhere to benefit from discoveries in basic weather science, was a proposal for an international co-operation in weather communications, which the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, would submit proposals for action to the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its seventeenth session, and to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

13. With regard to weather and communications, the Secretary-General, in his report to the Assembly, wrote that it was not within the scope of the present report to deal with the international co-operation of capitals or co-operation of capitals that would help to finance the establishment of centres in countries which could not afford them, and nations which would have to make additional information directly available to the system. The United States was ready to exchange weather information received from its satellites available for such a global system. It was already making such information available to other countries and developing methods for the direct transmission of satellite cloud photography to any part of the world.

14. The fourth part of the programme, described in draft resolution 3, looked towards the establishment of a global system of communications satellites. Such a system would provide a further increase in the volume and quality of radio, telephone and telegraph traffic and facilitate the use of international co-operation in space. They could increase knowledge and understanding among nations, improve literacy and education, and enable leaders of nations to talk face to face. All States should be able not only to use the system but to contribute to its development. But the United Nations itself could use satellites to communicate with its constituents and disseminate programmes of information and education.

15. The United States proposed that 1 should consider the various aspects of space activities, which information co-operation would be required, so as to ensure that all Member States were able to exercise effectively their rights to the peaceful use of outer space, and take appropriate measures to allocate resources for the allocation of radio frequencies for space communication. The Expanded Programme of the General Assembly and the Special Session of 1963 should give sympathetic consideration to under-developed coast lines, and to the need for space communications by opening up new and reliable communication channels by means of satellites.

16. The fifth part of the programme, described in draft resolution 4, would give new responsibilities to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The United States proposed that in addition to its original duties, as laid down in the Expanded Programme of the General Assembly and the Special Session of 1963, the committee should review the activities provided for in the draft and make such recommendations as appropriate. It might usefully study the legal problems of outer space, review the service arrangements undertaken by theSecretary-General, in co-operation with the Committee for international co-operation in weather communications, and the Soviet Union for disarmament reservations.

17. It was recommended that the committee should make a fresh start early in 1964. The United States should accept the joint committee of the United States and the United Kingdom as a basis for further work, and co-operation with other countries. The United Kingdom had already aired the possibility of setting up a joint venture to establish a satellite for television transmission of pictures for the benefit of European countries.

18. The Committee should make a fresh start early in 1964. The United States should accept the joint committee of the United States and the United Kingdom as a basis for further work, and co-operation with other countries. The United Kingdom had already aired the possibility of setting up a joint venture to establish a satellite for television transmission of pictures for the benefit of European countries.

19. The sponsors of the draft resolutions in document A/C.1/L.202 had sought in good faith to present a programme which was an acceptable basis for peaceful purposes. The United States had received an invitation to participate in the work of a committee of experts to examine the subject of the establishment of effective international safeguards against the use of outer space for military purposes. The United States had agreed to participate. It was not the intention of the United States to reach agreement on all phases of space exploration, let alone by the use of force, but by such co-operation oriented toward peaceful purposes as might be feasible and lead to a reduction of tension and to a strengthening of the United Nations. The Committee had been asked to state in the draft that the adoption of the plan should be restrained by the United States, so that space would be used exclusively for the benefit of States taking steps toward disarmament and to facilitate peaceful uses of outer space.

20. The Canadian delegation had been among those who had succeeded in evolving acceptable compromise proposals. The United States agreed with the position of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as a result of which the resolution under consideration had been adopted without opposition. Unfortunately, the Committee had been unable to function properly owing to the absence of agreement on various procedural matters, the most important of which had been the Soviet Union's insistence that all actions of the Committee, in its proposal for a commission, for legal and political committees, and the operative of the proposed international conference should be taken on the basis of unanimity. That was a serious handicap. The work of the preparatory meetings of the Committee had been hampered by differences of opinion among a number of the delegations. However, the Committee had been able to decide on a number of important issues and to reach agreement on a number of points of detail. The Committee's work had served to strengthen the view that the Assembly's authority in creating a committee must be retained, whether or not the membership of the Committee was in line with the wishes of member States. The meeting had served to strengthen the view that the Assembly's authority in creating a committee must be retained, whether or not the membership of the Committee was in line with the wishes of member States. The meeting had served to strengthen the view that the Assembly's authority in creating a committee must be retained, whether or not the membership of the Committee was in line with the wishes of member States.

21. The draft resolution in document A/C.1/L.201, of which Canada was a co-sponsor, provided for a Canadian Government's proposal and the aims of nearly all Member States of the United Nations in regard to outer space, and sought to initiate preliminary activities in a few areas in which primary responsibility for operations exists and administrative matters would reside outside the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. By endorsing the proposals contained in those draft resolutions, the First Committee would enable the Assembly to reaffirm its continuing concern for orderly space activities.

22. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that man's centuries-old dream of penetrating the secrets of space had finally become a reality. Within the 12 months space technology had accomplished a series of well-known firsts, such as the launchings of Sputnik 1 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Gagarin and Titov. The United States had also had considerable success in space exploration. The USSR, it was agreed, had been the first to launch a satellite into space, the first to put a man into space, and the first to land a man on the moon. The meeting had served to strengthen the view that the Assembly's authority in creating a committee must be retained, whether or not the membership of the Committee was in line with the wishes of member States. The meeting had served to strengthen the view that the Assembly's authority in creating a committee must be retained, whether or not the membership of the Committee was in line with the wishes of member States.
cally more advantageous than an earth-based system and could be used by ships and aircraft as well as a relaying station for communications. Satellites would provide much more comprehensive coverage of the world, allowing for better weather forecasting and communications. The successful operation of Sputnik and the American 

21. As the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR had said, the results of Soviet progress in space exploration would be of benefit to all mankind. Soviet scientists had given new meaning to the exploration of space and had established a new era in the history of man. The first satellite, Sputnik, had confirmed the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence in space, and the second satellite, Voskhod, had demonstrated the Soviet capability to orbit a man in space. The third satellite, Salyut, had confirmed the Soviet capability to build a space station and to conduct long-duration flights.

22. The successful work of Cospar had demonstrated the capabilities of the Soviet Union in space technology. The Soviet Union had made significant contributions to the international cooperation in space exploration, and its achievements had been recognized by the United Nations. The Soviet Union had also made significant contributions to the development of space law, including the formulation of the outer space treaty, which had been signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

23. The first principle, which seemed to be generally accepted, was that international law, particularly the Charter of the United Nations, applied to outer space and celestial bodies. The second principle, which was also generally accepted, was that outer space and celestial bodies were not subject to national appropriation by claim of discovery or any other means. Many other complex legal issues, such as the responsibility of states for damage caused to space stations, also arose during the discussions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

24. Although the Committee should not be too large for technical discussions, the expansion of the United Nations’ role should be reflected in it. The addition of two members would perhaps strike the best possible balance.

25. The concept of space was the greatest scientific achievement of the present day, but it could be used for hard purposes as well. The question of the peaceful uses of outer space was of the utmost importance. The United Nations had adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Committee had been established with the aim of promoting peaceful cooperation in the field of outer space and to prevent the use of outer space for military purposes.

26. It was essential to ensure that the peaceful uses of outer space were used in the service of all mankind and that they were not used for military purposes. The United Nations had adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Committee had been established with the aim of promoting peaceful cooperation in the field of outer space and to prevent the use of outer space for military purposes.

27. The Soviet Union had taken the lead in the development of space technology, and its achievements had been recognized by the United Nations. The Soviet Union had also made significant contributions to the development of space law, including the formulation of the outer space treaty, which had been signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

28. The Soviet Union’s position on the question of the peaceful uses of outer space was clear and consistent. The Soviet Union had always been a proponent of peaceful cooperation in the field of outer space and had been a leader in the development of space technology. The Soviet Union had also been a leader in the development of space law, including the formulation of the outer space treaty, which had been signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.