AGENDA ITEM 31
International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. Mr. GOLDBERG (United States) said that peaceful co-operation in outer space was an ideal theme for United Nations consideration. It was not only a few major Powers which would benefit from the newest developments; the potential values of space should be common to the world. Some remarkable technical breakthroughs had already occurred; they promised to make important modern services quickly and cheaply available to regions and States which otherwise could not have afforded them.

2. The weather satellite programme was now a practical reality; meteorological satellites were already providing weather information on a global basis. He urged the developing countries in particular to avail themselves of the new techniques. Automatic picture transmission systems would enable any nation to acquire local cloud-cover photographs directly from satellites passing overhead, and thus to save lives, money, crops and fishing fleets. He was glad that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was taking measures to ensure effective use of satellite data under the World Weather Watch programme. He hoped that all Member States would co-operate fully with WMO in that undertaking.

3. In terms of immediate practical benefits, satellite communications ranked at the head of outer space programmes. In April 1965 the international commercial communications satellite system had become a reality when the Early Bird satellite had gone into position. In June that satellite had begun handling commercial communications, including television transmissions between North America and Europe—a giant step towards the fulfillment of General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI). The recent accession of Nigeria to the Agreement establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System had brought the total number of participants to forty-seven.

4. Of less immediate application but of great significance were the research programmes assigned to explore the realm between the earth and the moon—and beyond. Much of the work in that field was being carried out by the United States in co-operation with other countries. A particularly good opportunity for such co-operation was the programme under which foreign scientists were invited to propose individual experiments to be carried out by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Sixteen experiments had already been chosen and more were being considered. Seventeen countries had joined in projects using small sounding rockets. It had been a particularly fruitful year for co-operative satellite projects; Italian, Canadian and French satellites had been launched in the United States with great success.

5. The United States did not regard its accomplishments in space exploration as narrow national achievements. The eight countries which co-operated in the United States manned flight networks had played a vital part in the Gemini flights. The three countries which co-operated in deep space tracking and data acquisition could feel that they, too, had made the assistance of Mars. Scientists in thirty-eight countries had received complete sets of Hungarian photographs of the moon suitable for professional measurement and analysis. The Mariner photographs of Mars were also to be circulated. To provide a larger base for future international co-operation, the United States offered many opportunities for education and training.

6. Besides the practical benefits of space exploration, the First Committee should remember the adventure of the spirit that was involved. But if space exploration was to remain a great human adventure, it must be carried out in an open and generous manner. Information must be shared in a spirit of participation which transcended national boundaries. The live radio and television reporting of the United States manned flight projects gave everyone such a sense of participation. Furthermore, since 1958 more than 15,000 individuals from 108 countries had visited NASA installations. If any representatives in the First Committee would like to visit Cape Kennedy, he would be delighted to make the necessary arrangements.

7. The United Nations had done useful work in the field of co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, although more progress in that direction was needed. It had issued publications on national and international activities, programmes of international organizations and educational opportunities in the field of outer space. It had also adopted resolutions setting out the principles which should govern co-
operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The United States intended to respect those principles and hoped that the Conference would do likewise. The next step was to begin putting some of the principles in question into the form of treaties. Two draft international conventions were being prepared by the Legal Sub-Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Progress was slow. There was no simple formula for getting negotiations moving, but all representatives seemed to approach the task of international cooperation to prevent external political problems interfering. The United States would continue to work through the United Nations as the principal forum for the discussion of peaceful uses of outer space.

His delegation had already suggested that the Organization should begin work on a comprehensive convention concerning the exploration of outer space bodies. The United States Government planned to present a definitive proposal on the contents of such a treaty.

8. The thirteenth-Draft resolution (A/C.1/ L.563/Rev.1), of which the United States was a sponsor, would advance the objectives of the United Nations, and he hoped that all Members would support it. What had been accomplished in the past in the peaceful uses of outer space was only the beginning; the United States believed that international co-operation must expand still further in the future. It was the common destiny in space and derive the maximum earthly benefits from that endeavour.

9. M. FEDCHENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in the last two years, his country had carried out space research both near the earth and in distant parts of the solar system, using automatic interplanetary stations, satellites and rockets and other means. It had gained much new scientific information, obtained a mass of new data, and had found answers to problems of rocket and space technology. A Soviet cosmonaut had been the first to leave the earth's atmosphere and began a free flight in space. Soviet launches of the Cosmos series of scientific satellites continued. The Soviet Union was also trying to land a man on the moon. The moon study the lunar surface and conditions as a preliminary to the landing and return of cosmonauts. The Molniya 1 and Molniya 2 communications satellites were being used for experiments in audio and video transmission between distant points in the Soviet Union. A successful television transmission carried out in November 1965 between Paris and Moscow suggested that regular television exchanges using space satellites was a real possibility, and the method would be widely used for television broadcasts.

10. His country was eager to co-operate with other countries in space research for peaceful purposes, and had recently concluded negotiations on the co-operation with work with France. Recently, under a co-operation agreement between East and West German countries, a two-week course had been held at Tasskent to train young scientists in satellite technology. The success of that course had prompted COSPAR to set up a conference to organize other training courses designed particularly for scientists from developing countries.

11. The United States too had carried out many interesting experiments during the period under review; the Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 flights had made an important contribution to the conquest of space. Scientists from a number of countries had also done interesting work. France had recently launched its first satellite. Despite certain difficulties, however, COSPAR had continued to work successfully, and its membership had grown. The International Astronautical Federation had stated that international cooperation was playing an increasing part. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and WMO had done valuable work in the area of artificial satellites, and scientists were working through WMO on the use of satellite data for weather forecasting.

12. The United States hoped that the convening of an international conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space in 1967 would open the way to further international co-operation, and would be particularly valuable to the developing countries, for which questions relating to the training of national scientific personnel, the participation of developing countries in space research programmes and the practical application of satellite meteorological and communications systems were of great importance.

13. Progress in the legal regulation of outer space activities lagged considerably behind the scientific and technical advance. The adoption of the legal principles contained in General Assembly Resolution 1962 (XVIII) had contributed to the preparation of the United Nations International Conference on the Practical Application of Outer Space which had been incorporated in international agreements. Although the legal principles contained in the draft declaration in that form had been long debated, the Committee on .

14. The drafting of an agreement on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space. The Soviet delegation in the Legal Sub-Committee had supported the concept of some such agreement.

15. The peaceful uses of outer space would depend on common efforts. The United States considered it important that the United States should incorporate in an international agreement the basic principles governing the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had already adopted important recommendations on the basis of which the Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had conducted its work. The two latest reports of that Committee (A/5755, A/6042) contained a number of encouraging elements, and his delegation hoped that the General Assembly would adopt the Committee's recommendations. The way would then be open to increasing international co-operation in the scientific and technical fields of outer space research. He stressed the importance of the achievements and the possibilities offered by the establishment of international space programmes.

16. In carrying out its mandate, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had given impetus to the development of outer space research. In that way, Member States, irrespective of their degree of development, would be able to benefit more fully from space. Three major fields of application deserved special attention: meteorology, artificial satellites and communication in space, the establishment of a World Weather Watch, and the development of a navigational satellite network.

17. It was hardly necessary to stress the worldwide utility and importance of a global satellite communications system. The demand for international and intercontinental telecommunication services was continuing to grow, and existing facilities were already insufficient to meet the demands of the interest in the improvement of means of intercontinental communication was demonstrated by the fact that about fifteen countries, including Austria, had signed a declaration establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System.

18. The development of an earth remote surveillance system of the World Weather Watch, under the auspices of WMO, was also of great importance. The World Meteorological Organization had anticipated an early full operation, and further centres were likely to be established in Australia and in the tropical zones. The report of the United Nations specialized agencies for science and Technology to Development stressed that an improved world-wide weather forecasting service of great value to developing and developed countries alike.

19. The encouraging possibilities of a satellite network for world-wide cooperation in weather reporting were now being studied by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). It was becoming clear that a major contribution for navigation could greatly contribute to the safety and effectiveness of vehicle traffic control both at sea and on land. He had submitted a proposal which had been adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by the Legal Sub-Committee to submit a report on the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide navigation satellite system on a non-discriminatory basis.

20. His delegation regretted that the Legal Sub-Committee had been unable to make progress on the elaboration of the understanding of the principles underlying useful work had been done in elaborating basic principles, in clarifying the positions of delegations and in narrowing the gap on a number of important points. He hoped that at its next session the Legal Sub-Committee would be able to overcome the remaining difficulties so that it could carry out its mandate under General Assembly resolution 1963 (XVIII).

21. Finally, he commended to the Committee the initiative of the United States concerning the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and the United States was a sponsor. He hoped that it would be unanimously adopted and thus constitute a further step forward in the development of an international legal framework designed to strengthen the principle of peaceful use of outer space.

22. Mr. HASUGAN (Romania) said that his country attached great importance to space activities and was aware of the vast prospects which they opened up for humanity. Since 1962, the spectacles achievements had been highly visible, particularly by the Soviet Union and the United States, in the exploration of space. A group of States were contributing to the conquest of space, and on 26 November 1965 France had also launched its first artificial satellite. The results of cosmic exploration were revolutionary, and had repercussions in all spheres of life, the most recent being the peacekeeping operations.

23. The reports of the two specialized agencies concerned with space programmes, ITU (E) and OCEAC, were a picture of the reality of the progress achieved and suggested how it could benefit man. A long-term programme could be envisaged to provide a basis for the conquest of science and technology in outer space. Special emphasis should be laid on the development of national specialized agencies and co-operation in space research and space technology.

24. While the results obtained in space exploration were impressive, the large expenditure of national resources implied a contribution which was particularly important to draw up legal principles governing the use of outer space, in view of the future of mankind. Nevertheless, his delegation was convinced that the exchange of views that had already taken place had been useful, and that eventually the work on the two agreements would be successfully con-
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24. Romania had participated actively in the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Sub-Committee and had continued to do so. In order to promote the objectives which the United States had set for itself in that field, Romania, therefore, fully supported the recommendations made by the Committee in its reports and was in favour of continuing an international conference on outer space.

25. Mr. LEAUX (France) congratulated both the Soviet Union and the United States on their remarkable achievements in space. France was co-operating actively with the Soviet Union in the transmission of colour television pictures and satellites. Since November 1965 France had launched its first artificial satellite. It had been successful and was to be followed by others in 1966. Another recent event of interest in the French space programme had been the successful launching of the satellite "Fresco" designed to gather data on the propagation of characteristics of very low frequency electromagnetic waves in the ionosphere. That launch Would, he considered, have taken place on 6 December 1965 from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, which was an example of the close cooperation between France and the United States in the space field.

26. His delegation was convinced that international scientific co-operation should be increased and should be fostered and developed. With its increased knowledge and experience France was prepared to expand its contribution to international co-operation in space exploration. His delegation considered that international exchanges of scientific information should be encouraged, and he congratulated the Secretariat on its useful work in that field. However, for budgetary reasons, he had some reservations about the proposal to convene an international conference on radio waves every three years. The United Kingdom's Ariel satellite and the Canadian Castor rocket had to be launched soon and it would have been very hefty a budget item if France had to bear it all as it had borne the cost of the eleven-Power draft resolution and the Secretary-General had even been requested to make the necessary organizational arrangements for holding it in 1969. Since then, that need had greatly increased, and to ensure that the Secretary-General and the Secretariat Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Signatory Countries, held at Cairo in October 1964, would proceed in that direction. Mr. FELD (Israel) noted that the Committee of Twenty had expressed the need for a conference on peaceful Uses of Outer Space and that the Committee of Twenty had also been requested to promote the establishment of the United Nations Peaceful Rocket Launching Station. Therefore, he supported the proposal that the Committee continue its work on the draft agreements and continue the effort to incorporate in an international agreement the legal principles governing the activities of States in outer space, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 1963 (XVIII). The essential need for international co-operation had been stressed in the Cairo Declaration of 10 October 1964, which had also urged the exchange of information and the dissemination of information on space research and the convening of an international scientific conference. He therefore trusted that the working group would be convened early in 1966 and would make a positive recommendation endorsing the idea of such a conference.

27. The role of the United Nations in space education and training had been repeatedly stressed by the Committee, notably in its report. The establishment of the United Nations Peaceful Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) had opened a new avenue, but it was believed that a detailed draft programme should be prepared by the Secretary-General, as suggested in a recent document (A/11/1-L.65 to the thirteenth-Power draft resolution.

28. Mr. PRANDLER (Hungary) expressed admiration for the recent achievements by the Soviet Union, the United States and other Powers in the exploration of space, and congratulated them in his own country that had also contributed to outer space research only through international co-operation. The United States had participated in a meeting of the ad hoc Committee of Twenty countries held at Moscow to establish such co-operation. At the meeting, the United States had announced that it had also had the tremendous funds of the United States space ship Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 and the Canadian satellite, which had been presented to outer space. There was therefore no time to waste in ensuring the active pursuit of international co-operation; and he would like to convey that feeling of urgency to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. That was why his delegation had become a co-sponsor of the thirteenth-Power draft resolution, in which the General Assembly, while approving the draft text of that Committee and its recommendations and proposals, would urge the United States to develop its work in the development of law for outer space.

29. Mr. FAKHY (United Arab Republic), after referring to the tremendous achievements in space of the Soviet Union, the United States and, more recently, the United Kingdom and other countries, said that the committee was now passing a real question of important interest to the question, and should now take further steps to indicate guidelines for the activities of Governments. The first step should be to prohibit all non-nuclear powers from co-operating in space activities and to negotiate a treaty at the United Nations on space activities and to negotiate a treaty at the United Nations on space activities.

30. Mr. SHAW (Australia) observed that the Committee had not had much time to deliberate on its report under item 4, document A/11/1-L.65, and that he would not repeat the arguments on specific matters, but he did not understand why they had been relegated to third place in the thirteen-Power draft resolution. The results of the third and fourth sessions of the Legal Sub-Committee had been negative. The Sub-Committee's proposal for a draft resolution for a general legal study on the basis of the Committee's 1963 resolution, did not meet the requirements of the Committee. The General Assembly resolution 1963 (XVIII), welcoming the expression of intention by the Soviet Union and the United States to continue their efforts on additional space applications by injecting nuclear engines, had called for an international treaty providing for the utilization of outer space for military purposes. The United States had called for an international treaty providing for the negotiation of an agreement forbidding all military activities in outer space.

31. Unfortunately, however, developments in space law had been hindered by stagnation and lack of progress in the United Nations. The State Sub-Committee of the Committee of Twenty had therefore decided to continue its work on the draft agreements and to incorporate in an international agreement the legal principles governing the activities of States in outer space, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 1963 (XVIII). The essential need for international co-operation had been stressed in the Cairo Declaration of 10 October 1964, which had also urged the exchange of information and the dissemination of information on space research and the convening of an international scientific conference. He therefore trusted that the working group would be convened early in 1966 and would make a positive recommendation endorsing the idea of such a conference.

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37. The General Assembly had from the outset condemned the use of outer space in outer space with a view to preventing the creation of a new theatre of conflict, in common with many other international organizations. The United States had not only been of benefit to its own scientific community but had promoted the peaceful exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all mankind. One of his country's main contributions was the provision of tracking facilities for satellites, manned and unmanned, and for interplanetary communications. The report of the Gemini, Apollo and other programmes, verified the Committee's co-operation and efforts. Indeed, his country had carried out a large number of sounding rocket firings for scientific purposes, and as a founder-member of the European Launcher Development Organization it was engaged in test launchings in preparation for the placing of a satellite in orbit.

38. Australia was also a participant in the arrangements for a satellite communications system, in the World Weather Watch and in research-in-conjunction with the International Year of the Quiet Sun-on long-distance radio and television transmission. These benefits to be derived from such programmes for a remote and largely agricultural country such as Australia were considerable.

39. The Australian delegation was continuing to take an active part in the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of its Sub-Committee on outer space, and its space monitoring and preparatory work indicated its interest in encouraging the activities of that Committee and in extending the benefits of interest in encouraging the activities of that Committee and in extending the benefits of outer space to the smaller States. It was to be hoped that the example of co-operation among major space Powers provided by the establishment of the United Nations Peaceful Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) would set the pattern for increased participation by smaller Powers in the Committee's work, and that United Nations sponsorship would be granted to that project.

40. His delegation hoped that the working group on outer space, set up under the Committee of Twenty, would continue its work and that the Legal Sub-Committee would be able to make greater progress during 1966. It was most important that the Committee of Twenty should continue working out for the extraordinary space activities should make adequate provision for the rights and duties of international organizations, and the smaller States could participate in those activities.

41. In conclusion, his delegation welcomed the reports of the Committee of Twenty for 1965, and the continued interest of those Powers, notably the United States and of ICAO in United Nations outer space activities.

42. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) congratulated the delegations of Japan and France on their countries' recent outstanding achievements in space launches. Such spectacular feats served to emphasize the essential need for the fullest possible co-operation among the major space Powers if
outer space was to be used for peaceful purposes only, not for creating a major Space Power, but it had co-operated in the past and would continue to co-operate in international space activities. It was essential that the Space Sub-Committee, when it met in 1966, would have before it evidence of the tremendous possibilities of the peaceful uses of outer space in the interests of all mankind.

44. It should be the objective of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space to enable the United Nations, through its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to match the efforts of national Governments and to seek to ensure that the vast benefits to be derived from space exploration were applied to the peoples of all countries.

45. His delegation was one of the sponsors of the thirteen-Power draft resolution and hoped it would be approved by the Committee.

46. Mr. GOWLAND (Argentina) said that the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was intended to promote one of the principal purposes of the Charter; the establishment of a framework for the scientific and technical progress of humanity. The extraordinary achievements of the majority of countries represented in the agency of the need for international agreement on the exchange of information and on legal responsibilities in space exploration, if outer space was not to become a new area of conflict.

47. His Government’s interest in international co-operation had been demonstrated by its appointment of two experts to serve on the Sub-Committees of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. However, in the conviction that it was essential for the future of the world for every country to contribute to space research, his Government was providing training for space experts, and was developing small rockets. His delegation was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution, which expressed the special responsibility of the United Nations for promoting international co-operation in the exploration and use of space, and hoped it would receive unanimous approval.

48. Mr. GOTMAN (Czechoslovakia) said that the participation of a growing number of countries in space research was providing greater knowledge of the resources of space and a basis for improving living conditions for mankind. Each new space project was a new field of study and extended the scope of the activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was hoped that progress would be made during the coming year towards the convening of a conference on the exploration and peaceful use of outer space, at which the advances of the previous ten years could be made for the intensification of international co-operation in space activities. It was a matter of concern that the successful future of Outer Space had as yet made little progress in the preparation of the draft agreements called for by the General Assembly resolution of 1962, by which it was hoped that Twelve Powers had agreed to keep Antarctica free from mineral resources exploration, a view on the forerunner of a declaration of the principle that outer space should be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

49. His delegation took an active part in the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was continuing its studies of methods of international co-operation in space research, primarily intended to do its utmost to promote the co-operation of States in the peaceful use of outer space.

50. Mr. TREMBLAY (Canada) said that his delegation attached considerable importance to the promotion of international co-operation in the use of outer space since it was only through such co-operation that it could be possible for the smaller countries to reap the benefits of recent spectacular advances in space technology. His country, with the co-operation of the United States and the United Kingdom, had recently launched its second satellite, Alouette, to carry out soundings of the ionosphere; it was hoped that the scientific and technological output of the test of their amendments, and they would therefore be grateful if further consideration of the item under discussion could be delayed until December, in order to enable them to put a revised text before the Committee.

51. His delegation believed that the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had provided an opportunity for all States, irrespective of their resources, to take a direct interest in the encouragement of peaceful applications of space technology; he therefore hoped that it would be possible to base the existing work on the previous international conference on peaceful space exploration and its benefits for mankind. His delegation supported the recommendation of the Committee’s useful work by becoming a signatory of the draft resolution A/C.1/L.365/Rev.1, which it was hoped would be adopted unanimously by the Committee.

52. Mr. JAIN (India) said that the Committee had last met there had been a marked increase in the number of international co-operation. The delegations of France, the United States and the USSR on their countries’ recent developments congratulated the delegations of France, the United States and the USSR on their countries’ recent developments in space research. For the delegation had always attached great importance to the dissemination of knowledge and techniques of importance to programmes of education and training in the field. The delegation had received the free flow of information and the rapid spread of education and greater cultural exchange. The meeting that had been attended by experts from nineteen countries, with observers from the United Nations and the related organizations. It had strongly emphasized the need for further financial assistance in the implementation of the UNESCO programme for the development of information media called for by the General Assembly resolution 1778 (XVII).

53. The Indian delegation had consistently stressed, in the General Assembly, the First Committee and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the need to prevent any military use of outer space. The Developing World was by which Twelve Powers had agreed to keep Antarctica free from mineral resources exploration, a view on the forerunner of a declaration of the principle that outer space should be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

54. The amendments in document A/C.1/L.365 were in agreement with what the delegation had just expressed, and his delegation supported them.

55. Mr. BAKOTO (Cameroon) said he believed the draft resolution would gain in clarity by the incorporation of the amendments in document A/C.1/L.365, which his delegation had joined in sponsoring. The second amendment was intended to place greater emphasis on the importance for developing countries of expanded programmes of education and training in the peaceful uses of outer space, and was in line with the recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the proposals of the Outer Space Affairs Group referred to by the Committee. The amendments would be self-explanatory, and would be made in revised form when the Committee met again.

56. Mr. SHALLOU (Liberia) said that his country had acceded to the Agreement establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System, and was ready to co-operate with other countries in the exploration of outer space. It would vote for the draft resolution and the amendments, which would serve to strengthen the position of the developing countries.

57. Mrs. THOMAS (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the activities of UNESCO relating to outer space covered various aspects of cooperation, including assistance to research projects, co-operation with WHO, and assistance to Member States at their request.

58. Between 6 and 10 December 1965 a meeting had been held at UNESCO headquarters to define the principles and main lines of a long-term programme to promote the use of space communications. In the framework of the draft resolution the delegation had always attached great importance to the dissemination of knowledge and techniques of importance to programmes of education and training in this field. The delegation had been attended by experts from nineteen countries, with observers from the United Nations and the related organizations. It had strongly emphasized the need for further financial assistance in the implementation of the UNESCO programme for the development of information media called for by the General Assembly resolution 1778 (XVII).

59. The experts had also considered that it was essential for UNESCO to co-operation of United Nations—including the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space—and ITU. The experts had supported an amendment which universal social implications of space communication could receive continuing consideration, and under which new developments could be actively studied by all concerned. The experts had urged that United Nations technical assistance to provide experts and fellowships on the subject of communication satellites should be gradually increased. They had also recommended that a pilot programme be initiated with the help of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies on the use of satellite communication mainly for education in a large and heavily populated area.

60. The suggestions of the experts were being studied by the Director-General of UNESCO, who would report on them to the next session of the General Conference, to be held in November 1966.

61. Mr. PISKAREV (International Atomic Energy Agency) said that IAEA, in pursuance of its special responsibility for the encouragement of research on peaceful applications of atomic energy and for the exchange of information in that field, took an active interest in the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

62. There had been new developments in the use of space as a means of propulsion in space, and it was probable that the use of ion and plasma engines would be followed in the future by further developments in the use of nuclear and rocket engines. Those developments had encouraged the Agency to consider programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in outer space, which had included, for instance, the organization during the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of a meeting on the direct conversion of heat into electricity.

63. The Agency had a special interest in the problem of contamination as a result of nuclear in space which involved the question of liability as well as that of the biological shielding of cosmonauts from radiation from rocks and the naturally-occurring cosmic radiation. The Agency had formulated safety standards for nuclear facilities, and had prepared a report on the effects of radiation in outer space conditions. It was expanding its work on the biological effects of cosmic rays.

64. The work of ensuring international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space would call for greater participation by the United Nations, and IAEA was prepared to increase its efforts to that end.

65. Mr. CHAMMAS (Lebanon) moved the adjournment of the meeting until Monday, 18 December, when a vote could be taken on the draft resolution and amendments under consideration.

66. Mr. BAKOTO (Cameroon) supported that motion.
The motion was adopted by 27 votes to 22, with 16 abstentions.

The meeting rose on Sunday, 19 December, 12.45 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Károly CSATORDAY (Hungary).

**AGENDA ITEM 31**

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (concluded)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue its consideration of the thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.365/Rev.1) and the revised amendments submitted by Cameroon and the United Arab Republic (A/C.1/L.365/Rev.1).

2. Mr. YOST (United States of America) said that his delegation could accept the first of the amendments. Since the beginning of the space age, the United States had constantly endorsed the principle that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes. In that context, "peaceful" meant non-aggressive rather than non-military. The United States space programme had been notable for its predominantly civilian character but military components and personnel had made indispensable contributions. There was no practical dividing-line between military and non-military uses of space; United States and Soviet astronauts had been members of their countries' armed forces; a navigation satellite could guide a warship as well as a merchant ship; communication satellites could serve military establishments as well as civilian communities. The question of military activities in space could not be divorced from the question of military activities on earth. The text of any space activity must therefore be set whether it was military or non-military but whether it was consistent with the Charter and other obligations of international law. The United States space programme passed that test.

3. He proposed a sub-amendment to the second of the amendments in document A/C.1/L.365/Rev.1, consisting of the insertion after the words " Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" of the phrase "in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the functions and resources of the Secretariat, and". The original text of the amendments (A/C.1/L.365) had contained a reference to the Secretary-General, which had been omitted from the revised version. The sub-amendment he proposed was worded similarly to a General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVII), which had been sponsored by all the members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and adopted unanimously by the Assembly. He did not think that the sub-amendment should prove controversial.

4. Mr. FARMY (United Arab Republic) said that, in order to expedite the Committee's work, his delegation and the delegation of Cameroon would not press the first of their amendments.

5. Mr. FEDORENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that support had been expressed for the draft resolution before the Committee. The best course would be to adopt an uncontroversial text; such an approach would be in accordance with the long-established tradition followed in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In that Committee, decisions were adopted by mutual agreement, and issues likely to give rise to disagreement were not pressed to a vote. The United States sub-amendment, which had been submitted at the last minute, contained new ideas and amounted to a new approach to the question.

6. Provisions which were appropriate and justified in one resolution could not always be transplanted to another resolution on a similar subject being considered in different circumstances. Furthermore, there was no need to specify the procedure and methods of work to be followed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. That Committee should decide those matters itself; if it saw fit it would take into account the wishes expressed by the United States delegation.

7. Mr. TREMBLAY (Canada) expressed support for the United States sub-amendment. The point at issue was uncontroversial and had already been accepted by the General Assembly. It would be an unusual procedure to leave the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to prepare suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists without the help of the Secretariat. That Committee reflected mainly national views; the co-operation of the Secretariat in its work would sound an international note and provide useful knowledge and experience.
The second amendment in document A/C.1/L.364, Rev.1, as amended, was adopted by 96 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.1/L.363/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted by 100 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. MISHRA (India) expressed his country's gratitude to the members of the Committee for voting in favour of granting United Nations sponsorship to the Movement for the establishment of a new democratic country in the region, in which such a country would be able to participate in the development of the region.

Mr. FEODENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted for the resolution on non-intervention. The assistance contemplated in that amendment—and indeed any kind of assistance—should be given on a voluntary basis, possibly within the framework of the technical assistance provided by the United Nations and the support of the Secretariat. The question of space research and the use of outer space affected the security interests of States. That fact should be taken into consideration when it was decided what forms the proposed assistance should take.

AGENDA ITEM 107

The inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty.

Mr. VELLACOTT (Secretary of the Committee) informed the Committee, in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure, that provision had been made to take into account the continuation of the normal activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and on its Sub-committee.

Mr. CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the resolution before it.

The United States sub-amendment, as revised, was adopted by 79 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. SEATON (United Republic of Tanzania) said that in the absence of a majority of States that supported the resolution, it would be a minority of States that would support the resolution, and therefore the amendment to the resolution was not an expedient one.

Mr. COHEN (United States) said that it was not the usual practice of the Committee to amend a resolution that had already been adopted by the Committee. The amendment did not substantially change the resolution, but it provided for a tightening of the resolution, and therefore it was not an expedient one.

Mr. FLORESA (Brazil) said that the amendment did not substantially change the resolution, but it provided for a tightening of the resolution, and therefore it was not an expedient one.

Mr. HESTER (United States) said that the amendment did not substantially change the resolution, but it provided for a tightening of the resolution, and therefore it was not an expedient one.

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legal controversy. Moreover, it seemed unrealistic to suppose that international relations could exist without a bias against the actions and policies of other States. The real problem was to define what intervention was not permissible. There was a case for a role for the General Assembly except such external assistance as they might decide to accept. Most States would regard such a right as an essential attribute of their status.

33. His delegation considered that the fifty-seven-power draft resolution should be referred to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States; that Committee should be asked to consider and make recommendations for the General Assembly at its next session. To have maximum impact, and declaration to be made by the Assembly required further refinement, his delegation would decide how it would vote in the light of the overriding interest of all Member States in the prevention of intervention.

34. MR. SKYDUX (France) said that the fifty-seven-power draft resolution recalled principles with which his delegation fully agreed. Nevertheless, he had certain reservations about the text, which in some parts was too vague and too diffuse. It was based more on concepts of international morality than on a rigorous juridical analysis. He would, however, support the draft resolution on the clear understanding that it should not in any circumstances be invoked as a guarantee in the Sixth Committee's discussion of the principles of the International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States. His delegation would therefore vote for the draft resolution on the express understanding that it did not prejudice the position of any State which were parties to territorial disputes and did not imply any legal recognition of existing frontiers.

35. MR. SIDI BABA (Morocco) congratulated the delegations which had taken part in the negotiations leading to the submission of draft resolution A/C.1/L.364 and Add.1. Since that draft set forth principles which had been worked out at the Sixth Committee's discussion of the principles of the International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States, his delegation would not support a text which had not been thoroughly discussed and not acceptable to his Government. He therefore wished to stress that his vote was no way to be construed as a change in his Government's position, and the reservations expressed in his letter dated 28 January 1965 to the Secretary-General (A/5665) remained valid.

36. MR. CORNER (New Zealand) said that his delegation shared the view that the question of non-intervention was of the highest significance and that any declaration adopted would be among the most important documents of the United Nations. It was all the more important therefore, that the text accepted in both its legal and its political aspects. As a political statement of international conduct that would constitute a recognition of principles to which New Zealand, as a small nation, wholeheartedly subscribed. The delegations concerned in drafting the single text deserved credit for their achievement, but the draft itself inevitably reflected the fact that it had been drawn up under conditions where it should have had the benefit of sober reflection. In addition, it had not been subjected to examination in the Committee. In view of the importance of the question, it would have been preferable, for Peace and International Co-operation* adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Bangkok in 1964, while that reference might appear innocuous, his country had been one of those which had expressed strong reservations regarding Section II of that declaration, in which it was stated that "a situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not be recognized, and in particular the established frontiers of States shall not be violated". His delegation had participated in this debate, had been involved in territorial disputes founded the second half of that statement unacceptable. His delegation had made a position that the right of self-determination, but States often claimed the position of the General Assembly. Frontiers were valid if they were not awesome unprecedentedly for the long and arduous task involved. What had been achieved was far from perfect. his delegation would vote in favour of the fifty-seven-power draft resolution, which he regarded as a prelude to a real declaration on the question of non-intervention. In the seventh preambular paragraph, that "armed intervention in conspicuous reproach with aggression" and, in Operation, "in a language must be able to express quite accurately, and "all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State", or "the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the substitution of the exercise of its sovereignty rights", or "to State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite...", were subjects for long debate. The draft resolution could perhaps serve as a sort of lodestar within which further developments might follow. He hoped therefore that the USSR and other delegations would bring the matter again to the attention of the General Assembly, as the principles of non-intervention could receive the full and expert attention which they deserved.

40. MR. TRELIMAY (Canada) said that his delegation accompanied the strenuous efforts which had been made to reach an understanding on the text of a draft declaration on non-intervention. Because of the important role of that question involved, the Canadian delegation was bound to have some reservations concerning the speed with which the Committee was drawing up a text that would undoubtedly be of the highest significance for the future. In its view, the nearest course would have been to translate the item for further consideration to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States. Nevertheless, since it fully appreciated the sense of urgency underlying the efforts which had been made to reach an agreement, the Committee's conclusion was to be welcomed. The Committee's attention to the item at the present session. Even if a declaration were adopted, however, many legal aspects would still have to be considered. It was of the utmost importance that the Special Committee should be encouraged to continue its work.

42. He wished to associate himself with the view of the representative of France that the draft on which the Committee was about to vote should give the appropriate weight to international relations. Like the representative of France, he feared that the Committee's position might result in some readjustment of the Committee's resolution. He would, however, vote in favour of the fifty-seven-power Draft resolution as the expression of the vote, the view of the Committee of the General Assembly on a question of primary importance.

43. MR. VINCI (Italy) congratulated the sponsors of resolution A/C.1/L.364 and Add.1 for their active efforts to achieve a single text, and said that his delegation would vote for it, since it had included a number of remarks. His delegation, like many other delegates, had been impressed by the eloquence and clarity and precision in its wording. He wished to enter two reservations: firstly, nothing in the draft declaration referred expressly to the right of a State to request aid in any form which it desired; secondly, that it should not contain the phrase "to make a further statement concerning the text at a later stage".
47. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that he greatly appreciated the achievement of the sponsors in reconciling many different views in a short time, and he would vote for the fifty-seven-Power draft resolution. However, he wished to express reservations regarding the procedure that had been adopted, which had allowed little time for the submission of amendments or for further discussion of the final text, and regarding the wording, which could have been improved upon. In the circumstances, the document should be regarded as a declaration of political intent, rather than as a precise legal definition of the principles underlying non-intervention. It did, however, fulfill the need to reaffirm those principles at the present time.

48. Mr. ASTRÖM (Sweden) stressed the importance of a reaffirmation of the principles of the Charter, and repeated his delegation’s view that it would have been fitting for the General Assembly, in its twentieth anniversary year, to adopt a resolution or declaration reaffirming its adherence to all the Charter principles. No resolution or declaration by the Assembly would in any way alter the obligations contained in the Charter, and the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States was at present engaged in drawing up a precise definition of the principles underlying those obligations. It was on the understanding that any decision by the First Committee, and subsequently by the General Assembly, would not prejudice the work of the Special Committee that the Swedish delegation would vote for the fifty-seven-Power draft resolution.

49. Mr. GERBE-EGZY (Ethiopia) said that, with regard to the references that had been made to the “Programme for Peace and International Co-operation” adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cairo in 1964, he felt bound to point out that there had been a misrepresentation of fact and of legislative intent, and expressly reserved his delegation’s right to make its position known fully at the appropriate time.

50. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would proceed to vote on the fifty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.343 and Add.1).

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Pakistan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, New Zealand.

The draft resolution was adopted by 100 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

51. The CHAIRMAN said that it had been his understanding that if the fifty-seven-Power draft resolution was adopted, the sponsors of the other drafts before the Committee would not press for a vote on them. If he heard no objection, therefore, the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.1/L.343/Rev.2 and A/C.1/L.353/Rev.4 and Add.1 would not be put to the vote.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1:20 p.m.