

United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

Official Records



**1280th  
PLENARY MEETING**

Friday, 13 December 1963,  
at 10.30 a.m.

**NEW YORK**

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 77:</i> <i>The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam (concluded) . . . . .</i>	1
<i>Agenda item 28:</i> <i>International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Report of the First Committee . . . . .</i>	1
<i>Agenda item 29:</i> <i>The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea Report of the First Committee . . . . .</i>	2
<i>Agenda item 84:</i> <i>Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems . . . . .</i>	3
<i>Agenda item 47:</i> <i>Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples Report of the Third Committee . . . . .</i>	3

President: Mr. Carlos SOSA RODRIGUEZ  
(Venezuela).

AGENDA ITEM 77

The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam  
(concluded)\*

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the Members of the General Assembly will recall, at the 1232nd plenary meeting held on 7 October 1963 I read out to the General Assembly the text of a letter dated 4 October in which the then Government of South Viet-Nam issued "an invitation to representatives of several Member States to visit Viet-Nam in the very near future in order that they may find out for themselves the true situation regarding the relations between the Government and the Viet-Nameese Buddhist community".
2. At the 1234th plenary meeting, held on 8 October, I consulted the General Assembly on this matter and, as no formal proposal was made, I took it that the Assembly wished me to take action on the basis of the letter of 4 October 1963. As there was no objection, I proceeded to organize a mission consisting of representatives of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Dahomey,

\*Resumed from the 1239th meeting.

Morocco and Nepal, to visit South Viet-Nam and report to the General Assembly.

3. At the 1239th plenary meeting, I notified the General Assembly of the creation and composition of the mission. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan acted as Chairman of the mission and Mr. Mohammed Amor of Morocco acted as Rapporteur. The mission left for Viet-Nam on 21 October and arrived there three days later.

4. Its report has just been issued [A/5630]. In this connexion I must sincerely thank Mr. Pazhwak and Mr. Amor and all the members of the mission for the full and detailed report which they have submitted and which they adopted unanimously.

5. In the light of recent events in Viet-Nam, those who proposed agenda item 77 have informed me that they do not feel it would be useful to discuss the item at this time. Can I take it that, in the circumstances, the General Assembly feels it is not necessary to continue the consideration of item 77?

*It was so decided.*

AGENDA ITEM 28

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/5656)

6. Mr. VOLIO JIMENEZ (Costa Rica), Rapporteur of the First Committee (translated from Spanish): I have the honour to introduce the report of the First Committee on item 28 of our agenda [A/5656].

7. The debate in the First Committee on this important item was constructive and it is noteworthy that the two proposals submitted were adopted by acclamation. It is encouraging that after almost two years of consultations and debates the Committee was able to adopt by acclamation the declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. Although in the Committee some delegations expressed reservations about these principles, considering, *inter alia*, that they were not stated with sufficient clarity, that they did not cover some important aspects of the question and that they did not specifically prohibit the use of outer space for non-peaceful purposes, there was a general consensus of favour of the declaration, which was regarded as a significant and useful beginning.

8. The second proposal, which deals particularly with the future activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and with the valuable and extensive work done in this field by the specialized agencies, was also adopted by acclamation. Consequently, the First Committee recommends the adoption of draft resolutions I and II contained in its report [A/5656, para. 9].

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the First Committee.*

9. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): In view of the decision taken by the Assembly, statements on this item will be limited to explanations of vote on the draft resolutions.

10. We shall now consider the two draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee [A/5656, para. 9]. Draft resolution I was adopted by acclamation in the First Committee. May I therefore take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution unanimously?

*Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.*

11. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Let us now consider draft resolution II. In this connexion and in pursuance of rule 154 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly also has before it a report of the Fifth Committee [A/5663] on the financial implications of this draft resolution, which was also adopted by acclamation in the First Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution unanimously?

*Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 29

The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

##### REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/5666)

12. Mr. VOLIO JIMENEZ (Costa Rica), Rapporteur of the First Committee (translated from Spanish): I have pleasure in introducing the report of the First Committee on item 29 of our agenda [A/5666]. Generally speaking, the debate on this question followed the same pattern as the debates at previous sessions. The question was discussed of inviting the representatives of the Republic of Korea and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part, without right of vote, in the discussion in the First Committee.

13. After the debate, in which a good many delegations took part, the Committee decided to invite the representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussions on this item. The Committee rejected a proposal also to invite the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

14. The debate on the actual item was based on a draft resolution similar to those submitted in previous years. This draft resolution reaffirms previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject of the objectives of the United Nations in Korea. It calls upon the North Korean authorities to accept those objectives and requests the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

15. In the course of the debate, some delegations voiced objections to the provisions of the draft resolution, while others expressed the view that it did not deal with the basic issues of the problem. The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 64 votes in favour, 11 against and 22 abstentions.

16. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained in its report.

17. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the First Committee [A/5666, para. 14]. A roll-call vote has been requested.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Rwanda, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines.

*Against:* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania.

*Abstaining:* Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 65 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions.\*\**

18. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now call on the representatives who wish to explain their votes.

19. Mr. SZEWCZYK (Poland): In explanation of vote the Polish delegation would like to state that it voted against the resolution just adopted because we are convinced that the problem of the reunification of Korea is not within the competence of the United Nations and, consequently, that UNCURK should discontinue its activities and be dissolved. Instead, the United Nations should bring about the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea so as to facilitate a rapprochement between the North and the South. We are convinced that it is only in this way that our Organization can contribute to the cause of the reunification of this divided country and its people.

20. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voted against the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee on the so-called "Korean question" [A/5666, para. 14]. It will also be remembered that the USSR delegation has from the very beginning opposed the inclusion of the Korean question in the agenda of this session, because it is one of those echoes of the cold war era, whose discussion not only will do no good to mankind or to the cause of peace throughout the world but, on the contrary, may do definite harm.

\*\*The representatives of Iceland and South Africa subsequently informed the Secretariat that, had they been present during the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. The representative of Kuwait subsequently informed the Secretariat that, had he been present during the voting, he would have abstained.

#### AGENDA ITEM 84

Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems

29. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): On 10 December 1963, Mr. Schurmann, the Chairman of the First Committee, sent a letter [A/5668] addressed to me as President of the General Assembly. In this letter, the Chairman of the First Committee transmitted the recommendation that the consideration of this item should be deferred until the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts this recommendation.

*The recommendation was adopted.*

30. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall accordingly request the Secretary-General to include this item in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. This ends our consideration of agenda item 84 and the General Assembly has now concluded the examination of all the items allocated to the First Committee.

#### AGENDA ITEM 47

Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples

##### REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/5669)

31. Mrs. REFSLUND THOMSEN (Denmark), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 47 [A/5669], entitled "Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples".

32. The Committee considered this item in eight meetings, of which six were devoted to a general debate and two to a consideration of the various proposals submitted. During the general debate a fruitful discussion took place concerning various measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

33. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction with the report of UNESCO, which was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), and transmitted to the General Assembly by ECOSOC. The Committee also discussed the desirability of preparing and adopting a declaration on this subject. A proposal for such a declaration was submitted by twenty-six countries, but the draft was not pressed to the vote.

34. In the report no attempt has been made to summarize the opinions expressed by the various delegations in the course of the debate, since records of the meetings will be transmitted to the Member States, national UNESCO commissions, youth organizations and to the International Conference on Youth if the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee [A/5669, para. 18]. According to this draft resolution, the examination and final elaboration on the subject will be continued as a matter of priority at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the draft resolution requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to study the desirability of establishing regional documenta-

21. The USSR delegation, like many other delegations, has stated repeatedly that the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea by peaceful means and on a democratic basis is the presence of foreign troops in the south of the country and that until these troops are withdrawn one cannot seriously talk of the unification of Korea.

22. However, the draft resolution just adopted contains a provision clearly designed to perpetuate the presence of foreign troops in the territory of South Korea. The draft resolution therefore consolidates the division of the country, because there can be no question of peaceful unification in accordance with democratic principles while foreign troops are stationed in one part of the country.

23. The draft resolution which was submitted for our consideration is designed once again to incite the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people, since the unification of a country is a question which, in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law and with the United Nations Charter, should not come within the competence of our Organization. If there is any aspect of this question with which the United Nations should deal, it is the international aspect thereof. This international aspect is the continuing presence of foreign troops in South Korea.

24. In our opinion, the United Nations should take the necessary measures for the immediate withdrawal of these troops from the territory of South Korea, since the situation in the Far East and the promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis depend on this.

25. The draft resolution just adopted also recommends that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea should continue in existence. The USSR delegation has repeatedly stated that, in its view, this Commission should have been disbanded long ago, for not only are its activities doing nothing to improve the situation in the Far East and unify Korea on a democratic basis but they serve as a screen for the pursuance of a policy aimed at maintaining the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and at preventing the unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves by peaceful means and on a democratic basis.

26. Finally, all the provisions of this resolution are clearly discriminatory towards an independent, sovereign State—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

27. It should be pointed out that the so-called "Korean question" was even discussed without the participation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a procedure which is in itself quite inadmissible and shows the arbitrary approach still adopted by certain delegations towards this question. Naturally, as the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has correctly pointed out on a number of occasions, and decisions adopted by the United Nations in the absence and without the agreement of representatives of that country are not binding and their adoption is an act that is harmful and dangerous to the cause of world peace.

28. For all these reasons, both in the First Committee and in the plenary, the USSR delegation voted against all these provisions in the draft resolution just adopted.

tion and study institutes whose purpose would be to train young people in greater understanding of their common ideals.

35. The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution by 86 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Third Committee (A/5669).*

36. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): In accordance with the decision just taken by the Assembly, statements on this item will be limited to explanations of vote on the draft resolution.

37. Mr. PADILLA TONOS (Dominican Republic) (translated from Spanish): The delegation of the Dominican Republic was unfortunately unable to be present in the Third Committee during the discussion of the item on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and it therefore wishes to state on this occasion that it will support the draft resolution submitted by a number of Latin American countries,

which was adopted by the Third Committee and is contained in the Committee's report [A/5669, para. 18], because it is fully convinced that any measures to disseminate among the youth of the world the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples will help to lay the foundations for the better progress and greater security for all mankind, since it is in youth that the traditions and experiences of the past are joined with the hope and desire for a better world in the future.

38. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to the vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee, which is contained in its report [A/5669, para. 18].

*The draft resolution was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

39. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): This ends our consideration of agenda item 47 and the General Assembly has now concluded the examination of all the matters allocated to the Third Committee.

*The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.*

United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**  
EIGHTEENTH SESSION  
Official Records



CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 9:	
General debate (continued)	
Speech by Mr. Padilla Nervo (Mexico) . . . . .	1
Speech by Mr. Shabib (Iraq) . . . . .	6
Speech by Mrs. Pandit (India) . . . . .	9
Speech by Mr. Reid (Dominican Republic) . . . . .	13
Statement by the representative of Somalia . . . . .	17
Agenda item 77:	
The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam (continued) . . . . .	18
Agenda item 9:	
General debate (continued)	
Statement by the representative of Israel . . . . .	18
Statements by the representative of Pakistan . . . . .	19
Statements by the representative of India . . . . .	21
Statement by the representative of Portugal . . . . .	23
Statement by the representative of Syria . . . . .	24
Statement by the representative of Ceylon . . . . .	25
Statement by the representative of Yemen . . . . .	25
Statement by the representative of Afghanistan . . . . .	28

President: Mr. Carlos SOSA RODRIGUEZ  
(Venezuela).

AGENDA ITEM 9

General debate (continued)\*

1. Mr. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico) (translated from Spanish): Your election, Sir, as President of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly has been a matter of particular satisfaction to the delegation of Mexico as also to me personally, for I have for many years been in a position to observe your brilliant work as the representative of Venezuela in the United Nations. The choice of you as the person to preside over and guide our deliberations in this historic moment constitutes an honour not only for you and your country, but for all of Latin America. We are confident that your experience, ability and firmness will guarantee to all Members, without exception, the full and lawful exercise of the rights accorded them by the United Nations Charter and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. And with your wise assistance, we shall all be able, throughout our debates, to fulfil the obligations which are a corollary of those rights.

2. We are met here today to carry out a sacred mission which takes precedence over all others: to strive for understanding among nations; to condemn violence; to create by our conduct an atmosphere of mutual trust; to assert and set in motion peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes; to negotiate

in good faith and, with a firm determination, to reach reasonable and fair agreements; to recognize and respect the rights of others, of all human beings, of all the peoples of the world, of all the States represented here and of those which are not represented. Only mutual respect creates confidence and a climate favourable to the establishment and maintenance of peace in freedom and justice.

3. We have not come to advocate new principles, but rather to give effect to those which we have proclaimed as worthy of guiding us and governing our conduct. It is not enough to pay lip service to these principles; we must translate them into deeds, we must give them meaning and cogency in our daily conduct. That is why we have come here today. This session of the General Assembly will make clear to us what we ought to do and will strengthen our resolve to do it. We do not expect spectacular solutions, but we want to take another step and another and as many as we can—however partial and limited they may be—to pave the way for negotiation of the differences among nations and to bring us closer to disarmament and farther away from war.

4. Year after year, for eighteen years—when we were fifty Member States and now that we are 111 Members of the United Nations—I have had the honour and responsibility of reaffirming from this rostrum Mexico's faith in the need for understanding and for peace, in the inalienable right of peoples everywhere to self-determination. We have, to the best of our ability, defended respect for human dignity and the fundamental freedoms of all.

5. The yearning for freedom is a prodigious force which cannot be contained; it is on a par with the formidable scientific and technological conquest of outer space. Today's statesmen and politicians cannot afford not to keep pace with the hopes and wishes of their peoples, the desire for peace, social justice and better living conditions being expressed more and more forcefully within and outside the United Nations.

6. There are the so-called realists who dismiss the clamour of world public opinion as mere vociferation, and it is true that the voice of the people sometimes seems to fall on deaf ears; but we have said that the day would come when it would be heeded. That day has come, and the people are listening and acting.

7. The interests and the future of the great Powers and of the world point to one road, and one road only: mutual respect, negotiation and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It is the only possible road; it is an arduous, slow and difficult one, but it is the only one we must and will follow.

8. Many obstacles have to be overcome. Everywhere there are men who still believe that might is right. The reactionary attitude which they represent must be overcome and vanquished if we are to survive, for in our time the mere existence of nuclear and thermo-

\*Resumed from the 1237th meeting.