

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

Official Records



**FIRST COMMITTEE, 1284th
MEETING**

Thursday, 22 November 1962,
at 10.30 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Point of order raised by the USSR representative concerning agenda item 93 (concluded) . .</i>	197
<i>Order of discussion of agenda items (continued)</i>	197

Chairman: Mr. Omar Abdel Hamid ADEEL
(Sudan).

**Point of order raised by the USSR representative concerning
agenda item 93 (concluded)**

1. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America), commenting on the Soviet proposal made at the previous meeting, agreed that the item "Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war" was an inappropriate one for the First Committee. However, his delegation attached some importance to the manner in which it was removed from the agenda of the General Assembly and forwarded to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. There should be no implication that the General Assembly in any way subscribed to the language or the logic of the explanatory memorandum and the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union (A/5232), for those documents had not been discussed and there was no reason to believe that they reflected the views of the majority. Nor should there be any implication that the General Assembly was recommending that the Eighteen-Nation Committee should discuss the item at a particular time or should give it special priority; it could hardly be the intention of the First Committee to make such a recommendation, since the item had not been discussed. It was also his delegation's understanding that the First Committee's action would imply no recommendation as to whether or how the Eighteen-Nation Committee should deal with the item.

2. Subject to those considerations, his delegation willingly accepted the proposal to refer the item to the Eighteen-Nation Committee and the procedures that had been described.

3. Mr. JACOME (Ecuador) also supported the proposal to transfer the item to the Eighteen-Nation Committee in Geneva; that action, however, must not be taken to imply that the First Committee or the General Assembly was prejudging the substance of the matter or endorsing the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union.

4. The CHAIRMAN said that if there were no objections he would assume that the Committee accepted the Soviet proposal that agenda item 93 should not now be discussed by the First Committee or by the General Assembly but should be referred to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, and would inform the President of the General Assembly accordingly.

It was so decided.

**Order of discussion of agenda items (A/C.1/868 and Add.1)
(continued)**

5. The CHAIRMAN recalled that on the motion of the Mauritanian representative the Committee had adjourned the previous meeting during its discussion of a proposal by the USSR representative that an immediate decision should be taken on the Soviet draft resolution (A/C.1/L.318) by which the Committee would extend invitations to representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the Korean question. In view of the divergent views which had been expressed on the subject he would reluctantly rule that since draft resolution A/C.1/L.318 had been submitted under agenda item 28, the Committee should not vote on the draft resolution until it took up that item.

6. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed surprise at the Chairman's ruling; he believed that the Committee itself should pass upon the matter. By way of compromise, he suggested that if some delegations were not yet ready to vote on the Soviet draft resolution—though there were precedents for the proposed action in the Committee's past practice—the Chairman should be asked to continue consultations with delegations with a view to deciding on a suitable time, not later than the beginning of the Committee's debate on the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to take up the draft resolution in question. He appealed to the Committee to prevent a repetition of the situation which had occurred at the previous session, when the question of extending invitations to representatives of North and South Korea had been taken up too late, so that the debate on the Korean question had been deprived of any value. He urged the Chairman, therefore, not to insist on his ruling but to explore the possibility of agreement along the lines just indicated.

7. Mr. QUAISON-SACKEY (Ghana) said that a decision to invite representatives of both Koreas should be taken well before the Korean item came up for discussion; he therefore strongly supported the Soviet representative's compromise proposal.

8. Mr. BARNES (Liberia) said that as his delegation understood it, the Soviet draft resolution (A/C.1/L.318) was concerned only with the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea; it did not affect the debate on the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Further information from the Soviet Union on that point would be desirable; his delegation would therefore support the suggested compromise, which would allow time for the necessary consultations and clarification.

9. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America) said that he wished to make a few remarks in the hope of clarifying the position.

10. The Chairman's ruling had been perfectly proper. The Soviet draft resolution was concerned with the Korean question, and could be legally discussed only when that item came up.
11. At its meeting the day before, the Committee had decided to discuss the peaceful uses of outer space before the Korean question. To change that order would not be a "compromise", as had been suggested, but a reversal of the previous decision.
12. If the Committee wished to reconsider its previous decision, it could do so under rule 124 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which required a two-thirds majority vote. But until that course had been proposed and the decision to change the order of priority had been carried, the Committee could not legally discuss the Korean question. If the Committee did not proceed according to orderly procedure, its work would be reduced to chaos.
13. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his suggestion had been a purely procedural one. The United States representative undoubtedly intended to obstruct the dispatch of invitations to representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea until it was too late; the political intention of such manoeuvres was quite clear. He appealed to the Committee to consider the question objectively, and suggested that his proposal should be put to the vote in the form in which it had been stated.
14. The CHAIRMAN said that the Soviet proposal was unfortunately not in keeping with his ruling.
15. Mr. QUAISON-SACKEY (Ghana) suggested that the Soviet proposal be modified to provide that the Chairman should hold consultations with a view to a decision being reached on the date when invitations should be extended to representatives of both Koreas, it being understood that that date would be not later than the beginning of the debate on the Korean question.
16. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was prepared to accept that suggestion.
17. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America) said that he could not accept the suggestion. The question still to be decided was whether, not when, the proposed invitations should be extended.
18. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) supported the Ghanaian representative's suggestion. It was not a suggestion to change the order of discussion of the items on the agenda, and there was therefore no reason to invoke rule 124 of the rules of procedure. The Committee was not being asked to vote on the Soviet draft resolution or to extend the proposed invitations at once, but merely to take a decision of a procedural nature. The representative of Ghana had pointed out that similar decisions were frequently taken by other committees, for instance by the Fourth Committee in connexion with the hearing of petitioners.
19. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroon) thought that references to the Fourth Committee were irrelevant, since the Fourth Committee received requests from petitioners who had specifically asked to be heard.
20. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) said that he saw little difference between the positions of the Ghanaian and United States representatives. The essence of the Soviet proposal was that agreement should be reached through consultations held by the Chairman. He felt that the Chairman should be requested only to hold consultations on the question of the date on which draft resolution A/C.1/L.318 should be discussed; and the matter should be allowed to rest there until the results of the consultations were known. His delegation wished to put that proposal before the Committee; it hoped that the representatives of Ghana, the United States and the Soviet Union would find no objection to it.
21. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland) observed that there seemed to be general agreement that the Chairman should hold consultations with members of the Committee. The crux of the matter, however, was the date on which the Committee would consider the Chairman's report. In his view that should be done well before the Committee concluded its consideration of the item relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. No other solution would make sense in view of the feeling in the Committee that if there was to be a fruitful debate on the Korean question, representatives of the Governments of the two Koreas must be invited.
22. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America) pointed out that under the Chairman's ruling the only issue before the Committee was whether or not the question of the invitation would be considered before the Korean question itself. His delegation was prepared to agree that the Chairman should hold consultations concerning the date on which the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.318) would be considered, provided such consultations did not prejudice the substantive issue. His delegation believed that the action taken by the Committee on the previous day must be upheld; the Chairman's ruling did precisely that.
23. The CHAIRMAN observed that the proposal relating to consultations seemed to be gaining acceptance in the Committee. If the Committee decided to entrust him with such a mission, he would accept it, but without prejudice to the ruling which he had given earlier in the meeting.
24. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America) said that his delegation would not object to consultations along the lines indicated by the Chairman, although it held that the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.318) should be considered at the beginning of the consideration of the Korean question, as had been done in previous years.
25. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the Committee seemed to be divided between those who wanted to consider the question of invitations in good time and those who did not. His delegation supported the former point of view. The United States delegation was stubbornly trying to prevent any normal discussion of the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops—which meant United States troops—from South Korea. The Soviet delegation had been ready to accept a compromise solution, but in view of the United States delegation's obdurate attitude, he would have to insist on his own delegation's formal proposal that the Committee should take up draft resolution A/C.1/L.318 not later than the date on which it began consideration of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
26. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland) suggested that the Chairman should be requested to hold consultations and report back to the Committee as soon as possible.
27. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) observed that there was a wide measure of agreement that the Chairman should hold consultations with the members of the Committee

concerning the time when the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.318) should be considered.

28. He appealed to all concerned to accept that formula. It was his understanding that if the Chairman was unable to secure agreement, the USSR draft resolution would be taken up not later than when the Committee began consideration of the Korean question. He felt that such a solution would be acceptable to both the United States and the USSR representatives.

29. He therefore appealed to the latter to agree to his proposal's being amended in the spirit of the Ghanaian representative's original proposal. Its wording would then become:

"The Committee entrusts the Chairman to hold consultations on the question of the date at which the Committee will consider the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.318, so that this can be considered not later than at the beginning of the discussion of agenda item 28, the Korean question".

30. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in a spirit of compromise, his delegation was ready to accept the Iraqi representative's proposal.

31. The CHAIRMAN said that the Iraqi representative's proposal, if accepted by the Committee, would not conflict with his ruling.

32. Mr. ROWAN (United States of America) said that the proposal was acceptable to his delegation, provided that it did not mean that the matter would be constantly reopened by frequent questioning of the Chairman concerning the outcome of his consultations.

33. The CHAIRMAN said that if there were no objections he would declare the Iraqi representative's proposal adopted by the Committee.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.