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Chairman: Mr. Piero VINCI (Italy).

Opening statement by the Chairman

1. The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed to take up the matters on the agenda for this meeting, I should like to say a few words in my capacity as newly elected Chairman. I believe this is a well-established practice and already a tradition in the First Committee as well as in the other Committees.

2. Let me begin by fulfilling a very pleasant duty. I am indeed most grateful for the tribute to my country and to my delegation which this election represents. My personal gratitude goes particularly to Mr. El Kony of the United Arab Republic, a fellow Mediterranean country, and Mr. Diaconescu of Romania, a fellow Latin country, for their kind words in proposing and seconding my nomination for election. I was sincerely and deeply touched by their statements concerning myself, and I only hope that what my colleagues and friends of the United Arab Republic and Romania have said about me will not appear at the end of the session too extravagant.

3. I also wish to pay a tribute to my predecessor as Chairman of this Committee. Mr. Fahmy's qualities have long been well known to most of us, for he is a veteran of the United Nations scene, but I think that the admiration for him was increased, if indeed that was possible, by his masterly, impartial and efficient conduct of the Committee's work at the last session. He has indeed presented me with an example it will be difficult to live up to.

4. The First Committee has before it a heavy programme. Some of the questions assigned to it deal with relatively new subjects. The item concerning the peaceful use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, which was first proposed for consideration at the last session of the General Assembly by the delegation of Malta, deals in fact with a quite novel set of problems brought into existence by the development of man's technology. In this the Organization is entering new and most challenging domains. The field of the peaceful uses of outer space has now been discussed in this

Organization for almost a decade but must still be regarded as largely a new subject. The problems of arms control and general disarmament are in one sense only too ancient but they have been magnified to dimensions out of proportion with the past by the same factor of technological development, to the point that we are now faced with such unprecedented issues as those involved in the various aspects of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In all these matters we see a veritable proliferation of human capacities, with which this Political and Security Committee must keep pace in the attempt, in the words of the Charter, "to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations ...".

5. There are on the list of items referred to this Committee several questions likely to involve serious differences in approach and view-point, if past consideration of the same or similar subjects can be taken as a guide. We hope that that will not hold true of all the items and that even where it is the case some measure of progress towards understanding can come out of our work. It will certainly be most helpful if we are able to maintain a constructive and business-like approach and avoid any unnecessary dramatization of divergencies, and I wish to appeal earnestly to all members to do all they can in that regard.

6. In the course of the general debate in the General Assembly, concern about the present international situation was voiced from all quarters, and I do not think we need to go all over it again in this Committee. After all, there must be some good reasons why the First Committee does not normally begin working before the general debate in the General Assembly is concluded. Besides, this year the time available to our Committee is two weeks less than in previous sessions. So, if we wish, as I am sure we all wish, to use the short time available to the best of our ability and do some good work, I believe it is of paramount interest for all to avoid repetitions and, as far as possible, controversies. If we all feel, as I feel, that there is one common purpose which unites us all—the underlying interest of all peoples, wherever they live, rich or poor—we cannot fail, because we shall be faithful to the Charter of the United Nations. It is with this in mind—full respect for the Charter—that I for my part will do my utmost to follow the rules of strict impartiality and of orderly and efficient procedure that are the duties of my office. Those will be my only guidelines. At the same time, I look forward with confidence to the fullest co-operation of all the members of the First Committee, without which no Chairman can hope to be reasonably effective.

7. There is great expectation outside these walls that the outcome of our deliberations on the important subjects before us will give better grounds for hope, which is what all nations mostly need today. I am sure that we all want

such a successful outcome, and, since this depends to a great extent upon our will, let us try very hard together.

Election of the Vice-Chairman

8. Mr. PIÑERA (Chile) (*translated from Spanish*): Mr. Chairman, before I make a nomination for the post of Vice-Chairman, I should like to address you in your capacity as Chairman of this Political and Security Committee, the importance of which is revealed by its two-fold nature: political, the key to its status, and security, the key to its purpose.

9. You were elected unanimously by the General Assembly. I am not going to congratulate you; it is not my custom to do so. You, Mr. Piero Vinci, know better than anyone that the post you are taking up today is one of heavy responsibilities, and what our modest Chilean delegation can offer you is not a tribute but assistance with your onerous tasks, while emphasizing what, as I say, you know better than anyone, namely, the responsibility placed upon you.

10. But Mr. Piero Vinci of Italy has a very special significance as far as we are concerned. You belong to the United Nations. You have spent many years here, and one of your characteristic traits is that you never relinquish your efforts to achieve conciliation, even though they may fail. In this you have played an outstanding role; for when the goal is conciliation, even if it is unsuccessful, the mere fact of making the effort to achieve it is a contribution to the work of the United Nations. After all, failure today may mean success tomorrow, since in seeking conciliation, the representatives of their respective countries come together and get to know each other's views. I think that if one were to pick out one essential characteristic, it would not be merely outstanding intelligence; that is an accident of birth. But it is you yourself, through your tenacity of purpose, who have developed your capacity for effecting conciliation, and it is to that I pay tribute.

11. You also possess other attributes that the Chilean delegation regards as of great importance. We are neighbours, not geographically, for the Pacific is a long way from the Mediterranean; but the fact that we share the same building with your delegation has enabled me to maintain very close contact with you and to become properly acquainted with the attributes I have mentioned.

12. Among your many qualities, you are an indefatigable worker, and you realize that it is not so much genius and intuition as unassuming and unremitting, day-to-day effort that enables the United Nations to make headway, however slowly. One other characteristic that I personally appreciate is that you like working on Saturdays and Sundays and in the evening. This may perhaps mean that we shall have Saturday, Sunday or night meetings when we come to discuss the very important items allocated to this Committee. You have pointed out to us that we have many items on our agenda of great urgency and importance, and we have started somewhat behindhand. I fancy that when we begin to discuss the problem of disarmament, that ancient trilogy of peace, security and disarmament, championed by other men years ago in other places and still an issue today, night meetings may bring us together.

13. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that my delegation is not paying any special tribute to you but is placing its friendship and co-operation, modest though they are, at your service. This I say deliberately and sincerely.

14. I should now like to make a brief reference to your predecessor, Mr. Ismail Fahmy, the representative of the United Arab Republic. He demonstrated to us how the oriental gift for conciliation can be exercised when the intention is sound and the purpose is straightforward, and your own country is not far from the Orient; you share the same sea, and you have the same qualities.

15. I would also like to take advantage of this opportunity to greet the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, Mr. Kutakov, who has been a colleague on this side of the room and will now also be our collaborator on the other side. There will be no boundaries or walls, but only concerted efforts.

16. Finally, I should like to refer to the Indian representative, Mr. Vellodi, who has worked tirelessly on organization, on the drafting of proposals, and on the thousand and one tasks connected with this Committee.

17. I now wish to recommend to the Committee a candidate for office in the person of the representative of El Salvador, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl. We all know him. He is a newcomer in the Organization as the representative of his country, having been here for less than a year; but his personal qualities, his sense of justice, and his zeal for peace, are already familiar to all of us.

18. Mr. Galindo Pohl has held many posts in his own country; I shall mention a few of the ones that seem to me the most important. He was President of the National Constituent Assembly of El Salvador. It is hard to conceive of a greater honour than to preside over the expression of the will of the people, which is what he did. He has represented El Salvador at many international conferences dealing with matters that my delegation regards as of very special significance, such as the sphere of human rights, which in the last resort represents the ultimate aspiration of the United Nations.

19. If we seek peace, economic development and decolonization, it is because in the final analysis we are anxious that human rights should not remain a dead letter, enshrined in a declaration, but should be incarnate in every man and woman in the world. At international conferences in which he has participated, Mr. Galindo Pohl has always been on hand to defend human rights, not with poetic phrases but in a practical way, the way the man and woman in the street grasp and experience them.

20. We have had an expression of this only today. A man, of African origin I feel sure, shouted out "peace" in this hall. We were startled and surprised. It seems to me that this man, who was removed by the guards as the regulations ordain, gave the most eloquent expression to what the work of this Committee should be. He is the man in the street; he knows nothing of the Charter or the regulations, but he does know that peace is the goal of the common man.

21. That is why, in nominating Mr. Galindo Pohl as an officer of the First Committee, I stress that his life's work has been in human rights, education, peace and security.

22. He has held two posts on which I should like to dwell for a moment longer as doing outstanding honour to any man. As Minister of Education of his country, he was in charge of what in the final analysis is the only gift that man can give to man, namely education. He devoted part of his life to the education of the children, white, half-caste, or indigenous, of his country. Furthermore, he has held the noblest post a man can occupy, that of judge in the court of first instance, where the cases tried are not those involving giant tax claims between companies and Governments but in which justice is meted out day by day to men and women. I mention this side of Mr. Galindo Pohl's career because his simple and unassuming work as a judge gave him the occasion daily while performing it to fulfil the noblest of man's endeavours.

23. This is Mr. Galindo Pohl's background; this is his *curriculum vitae*, and I think it shows him to be a fine and worthy candidate for the post of Vice-Chairman.

24. But make no mistake: Mr. Galindo Pohl, lover of peace, justice and learning, has also been a fighter for freedom. He knows only too well that the spirit of justice, far from negating the fighting spirit, crystallizes it. He has fought against those who in his own country have upheld the interests of the few against the interests of the many.

25. He was and still is a fighter. He began in his student days, and his youthful soul is still that of a student rebel. To this too I pay a tribute, perhaps more than to his title as a member of the Spanish Royal Academy and his status as a university professor. I pay a tribute to the former freedom fighter, and the man who today has the honour of having been a judge and the servant of education in his country.

26. For Chile, closely linked to El Salvador by a vaster and more "pacific" area of one and the same sea, it is a great privilege to be able to place before the First Committee the name of the former judge, Mr. Galindo Pohl.

27. Mr. LOPEZ VILLAMIL (Honduras) (*translated from Spanish*): Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to offer you my delegation's cordial greetings as an expert and champion of the work of the United Nations, one who with the warmth of a friendly personality and intellect has represented Italy with great honour in the Organization.

28. In congratulating you, we are congratulating your country, to which we are closely linked not only through the universal contribution of Italy to the world in every field of knowledge, art and letters, but also by the great legacy of Rome to the world in the sphere of law, to say nothing of the bonds of Latinity that unite us. Please accept my delegation's best wishes for the success of your work in this First Committee.

29. I would like now to turn to the question before us, namely, the election of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. When in the Latin American group we nominated the representative of El Salvador, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, for the post of Vice-Chairman of this important Committee, we were gratified to find that there was unanimous agreement that we had chosen a particularly suitable candidate.

30. I now have the honour to express the feelings of all my Latin American colleagues in this Committee. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, of the Republic of El Salvador, although only recently appointed by his Government as representative at the United Nations, comes here with an impressive background of qualifications for the post of Vice-Chairman.

31. As a professor of law he taught the youth of El Salvador for a number of years. But prior to that he belonged to the revolutionary youth movement which after the Second World War helped to topple the dictatorships that ruled in an endless sequence in the whole Central American region. To his revolutionary thinking and his ideas of freedom and democracy he rallied a group of young men, not only from El Salvador but from other countries of Central America, and together they created a very different atmosphere. Thus he is a man who reflects the spirit of the new youth and helped to give it that spirit, and a man who already commands respect among us as the statesman he is.

32. His spirit of equity and justice, and his admirable equanimity, single him out as an unruffled and efficient officer who will contribute a great deal to the work of this Committee.

33. I trust that these words will be taken as indicating that my delegation is more than gratified at the thought that he will surely carry out this task to perfection.

34. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the representative of Honduras in particular for the kind, warm and friendly words he addressed to my country and to me personally.

35. Mr. AMERASINGHE (Ceylon): It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me, both officially and personally, to see you, Mr. Chairman, preside over the deliberations of the First Committee at this twenty-third session of the General Assembly. Your election is not merely a tribute to your country, as you have stated, but equally a mark of the high esteem in which you are held among all your colleagues here, an esteem which you have rightly earned by your urbanity—perhaps synonymous with Latinity—your finesse and your conspicuous talents. On behalf of the delegation of Ceylon, I tender to you our sincerest congratulations and best wishes for a successful tenure of office. I need hardly add that you may be assured of the full co-operation of my delegation.

36. It gives me very great pleasure, on behalf of the delegation of Ceylon, to support the nomination of Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, the representative of El Salvador, for the post of Vice-Chairman of this Committee. Although for practical reasons entirely unconnected with matters of foreign policy or foreign relations, my country has unfortunately not been able to ensure its representation on as wide a scale as it would have desired in the vast Latin American continent, this has in no way obstructed the establishment and maintenance of the most cordial relations and the most friendly understanding with the countries of Latin America. It is therefore for me no mere courteous formality ordained by custom to lend my support to the candidature of such a distinguished Latin American diplomat.

37. Mr. Galindo Pohl has an impressive record of achievement in the service of his country, a record which is a graphic expression of his remarkable versatility as a jurist, scholar, politician and diplomat and, as the representative of Chile has reminded us, also as a fighter in the cause of freedom. The inclusion of such an able and experienced diplomat in the Bureau of this Committee, in association with a Chairman of the calibre of yourself, Sir, assures this Committee of direction and guidance of a very high order, in keeping with the standards that have always been set and maintained in this Committee.

38. I have very great pleasure in supporting the candidature of Mr. Galindo Pohl for the Vice-Chairmanship of this Committee.

39. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the representative of Ceylon also for the tribute he paid to my country and for the kind words he said about me.

40. Mr. JAKOBSON (Finland): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to have this opportunity to extend to you the warmest congratulations and best wishes of my delegation and myself. We are especially happy to see you as Chairman of this Committee, for, knowing your skill and experience, we can be confident that the important and often delicate task of guiding the work of the First Committee will be accomplished effectively and impartially.

41. My purpose in speaking at this point is to join in seconding the nomination of Mr. Galindo Pohl of El Salvador for the post of Vice-Chairman of this Committee. He has had a most distinguished career in his own country, not only as a diplomat but as a member of the Government, as a judge and as a professor of law, and he has represented his country in many international bodies and conferences. He is a prominent representative not only of El Salvador but of the Latin American group as a whole, a group which plays such a constructive role in the work of the United Nations, and he is eminently qualified for the important post of Vice-Chairman of this Committee. I therefore whole-heartedly join in endorsing his candidature.

42. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the representative of Finland also for the kind words he said about me.

43. The Permanent Representative of El Salvador, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, has been nominated by the representative of Chile for the post of Vice-Chairman. The nomination has been seconded by the representatives of Honduras, Ceylon and Finland. Are there any other nominations?

44. Since I hear no other nominations, I shall take it that the First Committee unanimously elects Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl as the Vice-Chairman of the First Committee.

Mr. Galindo Pohl (El Salvador) was elected Vice-Chairman by acclamation.

45. The CHAIRMAN: I wish to express my personal and sincere congratulations to Ambassador Galindo Pohl upon his unanimous election and I have the pleasure of inviting him to take his seat as the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

46. Mr. GALINDO POHL (El Salvador), Vice-Chairman (*translated from Spanish*): A signal honour has been paid today to my country and to me personally. Election to the post of Vice-Chairman of this important United Nations Committee is an honour that carries with it heavy responsibilities; but since we are committed to this joint undertaking as Members of the United Nations, we must also share and ultimately tackle the burden in whatever circumstances it arises.

47. I owe this post, held last year by Mr. Guerodot Gavrilovich Tchernouchchenko of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, to nomination by Mr. José Piñera of Chile and Mr. Humberto López Villamil of Honduras, seconded by Mr. Amerasinghe of Ceylon and Mr. Jakobson of Finland, and of course to the consent and goodwill of all the representatives participating in the joint endeavours of the First Committee.

48. It is a signal honour for me, Mr. Chairman, to be a fellow-officer of this Committee with one who has such experience in the United Nations; for I am sure that given that experience and your unanimously recognized gifts, you will be an outstanding captain of this ship in which we shall all have the satisfaction and the opportunity of performing our allotted tasks.

49. I believe that the best tribute I can pay and the best response I can make to my nomination is to undertake, in accordance with a long-standing tradition in the United Nations, to conduct myself in this post with all the impartiality, objectivity and equanimity that the Organization demands. There is already a long tradition of such service, in which the officer places all his abilities and his energies at the disposal of the United Nations to help to solve the problems it has to face.

50. I share with all here present their faith in the Organization. I believe in the Charter of the United Nations; I believe in the viability of a peaceful, prosperous world in which justice is done to all peoples, in which our lives will really be lived in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But I also believe, of course, that such a world has to be achieved by the sweat of the brow, by untiring effort and through a process where impatience must not be allowed to upset whatever minor achievements are made.

51. With that faith, that confidence in the work of the United Nations, allow me, Mr. Chairman, to offer you my whole-hearted co-operation, and to assure all the representatives here present of my desire to co-operate in and my determination to further the work of this Committee, which transcends our own interests and belongs to all.

52. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the Vice-Chairman for his kind words. I can assure Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl that we are very happy to have him as Vice-Chairman of our Committee; I am confident that we can count on his full co-operation. We know that, with the qualities which have been so eloquently pointed out by those who have nominated him, he will be a great asset to our Committee.

Election of the Rapporteur

53. Mr. SHAHI (Pakistan): Mr. Chairman, your election to the leadership of this Committee is a particularly felicitous

one. You bring to bear on your office outstanding qualifications and, above all, a burning desire to promote harmony and conciliation. I shall not attempt to vie with the other speakers in extolling your great qualities. Let me only recall that as late as last year you were responsible for a vital task of bridge-building—between the Asian-African States on the one hand and those of Western Europe on the other, and between the non-nuclear-weapon States and the nuclear-weapon Powers—in order to promote unanimity and harmony on the most grave problems of peace and security, which are the foremost concerns of this Committee. Your election fills my delegation with real and great pleasure.

54. Let me also extend my tribute to Mr. Galindo Pohl, whose many-sided talents and qualifications and experience in the fields of politics, government and diplomacy make him peculiarly fitted for the post of Vice-Chairman of this Committee.

55. I have the honour and also the great pleasure to propose for election to the post of Rapporteur of this Committee Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner of Dahomey. Mr. Zollner has had a brilliant academic career and long experience in the United Nations. He has been active in many of its important fields of activity, including the social field. Last year, as a mark of confidence in his ability, the Economic and Social Council elected him Chairman of its Social Committee.

56. My delegation has been privileged to co-operate closely with the delegation of Dahomey in the Asian-African group in this Committee and in the various other organs of the United Nations. Mr. Zollner brings to bear a rich experience in the field of disarmament and security. He was a member of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, and his contribution in this Committee on the question of the security of such States is well known. We feel that Mr. Zollner is in every way more than qualified to be elected unanimously as Rapporteur of this Committee, and therefore my delegation takes great pleasure in submitting his name for election.

57. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the representative of Pakistan also for the kind, warm and generous expressions he used in speaking about me.

58. Mr. MESTIRI (Tunisia) (*translated from French*): Mr. Chairman, I should like first to extend to you, on behalf of the Tunisian delegation, our warmest congratulations on your election to the Chairmanship of our Committee. I also congratulate the First Committee on having chosen a man of your calibre, whose great merits are familiar to all of us. Further, I wish to congratulate your great country, Italy, with which we Tunisians are proud to have shared during several centuries one of the greatest civilizations known to mankind, a civilization which has forged solid bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two peoples. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that under your outstanding leadership this Committee, which deals with questions of the utmost importance and moment, will carry out its work in the way we all want it to.

59. I should also like to congratulate Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl of El Salvador on his election to the post of

Vice-Chairman. I am sure that his experience and skill will be of great help to you.

60. The Tunisian delegation would now like to second the nomination of Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner, the representative of Dahomey, to the post of Rapporteur of our Committee. I am one of those who have known Mr. Zollner for many years, and I value his intelligence and his devotion to the cause of the United Nations and to its aims, his profound knowledge of the Organization and, more particularly, the wealth of experience he has had in this Committee. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan has already given an able account of the competence and qualifications of the Permanent Representative of Dahomey, and I need not repeat them. However, I should like to recall that, following his brilliant academic career, Mr. Zollner has represented his country at twelve General Assembly sessions and at many other international conferences, where he has held responsible positions.

61. I should like also to recall the active part played by his country, Dahomey—with which Tunisia has close ties of friendship and brotherhood within the African group—both in the United Nations and in African organizations such as the Organization of African Unity and the African and Malagasy Union.

62. For these reasons, I am especially happy to second the nomination of Mr. Zollner, the representative of Dahomey, to the post of Rapporteur of the First Committee.

63. The CHAIRMAN (*translated from French*): I thank the representative of Tunisia for the very warm words of friendship he has been kind enough to address to my country and to me.

64. Mr. NSANZE (Burundi) (*translated from French*): Mr. Chairman, I am especially happy to be able to speak at a time when relations between the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Italy have just been greatly strengthened by the visit paid to your Government by our Minister for Foreign Affairs. I attach great importance to relations between States, for relations between us as individuals must needs be restricted by time, whereas between States and between nations they are everlasting.

65. This is by way of saying how happy we are to be able to extend to you our congratulations on your election to the Chairmanship of this important United Nations Committee.

66. Preceding speakers have tried in vain to list your qualifications and your skills, for they are too numerous. I could sum up your qualities quite simply in the words of your compatriot, a Roman writer who bore the same name as I, Terence, and who said: *Puto nihil humanum a me alienum esse*. By that, he meant that he granted such importance to culture itself that he endeavoured to educate himself in all the various fields of human life and society, and I believe that anyone who knows you well can see that you have tried to emulate, perhaps without being aware of doing so, this ideal which your Roman compatriot set for himself.

67. Thus, we have reason to hope that our labours will be crowned with success thanks to your command of your

duties and thanks, too, to your professional knowledge of international organizations. I should also like to congratulate the newly elected Vice-Chairman, the representative of El Salvador, and I promise the General Committee that Burundi, for its part, will give it the sincerest co-operation of which its delegation is capable.

68. I should now like to second the nomination of Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner, the representative of Dahomey. This is for me an honour, since I am nominating a man who is both a diplomat and a scholar. The skills and qualifications of the representative of Dahomey have been amply stressed by the representatives who have already seconded his nomination. However, I feel that there is one aspect which should have been emphasized, and that is the human aspect, for one should be human first, and a diplomat second.

69. It should be noted that in 1953 Mr. Zollner received the prize awarded by the Board of Directors of Education to the most outstanding graduate in Dahomey. I also feel it is important to point out that in addition to his law degree, our candidate is a specialist in international law and in overseas law and customs; he is also a specialist in various university subjects such as literature and political science.

70. Among the posts he has held which deserve mention because of their importance, we note that he has also been Deputy Director General to the Presidency of the Republic of Dahomey, that he was a member of the Prime Minister's office of the Government of Dahomey, and that he served as Secretary General of the African and Malagasy Union until 1964. He served here in the Permanent Mission of Dahomey as Deputy Permanent Representative until last March, when he was promoted to head the delegation of Dahomey, and I am especially pleased to point out to the Committee that he combines these functions with that of the post of Ambassador to Washington, where he presented his credentials to the United States Government immediately after I did so myself.

71. I mention this because it shows that I am seconding Mr. Zollner's nomination with such conviction because I know him not only as a scholar and a diplomat, but also as a friend.

72. The delegation of Burundi therefore calls upon the Committee to elect Mr. Zollner unanimously. This will benefit the Committee more than it will the man, since we shall profit more from him than he from us.

73. I should like to conclude by saying that I look forward to this auspicious election and can assure the Assembly that it is bound to benefit from it.

74. The CHAIRMAN (*translated from French*): I thank the representative of Burundi for the very flattering remarks he was kind enough to address to me.

75. Mr. QUARLES van UFFORD (Netherlands) (*translated from French*): It is a source of satisfaction and of great pleasure for the delegation of the Netherlands to second the nomination of Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner, Permanent Representative of Dahomey to the office of Rapporteur of the First Committee. This satisfaction stems

from my delegation's full awareness of the qualities of devotion and intelligence which Mr. Zollner has brought to all the bodies of the United Nations for over eight years. His constructive contribution to every aspect of our Organization's activity is sufficiently known to all, and I need not go into it at length.

76. Our pleasure at this nomination springs from the fact that I have personally had the pleasure of collaborating with Mr. Zollner, both within the United Nations and in Africa, when he was occupying the high office of Secretary-General of the African and Malagasy Union. I would therefore express the hope that Mr. Zollner will be elected unanimously.

77. Mr. Chairman, I should be loath to conclude this brief statement without paying tribute to you, on behalf of my delegation, upon your taking up your duties, which are of such importance to us all, and I should like to add to that the assurance of the full co-operation of the Netherlands delegation.

78. I also extend my delegation's congratulations to Mr. Galindo Pohl, who has just been elected Vice-Chairman of this Committee.

79. The CHAIRMAN: I thank the representative of the Netherlands also for the kind words that he has addressed to me personally.

80. Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner, the Ambassador of Dahomey, has been nominated for the post of Rapporteur by the representative of Pakistan; that nomination has been seconded by the representatives of Tunisia, Burundi and the Netherlands. Are there any other nominations?

81. Since I hear no other nominations, I take it that the First Committee unanimously elects Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner as Rapporteur of the First Committee.

Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner (Dahomey) was elected Rapporteur by acclamation.

82. The CHAIRMAN: I wish to express my sincere congratulations to Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner on his unanimous election and I take pleasure in inviting him to take his seat as Rapporteur of the Committee.

83. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) (*translated from French*): I should first like to say a few words of thanks to the members of the First Committee for the great honour they have paid my country by electing me this morning as this Committee's Rapporteur. I should particularly like to thank the representatives of Pakistan, Tunisia, Burundi and the Netherlands, who spoke of me in such generous terms when submitting and seconding my nomination to this post.

84. Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you of my great pleasure at being able, as an officer of the First Committee, to collaborate with so eminent a man as yourself, and I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your recent election as Chairman of this Committee. Preceding speakers have already been unanimous in speaking of your outstanding qualifications, which I myself have been in a position to appreciate over the years. I am sure that under

your guidance our Committee will successfully carry out its tasks.

85. I should also like to congratulate the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Galindo Pohl, whose merit is known to us all and with whom I am pleased to be able to work as a Committee officer.

86. Since it is late, I shall refrain from making a speech. I should simply like to assure members of the Committee that in fulfilling the delicate functions of Rapporteur I promise to be as conscientious, as objective and as impartial as I possibly can. Having said that, I should now like the Committee to carry on with its work.

87. The CHAIRMAN (*translated from French*): I thank the Rapporteur for his very friendly words about me. For my part, I can assure him that we rely a great deal on his co-operation; we feel sure that the qualities so well described by the representatives who were good enough to nominate him for the post of Rapporteur will be an asset to our Committee.

(The speaker continued in English.)

88. Before we proceed to the third item on our agenda for this meeting I should like to take this opportunity to welcome Mr. Leonid Kutakov, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, who is sitting with us for the first time in his new capacity. We have known him for some time, and we consider him an outstanding colleague. We are happy to see him here with us.

89. I also wish to say how glad I am to see Mr. Vellodi, the Committee Secretary, who has been serving in that capacity for the past several years and who has made a very important and I would say outstanding contribution to the work of our Committee.

90. I should like also to take this opportunity to welcome the representative of Swaziland. Swaziland has recently become a Member of our United Nations family, and its representative is in our midst for the first time. I have no doubt that the delegation of Swaziland will contribute effectively to the work of this Committee.

Organization of work

(A/C.1/964 and Add.1, A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1)

91. The CHAIRMAN: Before calling on representatives who have expressed a desire to speak on this item, I should like, with the Committee's permission, to make a few observations. They reflect my personal assessment of the situation, following upon wide-range consultations.

92. The first point I wish to stress is that this year the First Committee is meeting later than in previous years. Apart from the two meetings scheduled for today, and the possibility of meeting tomorrow, we shall resume our work—not on Monday, as is wrongly indicated in the *Journal* of today—but on 28 October, since, in keeping with the normal practice that we follow, the First Committee does not begin substantive work concurrently with the

general debate in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly. From 28 October we shall have less than eight weeks if we want to complete our work before 20 December, which is the date scheduled for the closing of the session.

93. I am sure that all representatives will agree with me that, while all the items before the First Committee are important, the Committee has always in the past given more time to discussion of questions relating to disarmament. Besides the items concerning disarmament, we have items relating to the sea-bed, Korea, and outer space. Personally, I do not believe that the order of the items—the priority, as we sometimes call it—has more importance than the time which we give to each of them, taking into account, of course, practical considerations that may arise in connexion with this or that item under discussion.

94. I understand from the Secretariat that we can think in terms of about fifty-four to seventy-two meetings in all. It may be possible to have a few more meetings if we decide to hold evening and Saturday meetings. However, for the purpose of our present consideration, I would suggest—and this is only a suggestion and not a formal proposal—that we think in terms of about eight or ten meetings to consider the Korean question, about ten or fourteen meetings to consider the item relating to the sea-bed, about thirty or forty meetings to consider the various items relating to disarmament, and about six or eight meetings to consider the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. As I said, these are very tentative suggestions. If we try to follow this schedule I believe that we shall be in a position to deal with all the items satisfactorily and to finish before 20 December.

95. I am aware that in previous years the First Committee has had considerable difficulty in reaching decisions on the organization of its work. I sincerely hope that representatives will bear in mind the fact that we are starting late and, therefore, that all of us should make every effort to deal with our work in a business-like and constructive manner. I shall start by offering a good example. I would suggest that members of the Committee should, from now on, dispense with offering their congratulations to me—I would not say to the elected officers of the Committee, because they have not had time to listen to as many flattering words as have been addressed to me. I have drunk them as ambrosia, which was the drink of the old gods. And who does not appreciate compliments?

96. The agenda items allocated to the First Committee appear in document A/C.1/964 and Add.1, and representatives will note that there are eight items in all, five of which relate to the question of disarmament. Bearing in mind what I have said about the number of meetings which will be available to us, I would propose that we should deal with these items in the following order.

97. First, we can take up the Korean question. Representatives are aware that a draft resolution has been submitted by sixteen delegations—the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Poland having been added to the list of sponsors. That draft resolution appears in document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1, to which there will be a second addendum. The question of invitations in connexion with

the Korean question has, in previous years, usually been debated at the beginning of the consideration of the item. Since, obviously—at least in my understanding—the objective of the sponsors is to ensure that the First Committee should take up the question at the very beginning, I believe that if we agree at once to take up the Korean question as the first item we shall be able to deal without any unnecessary delay with the proposal already before us on the seating of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. I believe that in so doing we should also meet the main purpose the sponsors of the draft resolution have in mind.

98. I would propose further that after discussing the Korean question we should take up item 26 of the agenda of the General Assembly, "Examination of the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction".

99. In this connexion I wish to inform the members of the Committee that I have been approached by the Chairman of the Second Committee. He has informed me that the Second Committee is taking up an item closely connected with the question of the sea-bed on about 10 November, and it is the wish of the members of that Committee to discuss it in the light of our own deliberations. So if we dealt with this item, let us say, at the beginning of November, we would also meet the desire of the Second Committee, therefore co-ordinating our work with its work as we are asked to do. We could then take up the five questions relating to disarmament, with the new item, "Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: Final Document of the Conference", and complete our work with the consideration of the item relating to outer space.

100. I trust that representatives will consider favourably these suggestions which I am submitting in a constructive spirit and in the hope that we can proceed with our work promptly.

101. Finally, if this order of business is acceptable, I would make the further suggestion that we should begin consideration of the question of the seating of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, possibly even at our meeting this afternoon.

102. I call on the representative of Japan on a point of order.

103. Mr. TSURUOKA (Japan): I should like to raise a point of order. This is due to the fact that the document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 is before us under the title of "Organization of work". We meet today for consideration of the organization of the work of this Committee. It has been the long established practice of the Committee, at this stage after the completion of its Bureau, to proceed immediately to consider the order of discussion of the items allocated to its agenda. This practice has been established so as to facilitate the systematic consideration

of the items on the Committee's heavy agenda at the earliest possible moment.

104. We have before us the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 under the misleading title of "Organization of work". This document relates to the matter of invitations to North and South Korea, a matter which does not in any way fall within the category of organization of work and should not be discussed under that title.

105. Documents such as draft resolution A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 and the draft resolution which was submitted to the Secretariat by a dozen or so countries¹ have never been considered under the item "Organization of work". In this connexion permit me to quote a memorandum on the work of the General Assembly transmitted by the President of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General in 1962, in order to clarify the nature of the organization of work of our Committee. Paragraphs 25 and 26 of that memorandum read in part as follows:

"It has become the practice for the First Committee and the Special Political Committee not to begin their meetings until the conclusion of the general debate in plenary, a practice which is not based on any of the rules of procedure. However, at the beginning of their work, these two Committees cannot avoid a procedural debate... to establish the order in which the items allocated to those Committees are to be discussed. In principle, this procedural debate should not touch on the substance of the items in question. There is, therefore, no reason why it should not take place during the general debate in plenary and be completed before the conclusion of that debate. This procedure would have the merit of saving valuable time...

"It accordingly seems eminently desirable that the First Committee and the Special Political Committee should meet as soon as possible during the general debate in plenary in order to establish the order of priority of the various items allocated to them."²

Those wise comments emphasize the fact that our immediate task at this stage of the First Committee's work is to determine the order of discussion of the items allocated to the Committee. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 at this time would only hinder the taking of a prompt decision on the order of items. Moreover, it would involve our Committee in a lengthy debate when very limited time is available to us.

106. For these reasons, my delegation would like to propose that consideration of draft resolution A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 at this time be ruled out of order and that we should proceed immediately to the consideration of the order of discussion of the items allocated to the First Committee.

107. The CHAIRMAN: I think the Committee is entitled to be informed of the reason why the draft resolution just mentioned by the representative of Japan was indicated

¹ Subsequently circulated as document A/C.1/L.423.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86, document A/5123, paras. 25 and 26.

under the third item of our agenda for this meeting. I think that would perhaps help us to clarify the situation. I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

108. Mr. VELLODI (Secretary of the Committee): Mr. Chairman, in reply to the point raised by you as to why document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 appears in parentheses against the item "Organization of work" on this Committee's agenda for today, I wish only to state the following: It is the Secretariat's normal practice to list all the documents submitted under this item by delegations. This draft resolution, which was originally submitted to the Secretariat some days ago by ten delegations and is co-sponsored additionally now by six others, was submitted specifically under the item "Organization of work". Needless to say, the Secretariat cannot take any position concerning the conduct of the business of this Committee, which of course is for the Committee itself to decide.

109. The CHAIRMAN: The Committee has heard the explanation given by the Secretary of the Committee. Now, of course, it is for the Committee to take a decision on this matter, but I should like to try to give some constructive order to our discussion. As I emphasized before, the time available is very short, and I believe that if we could proceed with hearing views on the suggestion I have made we could perhaps advance our work with greater speed. When I asked the members of the Committee to begin by expressing their views on the suggestion I put forward, I believe I was acting in full accordance with rule 100, which I should like to read for the benefit of all:

"Each Main Committee, taking into account the closing date for the session fixed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, shall adopt its own priorities and meet as may be necessary to complete the consideration of the items referred to it."

110. I think it is quite clear that our first duty is to take a decision about the priorities for our items. Therefore I would make an appeal to all that we begin by discussing the priorities for the items inscribed on our agenda.

111. Mr. JIMENEZ (Philippines): I should like to raise a point for clarification. In the absence of objections to the points raised by the representative of Japan and in the light of the comments that you have just made, Sir, it is our understanding that the Committee will proceed with its business in this manner, that is, that all statements should be addressed to the determination of the order of priority for the discussion of the items allocated to our Committee. Is that correct?

112. The CHAIRMAN: That is the correct understanding of my comment. The representative of Algeria wishes to speak on a point of order.

113. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) (*translated from French*): After the clarification which has been requested and the Chairman's reply, it seems to me that a further element of confusion has been introduced into the debate in the First Committee.

114. We are dealing with a specific problem: the organization of the Committee's work. Various suggestions have been made by the Chairman and by members of the

Committee. I feel that each of us, as a member of this Committee, has the right to consider all the questions relating to the organization of our work.

115. I repeat, we have before us various suggestions. Every delegation wishing to speak on the particular problem of the organization of work of the First Committee will or should be able to go into the various suggestions put forward.

116. The CHAIRMAN: I call on the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

117. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq): If I understood the Ambassador of Japan correctly, he raised a point of order under rule 73 of the rules of procedure, which requires the Chairman to make an immediate decision. I am not aware, Mr. Chairman, that you have given a ruling on the point of order raised by the representative of Japan, which is that the draft resolution in document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 be considered out of order. In fact, if I understood you correctly, the whole trend of your initial statement was to the effect that this draft resolution was not out of order, since you indicated that perhaps it should be taken up today, at this afternoon's meeting. Now, if we look at the *Journal* for today, we find that there are three items on the agenda for the First Committee's meetings this morning and this afternoon: "Election of the Vice-Chairman", which we have done; "Election of the Rapporteur", which we have also done; and third, "Organization of work". Therefore, when you made your initial statement and when you indicated the possibility that a vote might be taken this afternoon on that draft resolution, it was our impression that you did not consider the introduction of the draft resolution under the item "Organization of work" to be out of order.

118. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the point of order raised by the representative of Japan, as far as I can tell, has not been disposed of by you, unless we can understand by implication that you consider the draft resolution to be in order under the item "Organization of work", and that therefore it is permissible for the Committee to vote on it. I therefore think that the whole impression given to the Committee, the whole trend of your statement, was not quite what the representative of the Philippines has indicated, namely, that you have ruled this draft resolution to be out of order under that item.

119. The CHAIRMAN: Before calling on any other representative who may wish to speak on a point of order, I should like to give some further explanation.

120. As I understand it, the Chair has not available any precedents for taking a decision on the points of order that have been raised. The fact that there is no precedent for the course of action that has been taken by some delegations puts the matter in a different light. The case should be dealt with, in my own judgement, by the Committee itself. Having that in mind, and having especially in mind the fact that the time available is very short—I still want to emphasize that point—I have made a practical suggestion. My practical suggestion amounts to the following: First, we should decide about the order in which we are going to discuss the items referred to our Committee. Once we have

decided that—and that is why I asked the members of the Committee to begin by expressing their views on the suggestion I had put forward—then we could take up the question of whether or not the draft resolution put forward by sixteen sponsors is out of order. This, I think, would save us a great deal of time. I would make a strong appeal to all members of the Committee to follow this course, having in mind—I say this again—the fact that we have very little time. This is my strong wish and this is my appeal.

121. Does the representative of Bulgaria wish to raise a point of order?

122. Mr. TARABANOV (Bulgaria) (*translated from French*): I too should like to ask for a clarification, as did the representative of the Philippines.

123. If I remember correctly, Mr. Chairman, in your opening statement, you did not suggest but rather stated, as has already been pointed out here, that the Committee should begin its work by deciding on the priority of agenda items and that it should also consider the matter of the draft resolution put forward by a number of countries, including my own, dealing with the invitation to be extended to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to South Korea to be present at and take part in the discussion which will be held in this Committee on the Korean question.

124. That being the case, the point of order raised by the representative of Japan, who requested that you rule the question of the draft resolution out of order, was, so to speak, itself out of order, since you had already stated that the Committee was to discuss this draft resolution and intended to do so.

125. You have just stated that, since in your opinion there is no strict formula and no precedent at all in the matter, you are leaving it to the Committee to decide what it wants to do, but that you would nevertheless like the question of priority to be discussed first and after that the point of order raised by the representative of Japan.

126. Thus we have the point of order raised by the representative of Japan, and if he presses it, we must of course take a decision on it. We have nothing against discussing this question, and many other points of order could be raised concerning this point of order, which is itself out of order; however, given the fact that the present discussion should for the time being deal with the organization of work, it is normal that we should deal with this precise question of how to organize the Committee's work. This, in fact, is what the States which submitted the draft resolution want. They want to organize the work on a specific item so that it can be carried out in the best possible conditions and so that those who wish that the questions taken up here should be given serious consideration can be present at the discussion. The Committee must be able to discuss these questions in a fitting manner, and not according to some precedents which have up until now produced no results at all or only negative results with regard to the Korean question.

127. In this connexion, I believe it is customary, when a question is discussed in the First Committee, to allow the

various items involved in that question to be referred to at any time, and that the Committee can take whatever decisions it deems necessary at any time. Of course, if the Committee decides otherwise, that is another matter. However, where sub-items are concerned—and in the case of the draft resolution it is, in fact, a sub-item that has been referred to—we feel that they can be discussed at any time, before or afterwards, in whatever order the Committee may wish.

128. I therefore believe that we can, of course, begin the discussion as you have suggested, but that we can also discuss any question when discussing the organization of work, always provided that that question concerns the organization of work as a whole. For that reason, the question of the draft resolution which has just been raised in the point of order made by the representative of Japan, and mentioned by other representatives, should in my opinion be considered as soon as possible.

129. We do not want to burke the question of Korea again this year by refusing to provide those who wish to do so with the opportunity of coming here to present their case. To do that might help those who benefit from the Korean situation. However, I do not believe that either the Committee or the United Nations wants to burke this question in order that some may profit from such a manoeuvre, which, as we seen from the outset of this discussion, is being attempted here in an organized manner.

130. Mr. Chairman, you said you did not want us to congratulate you. Yet I would have liked to have done so. You bear a truly remarkable name which was of great importance in Roman history. There is, for example, the famous saying of one of your predecessors, Julius Caesar: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered." And I believe that you came here with the desire, not to conquer the Committee, but to conquer the problems of the Committee so that it could solve the questions before it.

131. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia): I do not know whether I should congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, or commiserate with you, knowing what a burdensome task it is to preside over the nettlesome work of the First Committee. But never have I witnessed anything like this since the inception of the United Nations—that before we delve into the question of organizing our work, somebody, on a point of order, questions whether or not a certain draft resolution, which has been submitted by many countries, should be discussed or judged out of order. Such points of order only create disorder.

132. I have dealt with this question procedurally since I found, years ago, the Korean question being relegated to the last place on the list of items on the agendas of various sessions of the General Assembly. At first many of us were not conscious of the abstract priority that had been given to this nettlesome question during all those years. We finally found ourselves dealing with the question of Korea during the last week of the various sessions of the Assembly. Indeed, it became scandalous. Those who wished to address invitations to the parties concerned perhaps thought that because we live in this age one of the parties could come by rocket twenty-four hours before the closure of the session.

133. My country has no axe to grind on this question. But after all, like all the other 124 States, we are members of this Committee and I think we should try to dispose of this question in an orderly fashion. I am confining my words strictly to procedure.

134. Far be it for me, Sir, to praise you. I think it is embarrassing to hear more congratulations than those we have already heard. Suffice it to say that I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my deep pleasure in congratulating ourselves, rather than you, on having such a highly qualified Chairman who hails from a land where the Renaissance was born and flourished to illumine the dark ages of Europe, humanizing, as it did, a whole continent and eventually shedding light over our globe.

135. You hail, Sir, from the land which gave the world such immortal masters as Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci—your namesake—Michelangelo, Titian and others whose number is legion. I shall not go on and wax poetic about architecture, sculpture, literature and music, but I hope the Committee will afford the Chairman the opportunity to be a semblance of a Toscanini in trying to bring harmony into this body. I say this judiciously, Sir, because of your suggestion—if you had not made it, I would have submitted it as a proposal. It is a very wise suggestion that will save us a lot of dissent and turmoil.

136. On the other hand, we find a draft resolution in document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1, submitted by a good number of colleagues in this Committee—I have not counted them, because there has now been an addendum—I would say more than ten or twelve; I do not know the exact number of the States which have co-sponsored this draft resolution. That draft resolution comes under the title “Organization of work”. Your suggestion, Sir, that we should deal first with the Korean question is well taken because of the unsatisfactory procedure which we have followed at past sessions of the Assembly.

137. On the other hand, out of courtesy to the co-sponsors—ten or fifteen of them—we should not put a spoke in the wheel, to determine what should be considered as organization of work and what should not. Your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, was wise, because if we take up the Korean question first—and I doubt that we will dispose of it, as you suggested, in eight to ten meetings—I personally believe that this draft resolution [A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1] should fall in line immediately. And there should be no problem of trying to quibble over titles of resolutions. Of course, I have read this draft resolution—not this morning; I read it earlier since it was submitted on 7 October. I am not going to discuss it here because, after all, I am not a co-sponsor. But I can see what lies behind the draft resolution. If we are going to deal with the Korean question in abstract, then we had better not deal with it at all.

138. Mr. Chairman, this year, after consultation, you seem to have felt that the question should be dealt with concretely. If it is going to be dealt with concretely, and it comes as the first item, as you have suggested, Mr. Chairman, and wisely so, then, of course, it stands to reason that we should give an opportunity to any co-sponsor of the draft resolution to tell us what he has in

mind. That is the least courtesy we could show to the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

139. If we are going to deal with the Korean question, highlighting only the procedure, and have a long and tangled debate, then the Korean question will not be dealt with, not even, I submit, in fifteen or twenty or thirty meetings. I know what procedure does in many Committees in becoming an obstacle to dealing with substance. Those who submitted the draft resolution—and I am not subscribing to their point of view; I am trying to be as objective as it is humanly possible—hold the view that unless the two parties are invited simultaneously we might just as well forget about the word “unification” which figures in the item that was adopted by the General Committee and then by the General Assembly on the Korean question. How can there be a “Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea”—they do not say South Korea or North Korea, but the whole of Korea—without the benefit that derives from the draft resolution that so many co-sponsors have submitted?

140. After all, judging by past experience and knowing that in the past we had confused the issue because we did not want to grapple with it, I do not think that there should be a repetition during this Assembly of following an abortive procedure; rather, we should have something fruitful. Your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, is merely a suggestion; I know in what a difficult situation you are as our Chairman, and somebody must take up your suggestion. Therefore, may I propose that the Committee forthwith, before 1 o'clock, pronounce itself on taking up the Korean question first as you have suggested, and, second, that, if we do so, that in no way contravenes the consultations you have had. I believe you said that you consulted with many parties, those who are agreeable to one side and those who are agreeable to the other side. Once we have organized our work and decided to follow the suggestion of the Chairman, based on consultations, that we should take the question of Korea first, I would propose the following. And here I do not want to bar others from saying that the question of disarmament should be first, or the question of the sea-bed and the ocean floor. I do not know what is the difference between the sea-bed and the ocean floor. Well, the ocean is bigger than the sea. I propose that if we decide to take the Korean question first, the opportunity be given at the outset for the co-sponsors to present their view. Let us forget about the term “Organization of work” which is creating so much trouble.

141. If the Committee decides to take up the Korean question first, then what should be decided upon next is the joint draft resolution [A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1] submitted by Bulgaria and other co-sponsors. I think that is the way to dispose of the question before we even go into confirming your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that we should deal with the Korean question first, lest we get entangled in a procedural debate that would become interminable. I assure you that it would take several days and that we would really be the laughing stock not of people in the United Nations but of people outside the walls of the United Nations. The galleries here used to be filled in past years, these galleries where people took to heart the work of the United Nations. There is a lackadaisical attitude all over the world, including this country, to the effect that we

are here only being paid as diplomats to match our wits with one another and nothing more and nothing less.

142. To sum up, if the Committee decides to take up the Korean question first, we should deal with the draft resolution of Bulgaria and the other co-sponsors before going into the whole substance of the Korean issue.

143. Mr. PIÑERA (Chile) (*translated from Spanish*): The point I wish to raise is not a point of order but the order of discussion of items.

144. The representative of Japan, in exercise of his right, raised a point of order. You, Mr. Chairman, in your wisdom, did not try to browbeat anyone; you merely tried to apply rule 73 in a liberal fashion. Rule 73 recognizes the right of any representative to raise a point of order and looks to the Chairman to settle the matter, which you did most cleverly. Unless I am mistaken, you proposed—and I entirely support you—that we should first discuss the order of priority of the eight items on our agenda and you made very constructive suggestions which will be debated and on which, I think, it will not be difficult to reach agreement. You proposed that we deal first with the Korean question, then with the question of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and that later, beginning in the first few days of November, we should devote our energies until well on in December to all the problems relating to disarmament, ending with the uses of outer space, which your distinguished predecessor, the Foreign Minister of Austria, in friendly conversations had agreed should be discussed last. You further proposed that once this debate was concluded we should take up a proposal by fifteen countries on the question of possible invitations.

145. What you said was not challenged by anyone; no objection was raised. Rule 73 states that if an appeal is made it shall be immediately put to the vote. One representative—from the Philippines—explained his own point of view, as he was perfectly entitled to do, but he did not appeal or challenge your statement. You quite rightly made no move to put this to the vote, since it was not an appeal but the individual interpretation of the representative of the Philippines.

146. I therefore propose that we take up your idea, Mr. Chairman, and that in the few minutes left to us we agree on the order of work. If delegations feel that the fifteen-Power draft resolution [A/C.1/L.422] comes under the heading of organization of work, we would then deal with it immediately as soon as we have come to an agreement on the main issue of the organization of work, namely, the order of discussion.

147. In the event of our agreeing to your proposal, my delegation considers that we should immediately take up the draft resolution submitted by fifteen countries led by Bulgaria. If we decide on a different order of discussion, I see no reason why we should not discuss that too. It seems to me that we would thus be complying with the letter and the spirit of the rules of procedure, as you very rightly said. My delegation therefore supports your proposal, since we see nothing in it that clashes with the rules of procedure. It respects the rights of everyone, and if there has been any victory it has been a victory for conciliation.

148. On that understanding I should like to make a few very brief comments on what you have said, Mr. Chairman, and to state that your proposal contains logical and conciliatory factors, which do not invariably go hand in hand, though in this case they appear to do so. We would begin on 28 October to discuss the Korean question, which is obviously important, since as the agenda itself states it is concerned with nothing less than the report of a commission for the unification of a people. It certainly is important. We would devote as many meetings as might be necessary to this item, and if need be we could hold night meetings. There are also Saturdays and Sundays, for what could be better for a believer than to devote his Sundays to the unification of a people? What could be better for a non-believer than to do likewise? Next we would devote eight meetings or so to the question of the sea-bed. This is an important item, because there are more and more delegations, especially those of under-developed countries, that see this as an urgent matter. I propose this not for reasons of prestige or as a whim, but because likewise in connexion with the order of work my delegation had the privilege of submitting to the Second Committee [1193rd meeting] a conciliatory formula designed to defer a parallel item—the utilization of the resources of the sea—until approximately 11 November. Thus on 11 November in the Second Committee discussions could begin on the utilization of the resources of the sea in the light of the debates here in the First Committee; and instead of having competition between one Chairman and another and one Committee and another regarding sovereign rights which no one is contesting, we would have achieved something jointly with a single end in view, namely, the interest of the community in the problems of the sea-bed. Thus in the early days of the month, between 7 and 11 November, we would be ready to devote ourselves wholly, once the general debate has been entirely disposed of—and not just when the speeches are over but when delegations have had time to digest them, which takes time—to the weighty problems of disarmament, bracketing together the Soviet memorandum [A/1134]; general and complete disarmament; the problem of military bases; the problem of a conference of non-nuclear States, a subject of vast importance for those States, which constitute the majority; and the other item likewise dealing with disarmament: the suspension of nuclear-weapon tests.

149. We would devote the time between 11 November and 15 December to a debate on which delegations would have been able to exchange views beforehand, and to a careful analysis of all the general statements. We would then conclude during the last few days in December with the outer space item. The Committee has not yet taken any decision on this; but the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has intimated—and his judgement carries some weight—that he has no objection to our discussing that item here.

150. To borrow a phrase from my friend Mr. Tarabanov of Bulgaria, it seems to me that unlike Julius Caesar, who was a conqueror, but in the guise of a conciliator, you came, you saw, you observed, you consulted, and you conquered—in your efforts to conciliate. What, then, is the use of going on discussing endless points relating to the order of our work when the only point that matters is that we should work harmoniously, even though we hold very

divergent views? That is why I support the substantive proposal you made, Mr. Chairman, when you gave your views on the allocation of items and made your formal proposal in reply to the representative of Japan, who apparently found it acceptable.

151. Account must likewise be taken of the views of the representatives of the Philippines, Algeria, Iraq, Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia. The last-named compared you to Toscanini; but you are much more than Toscanini. Music is important, but peace is more important, and I would give all the art in the world for one day of peace and well-being for one child in my country.

152. I therefore support both the form and the substance of your views, and I call for an immediate decision, if there is agreement, by delegations on your proposed order of discussion of the eight items on our agenda so that a result will be forthcoming as soon as possible and we can settle our differences, subject to the possibility of changing the order again if a substantial majority favours this and it is likely to help to achieve conciliation.

153. The CHAIRMAN: I wish to thank the representative of Chile as well as the previous speakers, the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Bulgaria. I am not sure that I will ever be able to compare with the illustrious and prominent figures in history they mentioned. Of course I would like very much to be as capable a conductor as the great Toscanini, but the main hope I have is that the wish just expressed by Ambassador Piñera will come true, if not this morning—it is too late for that—then at least this afternoon.

154. Before calling on the next speaker on my list, I have been requested to inform the Committee that another draft resolution relating to the question of the participation of the representatives of North Korea and South Korea has been submitted by twelve delegations. The text of that draft resolution will be circulated to the members of the Committee.³

155. Mr. ASANTE (Ghana): I apologize for my ignorance of United Nations procedures, but frankly I am confused and I therefore appeal to the Chairman to help me out.

156. As I understand it, the item we are discussing is "Organization of work". As I understand it, there are two sub-items under this item—first, the order in which we discuss the agenda before us and, secondly, the draft resolution which has been submitted under "Organization of work". If I understand the Chairman correctly, he has invited us to begin consideration of the first sub-item, which is the actual organization of our work. The Chairman has suggested a certain procedure and has asked for our views. My understanding, therefore, is that no other discussion is possible, that is, we cannot discuss the second sub-item until we have disposed of the first. When we begin to discuss the draft resolution, it will then be in order to declare it unconstitutional or whatever one may wish to call it.

157. The Chairman has made a very wise proposal, as everyone has agreed. In fact if we do agree to discuss the

Korean question first, then it is a small point whether we discuss it under "Organization of work" or under the Korean question. Finer minds than mine would perhaps still wish to argue the matter out. But I would feel that if we decided to discuss the Korean question first, what we are debating now would be a matter of mere academic interest. Therefore, I would beg the Chairman to inform me whether or not I am wrong in thinking that we are discussing under "Organization of work" the order in which we shall discuss the items on the agenda; we have not yet come to the second sub-item, which is the draft resolution before us. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that you did mention the draft resolution, but I thought that you were just giving us a broad view of what you intended to do, of your suggestion. Your reference to the draft resolution was not, in my opinion, intended to mean that we should begin discussing it right away. If I am correct, perhaps you have been too modest, and I would invite you to rule that the only discussion which is possible now is on the order in which we should discuss the items which have been referred to us by the General Assembly.

158. The CHAIRMAN: The representative of Ghana has apologized and stated that he does not know the rules of procedure of the United Nations very well. I think he gave an example of a perfect knowledge of the rules of procedure of our Organization, and I thank him for having put in such clear terms what is my own interpretation.

159. As a matter of fact, we have two subjects, as he has correctly stated, under the item, "Organization of work". It is my conviction that we should start by taking up the first subject, the order for discussion of the items in document A/C.1/964 and Add.1, and then we can proceed to discuss the second subject. I think that that is a clear interpretation of my own statement.

160. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary): I apologize for speaking at this late hour, but I think that we have to clarify the situation.

161. Several opinions have been expressed here which are somewhat misleading, as the representative of Japan has said. First of all, I think that we are dealing here with the order in reference to the organization of the work, and as the representative of Algeria has said, we should consider the organization of work as a whole. The two documents which have been submitted in connexion with this item do not require a decision as to priority because they have a logical interrelation. We cannot separate the two, especially if we take into consideration the order of business suggested by the Chairman.

162. The other problem before us is the order of items. We have great respect for the Chairman's proposal. We also recognize that he has held consultations with many delegations. He said that his proposal meets the wishes of those delegations he consulted. I submit to the Chairman that, on behalf of a number of delegations, I had the great privilege of consulting him and that I suggested a different order of items. This is in reply to certain representatives who said that there were no other opinions in the Committee, that there is unanimity on the order of items the Chairman has just suggested. I think that as usual in our Committee we should take into consideration the different

³ Subsequently circulated as document A/C.1/L.423.

views and that we should try to reconcile the differences. As the Chairman rightly put it in his introductory statement, we should try to avoid dramatization of the divergencies; but I think that ignoring the different views is not avoiding dramatization, it is only exacerbating the situation.

163. I wish to make a suggestion regarding the consideration of this problem. Mr. Chairman, since you have mentioned that the first item of our agenda should be the Korean question and since you proposed that the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1 should also be considered within the framework of that item, I believe, in fact, that to do so would be contradictory with your initial statement and the statement of certain delegations here that the item is not entitled "The Korean Question", but "Organization of work". We should have a very clear distinction between the two.

164. The representative of Japan stated that the Committee has never discussed the question of inviting interested parties before having a substantive debate on the item. I can recall certain instances when we had separate and prior discussion of the question of invitations. I think it is only logical and orderly to consider the invitation much earlier than the substantive item. If we included the consideration of the invitation in the substantive consideration of the item, that would be tantamount to a refusal to extend the invitation, which is what has happened in our Committee in the past. That is clearly a violation of the basic democratic principle of having the interested parties given the opportunity to express themselves on the problems in which they are involved.

165. Mr. Chairman, you also stated that if we can dispose of the question of invitation, there would still be about ten days for the delegations to prepare their case and to come here. We know that all the delegations represented in this Committee need more than ten days to prepare themselves for the General Assembly and to appear before this august body and consider the substantive questions. In the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the problem is still more complex, because it is not a Member of the Organization, and the preparation of its case, if only for technical reasons, might take a much longer time.

166. Thus, in all fairness, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution [A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1] thought that this invitation should be the first item of business of the Committee and that it should be immediately and simultaneously sent to the interested parties, without any conditions. Thus, there should be a certain lapse of time between the sending of the invitation and the time when the question will be discussed in substance.

167. Therefore, the Hungarian delegation suggests that the Korean item should be included in the second part of our

agenda as the penultimate item. That would give sufficient time to the invited delegations to prepare themselves. That would be only fair and logical. Any delay in the invitation might make it more difficult. There have been some expressions here to the effect that this is a laughing matter, but I think we would make ourselves look ridiculous if we did not consider this question seriously and if we did not try to resolve it in the most orderly way.

168. Therefore, my delegation suggests that before we consider the question of priorities we should dispose of the question of the invitation. We should examine this problem and try to settle it. Then, when the question of priorities is discussed, we should start with the usual question which has almost a permanent priority on our agenda by virtue of the different rules regulating our work, namely, the problem of disarmament, followed by the question of the sea-bed. We could then take up the Korean question and outer space. In this way we could properly deal with the problems and end the deadlock that we have experienced in past years over the Korean question.

169. Mr. Chairman, my delegation has full respect for your suggestions, but I should like to repeat that quite a few days ago I had the privilege of presenting this order of business to you, and I should like now to present it to the Committee, in the knowledge that there is a sizeable number of delegations here that agree with this proposal or that have suggestions to make that are different from those that have been proposed by preceding speakers.

170. The CHAIRMAN: I have six names inscribed on my list of speakers and, as the hour is late, I would propose that we adjourn the meeting and resume our work at 3 o'clock. However, before doing so, I should like to express my feeling about what has been the result of this discussion. I believe—and I hope that my understanding is not wrong—that my suggestion that we begin by discussing the order in which we should take up the different items on our agenda is taking more shape and materializing. We have heard two speakers, the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Chile, suggest that we should take up the Korean question as the first item. We have heard the representative of Hungary suggest that we should include the Korean question in the second part of our agenda and discuss the question of disarmament as the first item.

171. May I conclude by again making an appeal to all delegations that, in order to hold a constructive discussion and to save time, we continue to discuss the order in which we want to have the items taken up rather than raise other questions at this stage. This, it is my deep conviction, would not prejudice the right of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution [A/C.1/L.422 and Add.1] to request a discussion on their draft resolution later on.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.