

Recalling hopefully the letters exchanged recently between Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, and Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which they expressed their readiness to resume disarmament negotiations with renewed determination and vigour,

Determined to avert the grave dangers to the human race of nuclear confrontation, on which the recent crisis focused attention,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an agreement on general and complete disarmament based on the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America⁹ and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1722 (XVI);

2. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at Geneva its negotiations on general and complete disarmament, with effective controls, expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, until agreement has been reached;

3. *Recommends* that urgent attention should be given by the Eighteen-Nation Committee to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and, in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963;

5. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the documents and records of plenary meetings of the General Assembly and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of disarmament was discussed.

*1173rd plenary meeting,
21 November 1962.*

1801 (XVII). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,¹⁰

Having regard to the usefulness of further consultation with Governments of Member States on this question,

Requests the Secretary-General to consult further the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war

purposes, and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1192nd plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1802 (XVII). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

Believing that the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out in conformity with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of friendly relations among nations,

Stressing the necessity of the progressive development of international law pertaining to the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and to liability for space vehicle accidents and to assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and to other legal problems,

Bearing in mind that the application of scientific and technological advances in outer space, particularly in the fields of meteorology and communications, can bring great advantages to mankind and contribute to the economic and social progress of the developing countries as envisaged in the United Nations Development Decade programme,

Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in response to resolution 1721 (XVI),¹¹

I

1. *Notes with regret* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has not yet made recommendations on legal questions connected with the peaceful uses of outer space;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for outer space;

3. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and on liability for space vehicle accidents and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on other legal problems;

4. *Refers* to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as a basis for this work, all proposals which have been made thus far, including the draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹² the draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and spaceships making emergency landings submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹³ the draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel submitted by the United States of America,¹⁴ the draft proposal on lia-

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26, document A/5174 and Add.1 and 2.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 27, document A/5181.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex III, A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex III, B.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, annex III, C.

bility for space vehicle accidents submitted by the United States of America,¹⁵ the draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space submitted by the United Arab Republic,¹⁶ the draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,¹⁷ the draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United States of America,¹⁸ and all other proposals and documents presented to the General Assembly during its debates on this item and the records of those debates;

II

1. *Endorses* the recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the exchange of information;¹⁹

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of Member States have already, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes, and urges other States and regional and international organizations to do so;

3. *Urges* all Member States and appropriate specialized agencies to give whole-hearted and effective support to the international programmes mentioned in the report and already under way, including the International Year of the Quiet Sun and the World Magnetic Survey;

4. *Notes* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considers that the creation and use of sounding rocket launching facilities under United Nations sponsorship would contribute to the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1721 (XVI) by furthering international collaboration in space research and the advancement of human knowledge, and by providing opportunity for valuable practical training for interested users;

5. *Notes* the recommendation that Member States should consider the establishment under United Nations sponsorship of a sounding rocket facility, or facilities, on the geomagnetic equator, in time for the International Year of the Quiet Sun;

6. *Endorses* the basic principles suggested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the operation of such facilities under United Nations sponsorship;

7. *Affirms* that such facilities, when established and operated in accordance with these principles, shall, at the request of the host Member State, be eligible for United Nations sponsorship;

III

1. *Notes with appreciation* the prompt initial response of the World Meteorological Organization to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 C (XVI), that it report on a programme to advance atmospheric science research and to develop improved weather forecasting capabilities in the light of developments in outer space;²⁰

2. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen weather forecasting services and to encourage their scientific communities to co-operate in the expansion of atmospheric science research;

3. *Recommends* that the World Meteorological Organization, in consultation with other United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, should develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and on the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields;

4. *Invites* the International Council of Scientific Unions through its member unions and national academies to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which will complement the programmes fostered by the World Meteorological Organization;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies concerned with the granting of technical and financial assistance, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization, to give sympathetic consideration to requests from Member States for technical and financial assistance to supplement their own resources for these activities, including the improvement of meteorological networks;

6. *Requests* the World Meteorological Organization, following its Congress in April 1963, to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, on steps taken relating to these activities;

IV

1. *Notes with appreciation* the prompt initial response of the International Telecommunication Union to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 D (XVI), that it report on those aspects of space communications in which international co-operation will be required;²¹

2. *Believes* that communication by satellite offers great benefits to mankind, as it will permit the expansion of radio, telephone and television transmissions, including the broadcast of United Nations activities, thus facilitating contact among the peoples of the world;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of international co-operation to achieve effective satellite communications which will be available on a world-wide basis;

4. *Observes* that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union has invited member States to submit information on:

(a) Technical progress and developments in space telecommunications;

(b) Subjects which they regard as appropriate for international co-operation in order to achieve the objectives set forth in resolution 1721 D (XVI);

(c) Which of those subjects, if any, should be included in the agenda of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be held in October 1963;

5. *Notes* that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, in the light of the replies, will report on these questions to the next meeting of its Administrative Council in March 1963 in order that the Council may complete the agenda for this Conference;

6. *Considers* it of the utmost importance that this Conference make allocations of radio frequency bands sufficient to meet expected outer space needs;

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, annex III, D.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, annex III, E.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/879.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/881.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/5181, para. 14.

²⁰ A/5229.

²¹ A/5237.

7. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, on progress made relating to its outer space activities.

*1192nd plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1855 (XVII). The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 1 September 1962,²² and the addendum to the report signed at Seoul on 19 November 1962,²³

Reaffirming its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959 and 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document A/5213.

²³ *Ibid.*, document A/5213/Add.1.

Noting that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled,

Recalling that the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea,

1. *Reaffirms* that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

2. *Calls upon* the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly;

3. *Urges* that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

*1199th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

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Notes

Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war (item 93)

At its 1177th plenary meeting on 27 November 1962, the General Assembly approved the decision of the First Committee, as set forth in the letter dated 22 November 1962 from the Chairman of the First Committee to the President of the General Assembly.²⁴

Question of general and complete disarmament (item 90)

At its 1199th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the First Committee, as set forth in its report,²⁵ that the consideration of the draft resolution submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador²⁶ should be postponed to the eighteenth session.

The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 77)

At its 1200th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.²⁷

²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 93, document A/5311.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 90, document A/5303/Add.1, para. 3.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 77, documents A/5338 and Add.1 and 2.