

167. All we seek is that the people of the Northern Frontier District be given the right to self-determination as enshrined in the United Nations Charter, in the same way as we are seeking this right for the rest of humanity that is still under colonialism.

168. Finally, it must be stated that the United Kingdom's makeshift expedient, already hazardous, of side-tracking the issue and leaving matters as they stand at present, can satisfy no one. To us as well as to those on the spot, this policy can be only a further manifestation of colonial injustice and brutality.

AGENDA ITEM 77

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

169. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Before calling on the next speaker among those wishing to exercise their right of reply in relation to agenda item 9, I must make an announcement to the General Assembly.

170. In accordance with the authorization given me by the General Assembly at its 1234th plenary meeting to act on the basis of the letter dated 4 October 1963 from the Head of the Special Mission of the Republic of Viet-Nam conveying the invitation of his Government to have the representatives of several Member States visit Viet-Nam in the near future, I have appointed a mission consisting of the representatives of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Morocco and Nepal.

171. The Governments of these States have designated the following persons to represent them on the mission: Afghanistan, Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak; Brazil, Mr. Sergio Correa Da Costa; Ceylon, Sir Senerat Gunewardene; Costa Rica, Mr. Fernando Volic Jiménez; Dahomey, Mr. Louis Ignacio Pinto; Morocco, Mr. Ahmed Taibi Benhima; and Nepal, Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala.

172. The Chairman of the mission will be Mr. Pazhwak, of Afghanistan.

173. The purpose of this mission, as indicated in the letter of 4 October 1963, is to visit the Republic of Viet-Nam so as to ascertain the facts of the situation in that country as regards relations between the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Vietnamese Buddhist community.

174. The Secretary-General has informed me that the cost of the mission will be approximately \$33,600. The mission will have to leave as soon as possible so that its report can be submitted to the General Assembly at the present session.

175. The representative of Thailand has asked to speak in connexion with this announcement.

176. Mr. JAYANAMA (Thailand): I hasten to assure members that in spite of the bundle of papers which I am carrying I shall take only two minutes of their valuable time.

177. On Tuesday afternoon, 8 October 1963 [1234th meeting], on the resumption of the debate on the violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam, after a temporary suspension for a period of more than twenty minutes, the meeting was again adjourned almost immediately, before my delegation could have

time to submit a request to speak. What I would like to say is simply the following.

178. The delegation of Thailand appreciates the notes prepared and circulated by the delegation of Ceylon with the purpose of facilitating the deliberations on the question of the violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam. We would like, however, to make an observation as regards the sketch map appearing therein. We realize that the map is intended to serve merely to give a rough geographical location of the countries in the region of South-East Asia. Still, we could not refrain from pointing out to this Assembly that the boundary line between Thailand and her sister neighbour and very good friend, Malaysia, has been moved some hundred miles up, almost to include Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, within the Malaysian territory.

179. Fully aware of the good intentions of the delegation of Ceylon, whose leader is my personal friend, in producing and circulating the said notes, my delegation would like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the inaccuracy of the sketch map in regard to the Malaysia-Thailand frontier line. We have no doubt that the mistake was made inadvertently and that the delegation of Ceylon would be the first one to agree to the remarks which I have just made, with no other purpose than to set the record straight.

AGENDA ITEM 9

General debate (continued)

180. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now call on those speakers who have asked to speak in the exercise of their right of reply, and shall do so in the order in which I have received their requests.

181. Mr. COMAY (Israel): Mr. President, I am grateful to you for permitting my delegation briefly to exercise its right of reply to a number of Arab statements in this debate, statements in which my country has been attacked and threatened in a manner completely out of step with the more relaxed and conciliatory tone of the present Assembly. The utterances to which I refer have attempted to inject into our proceedings the so-called Palestine issue, and I must therefore make plain at the outset that, for the United Nations as for us, no such issue exists at all.

182. A long time ago, the Organization was seized of the question—what should be done with the mandated territory of Palestine? That question was disposed of finally and irrevocably in the early post-war years. In 1947, the United Nations rejected the Arab claim to the whole country and endorsed the right of the Jewish people to independent nationhood in their ancient homeland. In 1948, the newly born State of Israel stood its ground against invading Arab armies, and that was the first time that the Security Council had to cope with open aggression and armed defiance of United Nations resolutions.

183. In 1949, and that is fourteen years ago, Israel was admitted to membership of the United Nations, and since then it has established normal relations with over eighty different countries in every region of the world.

184. We do not come here to discuss whether we should or should not exist. Our existence is an immutable reality. What then is the Israel-Arab problem confronting the United Nations in the world of 1963? First and foremost, it is a conflict between States, or,

*Resumed from the 1234th meeting.