

considers it important that every effort should be made to maintain this procedure. This means, however, that governments must recognize that the Committee's activities and decisions are limited to those which are acceptable to all members of the Committee and in particular to the major space powers. Naturally not all proposals made to the Committee were acceptable and this may have caused certain delegations to be dissatisfied with the Committee's accomplishments. My delegation assumes, however, that once these limits of common agreement have been defined through discussion, there may be less dissatisfaction with what the Committee has not achieved and more effort concentrated on expanding cooperation in areas of activity on which agreement has been reached.

Since the General Assembly proceeds by vote rather than by consensus, it is possible for the General Assembly to make recommendations in the field of outer space for which there may not be unanimous support. This debate in the First Committee therefore provides members of the Outer Space Committee with a chance to put forward their views, including if they wish those which have not been generally acceptable in the Outer Space Committee and to test the response of all members of the United Nations including those who are and those who are not members of the Outer Space Committee. The Outer Space Committee looks, therefore, to the General Assembly for guidance, both because many members of the United Nations are not members of the Committee, and also because of the difference in procedure between the General Assembly and the Outer Space Committee.

I think that the best proof of the success of the Outer Space Committee in the technical and scientific field is the lack of controversy over the recommendations in the