

# DAILY REPORT

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## Foreign Radio Broadcasts

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*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S

17 October 1963

MATERIAL ON 18TH U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Soviet Cosmonauts' Visit

Moscow TASS in English to Europe 2249 GMT 16 October 1963--L

(Text) New York--Today Soviet cosmonauts Valentina Tereshkova and Yuriy Gagarin visited the headquarters of the United Nations at the invitation of its secretary general, U Thant.

Valentina Tereshkova and Yuriy Gagarin, with minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, took their seats with the Soviet delegation in the assembly's hall for plenary meetings.

Opening the morning meeting, chairman of the 18th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Venezuelan representative Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez told the delegates that two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Yuriy Gagarin and Valentina Tereshkova, were present in the hall. A stormy ovation broke out in the hall and in the press and visitors' galleries. The Soviet cosmonauts were invited to ascend the platform alongside the seats of the assembly's chairman and the U.N. secretary general. All those present in the hall arose and again greeted the Soviet heroes with applause. After their meeting with the delegates to the 18th session of the General Assembly the Soviet cosmonauts made the rounds of the U.N. building and met with representatives of the press, radio and television who cover the U.N. proceedings.

When asked by journalists about the possibility of American-Soviet cooperation in space explorations, Yuriy Gagarin said that such cooperation was possible and could be effected, specifically, through exchanges of scientific information and establishment of an international system of communications and tracing of space vehicles and through rendering assistance to the cosmonauts.

In reply to another question, Yuriy Gagarin emphasized that the proposal for banning the orbiting of space vehicles carrying nuclear weapons was of great importance, particularly from the viewpoint of the cosmonauts who have to fly in that space. Therefore, he said, we acclaim this proposal advanced at the Soviet Union's initiative. 'Just at that moment the General Assembly's First Committee meeting in an adjacent hall adopted unanimously, by acclamation, a resolution banning the orbiting of vehicles with nuclear weapons--TASS.)

Sharing, at the journalists' requests, her impressions of her stay in Cuba, Valentina Tereshkova said that the tremendous elemental calamity that befell the country, naturally, produced a very depressing impression on her. All my sympathies, Tereshkova said, are with the Cuban people and I hope they will be able to repair the damage as soon as possible.

After their visit to U.N. headquarters the Soviet cosmonauts went for a drive through New York. Later in the day Yuriy Gagarin and Valentina Tereshkova had a cordial meeting with the officials of the Soviet representation to the United Nations and their families. In the evening the Soviet cosmonauts were received by U.N. Secretary General U Thant. After conversing with the cosmonauts, U Thant held a reception in their honor. The reception was attended by Chairman of the 18th session of the U.N. General Assembly Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez, members of the assembly's General Committee and members of the U.N. Space Committee.

Morning Session 16 October

Moscow TASS in English to Europe 1927 GMT 16 October 1963--L

(L. Ponomarev dispatch)

(Text) New York--At its morning plenum today the General Assembly began discussing the restoration of the CPR's lawful rights in the United Nations. Representatives of Albania, Pakistan, Nepal, the Soviet Union, Costa Rica, Australia, and the Chiang Kai-shek man spoke at the meeting.

The issue of the CPR's lawful U.N. representation was raised as far back as 1949, but has not been settled up to now because of the Western powers. Addressing today's meeting, Soviet representative Fedorenko emphasized that the CPR's U.N. absence not only undermines the authority of this organization and damages its normal activities, but renders it more difficult to fulfill the tasks facing this international forum.

The Soviet representative pointed out that over 40 states already maintain diplomatic relations with the CPR and that the CPR is taking an active part in international life. Even those who try to prevent the restoration of the CPR's lawful U.N. rights, the Soviet delegate went on to say, find themselves compelled to sit sometimes at the same conference table with the CPR.