

Article 6

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than eight becomes effective.

Article 8

Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of all the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 9

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1, of the present Convention of the following:

(a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;

(b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;

(c) The date upon which the Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;

(d) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1;

(e) Abrogation in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.

Article 10

1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1.

B

**DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE,
MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION
OF MARRIAGES**

The General Assembly

Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages² in the light of the discussions in the General Assembly on the draft Convention relating to the same subject, and to report back in time for consideration of the draft Recommendation by the Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1167th plenary meeting,
7 November 1962.*

² See Economic and Social Council resolution 821 III B (XXXII) of 19 July 1961.

1772 (XVII). Committee on Housing, Building and Planning*The General Assembly,*

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

Noting further that many Member States have expressed interest in the new Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning whose terms of reference and reporting procedure provide a new instrument for consideration of the problems involved and appropriate integration of housing and urban development programmes with economic, social and industrial development programmes;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session to consider enlarging the membership of the Committee from eighteen to twenty-one.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1773 (XVII). United Nations Children's Fund*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959,³

Mindful of the interrelation of economic and social progress,

Considering the interest of the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, in all aspects of the child's physical, mental and social development,

Considering further that the United Nations Development Decade offers an opportunity to promote the health, education and welfare of children and youth as part of the broader effort to accelerate economic and social progress in the developing countries,

1. *Takes note with approval* of the decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Recommends* that Member States, as appropriate, should:

(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life, and make such plans part of over-all development programmes;

(b) Give due importance, in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, to their own programmes for children and youth in allocating their available resources, and take account, in their international aid programmes, of the needs of children and youth;

(c) Take full advantage of the services which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of

³ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1774 (XVII). International control of narcotics

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 833 B (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 and 914 C and D (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, represents the greatest common measure of agreement with regard to the consolidation and improvement of the international control system set up by the existing international treaties, including particularly the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocols of 1946 and 1948,⁴ and that general acceptance of the Convention would, in many respects, facilitate international narcotics control,

Noting that by 12 October 1962 sixty-four Governments had signed the Convention and eleven had ratified or acceded to it,

Invites Governments to which the above-mentioned resolutions were addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1775 (XVII). Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommenda-

⁴ Convention of 1925: International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Convention of 1931: Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, signed at Geneva, on 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Protocol of 1946: Protocol, signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946, amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1937 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Protocol of 1948: Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

tions made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V) of 4 December 1950, inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in the Declaration,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.*

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

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In pursuance of the above resolution, the Secretary-General appointed the members of the Special Committee.

The Committee is composed as follows: ARGENTINA, CANADA, CEYLON, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GREECE, GUINEA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, MALI, MAURITANIA, SAUDI ARABIA, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

1776 (XVII). The further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations, reflected in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration proclaimed human rights and fundamental freedoms and called upon all peoples and all nations for their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Considering that Member States have pledged themselves to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for such human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,