



Ninth session  
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
(CHAPTERS IV AND V)

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mrs. L. TSALDARIS (Greece)

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
(CHAPTERS IV AND V)

I. INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly, at its 478th meeting on 25 September 1954, in allocating item 12 of the agenda of its ninth session, referred chapters IV and V of the report of the Economic and Social Council<sup>1/</sup> to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

The Committee decided to take this item as the third item on its agenda (A/C.3/SR.544, 548 and 549).

It should be noted that various sections and paragraphs of chapters IV and V of the report relate to other items allocated to the Committee, as follows:

Item 27 - see chapter IV, section V, "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees";

Item 28 - see chapter V, section VI, "Freedom of information";

Item 30 - see chapter V, section VIII, "Forced labour";

Item 58 - see chapter V, section I, "Draft international covenants on human rights";

Item 59 - see chapter V, section XI, paragraphs 811 to 818, "Status of women in private law: customs, ancient laws and practices affecting the human dignity of women".

Reports of the Third Committee on items 27 and 58 were submitted to the General Assembly in documents A/2759 and A/2808 and Corr.1, on which the General Assembly has already taken action. The Committee has not yet considered items 30 and 59, and is now considering item 28.

At the 587th meeting on 18 November 1954, the Chairman stated that some delegations had expressed a wish to refer, under item 12, to problems connected with the subjects discussed in chapters IV and V but not specifically mentioned therein. He decided not to rule out of order statements on such problems, but in view of scarcity of time he asked representatives to limit their remarks to subjects dealt with in chapters IV and V.

The general debate took place during the 586th to 592nd meetings held on 17, 18, 19, 23 and 24 November. An indication of the questions referred to during the debate is contained in section II below.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 3, document A/2686.

During its 593rd to 599th meetings held between 25 November and 30 November 1954, the Committee considered draft resolutions and amendments thereto submitted in connexion with the relevant parts of chapters IV and V of the report to the Council. A brief account of these proceedings can be found in sections III and IV of the present report. Draft resolutions recommended by the Committee for adoption by the General Assembly are contained in section V.

## II. GENERAL DEBATE

### A. Chapter IV of the report of the Economic and Social Council

During the general debate, several delegations attached great importance to the field work and studies undertaken in the sphere of community organization and development, and expressed their interest in the regional meetings of experts in this sphere to be held in the last months of 1954 and in 1955.

Some delegations pointed out that the United Nations programme in the social field should pay more attention to central problems such as social security, public health and education, and should be reoriented in that direction.

A number of delegations underlined the importance of social development, both in itself and in relation to economic development. In this connexion, some delegations stressed the desirability of paying increasing attention to the problems of social insurance, and to the social aspects of industrialization. Other delegations emphasized that, in view of the limited funds available for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it was even more important than before to strive towards attainment of a proper balance between technical assistance for economic development and programmes and projects in the social field.

A number of delegations drew attention to the continued importance of the problems of training of professional and auxiliary social welfare personnel, and suggested that the Social Commission should envisage the possibility of inviting the Secretary-General to arrange for an ad hoc technical working group of experts to consider this subject.

Several delegations commented favourably on the Secretary-General's proposals (E/2598, paragraph 5) regarding the co-operation of the Secretariat with universities and non-governmental organizations in undertaking studies and research projects. Some delegations emphasized that such co-operation should be organized on a broad basis, and should include universities in the less-developed countries.

A few delegations referred to the draft Convention on Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance (Economic and Social Council resolution 527 (XVII)) and to the proposed conference of plenipotentiaries.

In view of the fact that chapter IV of the Council's latest report did not contain a full summary of the United Nations activities in the social field,

the suggestion was made that in the future a cross reference to the pertinent paragraphs of the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the Organization should be included in the Council's report.

During the course of the discussion high tribute was paid by a number of delegations to the impressive accomplishments of the United Nations Children's Fund. Special attention was drawn to the increasing number of beneficiaries of UNICEF aid - a total of over 31 million children being reached by UNICEF - assisted programmes in 1954; to the additional geographic areas - particularly under-developed areas - covered by the operation of the Fund; to the far-reaching influence of UNICEF aid in stimulating national efforts for permanent health and welfare services and in increasing capacity for economic progress; to the substantial participation of Governments in the form of "matching" funds; to the policies of the UNICEF Board and the work of the UNICEF Administration in achieving maximum values from the limited resources available; and to the prestige which the work of UNICEF has added to the United Nations. Stress was laid on the need for further efforts to familiarize the public with the needs of children and the work of UNICEF and on the necessity for expanding the resources of the Fund (see section III B below).

Some representatives referred to the question of establishing a Universal Children's Day (see section III C below).

Several delegations stressed the urgency of the problem of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Governments were urged to adhere closely to the provisions of Council resolution 548 B (XVIII) and to supply accurate information under the Conventions of 1925 and 1941. Hope was expressed that speedy progress would be made in framing a single convention on narcotic drugs.

Some delegations drew attention to the situation resulting from the encouragement by the authorities on the Chinese mainland of illicit traffic in opium and heroin, whereas other delegations considered this allegation unfounded and pointed out that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China had taken appropriate measures for the control of narcotic drugs.

Appreciation was expressed of the fact that the problem of addiction had been considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and also that the countries concerned recognized the harmful effects of chewing the coca-leaf.

Several delegations favoured the establishment of a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva (see section III A below).

B. Chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council

During the general debate reference was made to United Nations activities in the fields of forced labour and freedom of information. It was agreed, however, that the Third Committee would not deal with these questions in substance until they were considered under the appropriate items on its agenda. One representative drew attention to the draft of a supplementary convention on slavery which his Government had submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration.

A number of delegations called attention to recent achievements in promoting the status of women, especially the entry into force of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and discussed the future work of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Many representatives referred to the question of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination. In accordance with requests previously addressed to it by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights had prepared recommendations on this question and submitted them to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the General Assembly. At its eighteenth session, the Council decided, however, to return these recommendations to the Commission for further consideration. Much of the discussion in the general debate was focussed on this action of the Council. Several proposals were submitted; these, together with the discussion thereon, are described in section IV below.

### III. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CHAPTER IV

#### A. United Nations Narcotics Laboratory

A joint draft resolution was submitted by France, Turkey and the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.432) in accordance with which the General Assembly:

"Having considered the Secretary-General's memorandum of 15 October (A/C.3/573) which sets out the comparative cost of setting up a narcotics laboratory at Headquarters and at Geneva,

"Noting the statement by the Secretary-General in the above memorandum that he 'would regard it as important that the laboratory should be situated in the same place, and preferably in the same building, as the Division of Narcotic Drugs as a whole',

"Taking into account that, under the Secretary-General's proposals for the reorganization of the Secretariat (A/2731), the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat is to be transferred to Geneva,

"Decides to establish a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva."

The draft resolution was referred to during the general debate and was considered at the 593rd meeting held on 25 November 1954.

The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/573) which gave, inter alia, financial estimates relating to the cost of the establishment of the narcotics laboratory at Headquarters and at Geneva respectively. It also had before it a note from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations (A/C.3/573/Add.1) offering material assistance towards the establishment of the laboratory at Geneva. A number of representatives, in supporting the draft resolution, assumed that the proposed transfer of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to Geneva would in fact take place.<sup>2/</sup> The representative of the United States of America proposed that, since the transfer of the Division of Narcotic Drugs would not take place until after the 1955 session of the Commission, to be held in April or May in New York, the laboratory should not be set up until the Commission had had another opportunity of considering the matter; this, he stated, would entail no delay since, if the Commission took an affirmative decision, the Secretary-General could immediately proceed to set up the laboratory. The sponsors accepted this understanding. Appreciation was expressed of the generous offer of the authorities of the Canton of Geneva.

<sup>2/</sup> See A/2731 and the resolution on reorganization of the Secretariat approved at the 460th meeting of the Fifth Committee.

The joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.432) was approved by 38 votes to none with 5 abstentions.

The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of resolution I contained in section V below.

#### B. United Nations Children's Fund

A draft resolution was submitted jointly by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Philippines, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.433 and Adds. 1 and 2). In accordance with this resolution, the General Assembly would congratulate UNICEF on its work; consider that further efforts were desirable to familiarize the public with the needs of children and the work of UNICEF; and invite all States Members and non-members of the United Nations to continue their efforts to expand the resources of UNICEF. A number of delegations spoke in support of this draft resolution.

The draft resolution was approved unanimously by 45 votes to none.

The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of resolution II contained in section V below.

#### C. Universal Children's Day

Two draft resolutions on the question of establishing a world children's day were presented by Uruguay (A/C.3/L.434) and India (A/C.3/L.436).

Amendments to the Uruguayan draft resolution were submitted by Costa Rica (A/C.3/L.439) and to the Indian draft resolution by Denmark, Norway and Sweden (A/C.3/L.438). Subsequently, the representatives of Uruguay and India withdrew their proposals and submitted a joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.444). Under the terms of the joint draft resolution, the General Assembly:

.....  
"Expressing its appreciation of the work done by governmental and voluntary organizations for the children of the world, including the observance in a certain number of countries of a World Children's Day on the initiative of the International Union for Child Welfare in association with UNICEF,

1. Recommends that, with effect from 1956, an International World Children's Day shall be instituted by all countries to be observed as a day of world-wide fraternity and understanding between children and of activity devoted to the promotion of the ideals and objectives of the Charter and the welfare of the children of the world, and the strengthening and broadening of the efforts made by the United Nations in favour and on behalf of all the children of the world;



2. Suggests to the Governments of all States that children's day be observed on the date and in the way which each considers appropriate;

Also urges the cultural, professional, trade union, workers' and social welfare organizations, for men and women, to support and co-operate actively in the observance of children's day;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in association with the Executive Board of UNICEF to take steps to establish children's day in accordance with this resolution and to report progress to the General Assembly at its tenth session."

Several representatives expressed their support of the joint draft resolution. It was pointed out that the concept of responsibility to children was implicit in the United Nations Charter and had been developed not only in the resolutions relating to the work of UNICEF but also in the work of many other United Nations bodies. This concept was much more than a simple welfare concept and a world children's day would help to affirm it in its totality. It would also draw attention to such important questions as the place of children in society, and governmental, social and community responsibilities towards them. It would deepen world fraternity and understanding between children themselves and help to give them a better appreciation of the international ideas proclaimed in the Charter, and would assist in heightening their own sense of constructive participation in society. Finally, it would draw attention to the activities and financial needs of UNICEF and other organizations working on behalf of children. It was stated that adoption of the draft resolution would result in a gradual transfer of the observance of world children's day from the national to the international level.

The discussion also centered on the problem of whether one particular day should be observed by all countries or whether individual Governments should set aside a suitable day. It was pointed out in this connexion that world children's day should not be confused with United Nations Day or Human Rights Day.

The part played by certain non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Union for Child Welfare, in promoting the idea of a world children's day, was recognized with appreciation, but several delegations thought it inadvisable to mention a specific organization by name in the draft resolution. Attention was also drawn to the different nature of the children's

day proposed in the joint draft resolution from that of the day promoted by the International Union.

Under the terms of the amendment (A/C.3/L.438) submitted by Denmark, Norway and Sweden to the original Indian draft resolution (A/C.3/L.436), operative paragraphs 1 and 2 would be replaced by the following text:

"Noting that in 1953 and 1954 the International Union for Child Welfare has endeavoured to focus attention on the needs of children through the institution of World Children's Day,

"Noting with satisfaction that UNICEF has collaborated in the celebration of this World Children's Day,

"Expresses the hope that Governments and peoples will associate themselves with a celebration of this day by all appropriate means."

The sponsors of this amendment had presented it with the intention of avoiding establishing another world children's day in competition with the World Children's Day already inaugurated by the International Union for Child Welfare. One of the sponsors believed that the world children's day should not be a holiday, but that the best way of helping children would be to raise funds for UNICEF by donating one day's pay.

The sponsors said that, although these amendments would apply equally to the new joint draft resolution by India and Uruguay, they would withdraw them in view of the statements made by the Director-General of UNICEF and subsequent changes in the joint draft resolution.

Costa Rica, which had submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.439) to the original draft resolution of Uruguay (A/C.3/L.434), subsequently submitted revised amendments (A/C.3/L.445) to the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.444) as follows:

- (i) The addition of the following paragraph after the last paragraph of the preamble:

"Considering that the observance of world children's day should be used for a concrete and effective expression of the support of Governments for the purposes of UNICEF,"

- (ii) The addition of the following new operative paragraph:

"Requests the Executive Board of UNICEF:

"(a) To consider the possibility of holding annually, preferably on world children's day, a meeting of Member and non-member States to enable each Government to pledge a contribution or to signify its intention of so doing, subject to the approval of its legislative authorities, for UNICEF's next budgetary period; and

"(b) To proceed to hold such a meeting, if it considers it feasible."

The representative of Costa Rica argued, in favour of his proposals, that the financial difficulties of UNICEF might be lessened by a pledging conference similar to the Technical Assistance Conferences and that such action would provide the UNICEF Executive Board with additional security.

Some representatives doubted whether the Costa Rican amendments were appropriate in the joint draft resolution.

Afghanistan introduced the following amendments (A/C.3/L.446) to the joint draft resolution:

- (i) The deletion in the fifth paragraph of the preamble of the words "on the initiative of the International Union for Child Welfare in association with UNICEF";
- (ii) The deletion, in operative paragraph 3, of the words "to establish children's day".

The representative of France proposed the following amendments to the joint draft resolution:

- (i) In the fifth paragraph of the preamble, the substitution of the words "certain non-governmental organizations" for "the International Union for Child Welfare";
- (ii) The addition in operative paragraph 3 of the words "in co-operation with UNESCO" after "UNICEF" and the deletion of the words "the Secretary-General in association with".

The representative of Australia proposed the following amendments to the joint draft resolution:

- (i) The deletion in operative paragraph 3 of the words "and to report progress to the General Assembly at its tenth session";

(ii) The addition of the following operative paragraph:

"4. Requests the Executive Board of UNICEF to include in its annual reports a report on progress achieved in accordance with the above recommendations."

The representative of Saudi Arabia proposed the substitution, in operative paragraph 3 of the joint draft resolution, of "eleventh session" for "tenth session".

The representatives of India and Uruguay accepted the amendments proposed orally by the representative of Australia and the following additional oral amendments to their joint draft resolution:

- (i) In the fourth paragraph of the preamble, the addition of "social" after "civic" (suggested by Uruguay).
- (ii) In operative paragraph 1, line 2, the deletion of "shall" after "international world children's day" (proposed by Sweden).
- (iii) In operative paragraph 2, second part, the substitution of "invites" for "urges" (proposed by Saudi Arabia).
- (iv) In operative paragraph 3, the deletion of "to establish children's day" (proposed by Afghanistan).
- (v) In operative paragraph 3, the addition of the words "in co-operation with UNESCO" after "UNICEF" (proposed by France).

The representative of the Secretary-General made a statement in favour of the elimination, in operative paragraph 3 of the joint draft resolution, of the reference to the Secretary-General.

The Executive Director of UNICEF said that, if the resolution were adopted, he would present it to the Executive Board and that the necessary steps to implement it would be taken. The Board would then report on progress achieved in its annual reports.

The Committee voted on the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.444) and amendments thereto as follows:

- (i) The Afghanistan amendment (A/C.3/L.446) to paragraph 5 of the preamble was adopted by 28 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions.

As a result of the adoption of the Afghanistan amendment, no vote was taken on the first oral French amendment.

- (ii) The second oral French amendment was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

As a result of the adoption of the French amendment, operative paragraph 3 was re-drafted as follows:

"Requests the Executive Board of UNICEF, in co-operation with UNESCO, to take steps in accordance with this resolution and to include in its annual reports a report on progress achieved in accordance with the above recommendations."

- (iii) At the request of the representative of Iran, a separate vote was taken on each of the Costa Rican amendments (A/C.3/L.445) to the joint draft resolution.

The first Costa Rican amendment was adopted by 18 votes to 13, with 21 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of Israel, the words "preferably on world children's day" in the second Costa Rican amendment were put to the vote separately, and were rejected by 19 votes to 8, with 23 abstentions.

The second Costa Rican amendment, as amended, was rejected by 25 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions.

- (iv) The joint draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by 47 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Following a discussion, the Committee agreed that the name for the children's day in English should be "Universal Children's Day" rather than "International World Children's Day", as it appeared in the English version of the joint draft resolution.

The Third Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of resolution III contained in section V below.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS  
RELATING TO CHAPTER V

Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination

This was the only problem mentioned during the general debate on chapter V of the Economic and Social Council's report concerning which proposals were submitted to the Third Committee. The first of these was a draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan (A/C.3/L.435/Rev.1) by which the General Assembly, after recalling its previous resolutions on the question of self-determination, noting the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the action of the Council thereon, and considering that the preparation of recommendations on measures for promoting the right of self-determination was a matter of immediate concern, would (1) request the Commission on Human Rights to prepare recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination with a view to their adoption at the next session of the General Assembly; and (2) request the Council to transmit these recommendations to the Assembly for consideration at that time.

A second draft resolution submitted by Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (A/C.3/L.437), while similar in most respects to the Afghanistan proposal, suggested that the General Assembly should (1) note with regret that the Economic and Social Council had rejected the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights; and (2) request that Commission to include, in its recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their national wealth and resources. This alternative draft resolution was subsequently withdrawn in favour of an amendment submitted jointly by Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (A/C.3/L.440) to the Afghanistan proposal. The amendment specified that the Commission on Human Rights should include recommendations concerning the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources. The representative of Afghanistan accepted this joint amendment as well as a drafting amendment proposed by Ecuador (A/C.3/L.442), and submitted a revised draft resolution incorporating these amendments (A/C.3/L.435/Rev.2).

Many delegations, supporting the draft resolution, stated that it was purely procedural in character, intended primarily to ensure that recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights would be before the General Assembly at its tenth session. Some of these representatives strongly criticized the Economic and Social Council for not having transmitted the Commission's recommendations to the General Assembly at its current session. They also stressed the importance which they attached to the economic aspect of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, asserting that it must include permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources.

Opposing the adoption of the draft resolution, and at the same time supporting the action of the Council, some representatives argued that self-determination was a political principle applicable to whole peoples or nations but not a legal right vested in individuals. While supporting this principle as defined in the Charter, they contended that, because it was a political principle, neither the Commission on Human Rights nor the Economic and Social Council nor, for that matter, the Third Committee of the General Assembly was the appropriate organ of the United Nations to prepare or consider recommendations on this problem.

Another view expressed by a number of delegations was that, although they supported the fundamental principle and would agree with a purely procedural proposal along the lines of that first submitted by Afghanistan, a substantive element had been prematurely injected into the proposal by stating that the Commission should include recommendations concerning permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. For this reason, they felt it necessary to stipulate that such recommendations should have due regard to "obligations under international agreements, the principles of international law and the importance of encouraging international cooperation in the economic development of under-developed countries". An amendment to this effect was submitted jointly by Brazil, Peru and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.441).

The amendment was criticized on the grounds that there could be no limitation to the principle of self-determination, that it was superfluous, and that in any case, its meaning was too vague to be comprehended by the Commission on Human Rights in preparing its recommendations.

The Committee first voted on an amendment by India (A/C.3/L.443) to the first operative paragraph of the first revision of the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan (A/C.3/L.435/Rev.1) to replace the word "prepare" by "complete its". The representative of India explained that the purpose of the amendment was simply to take cognizance of the fact that the Commission on Human Rights had already prepared recommendations on the matter. The Indian amendment was adopted by 19 votes to 11, with 22 abstentions.

A roll-call vote by division was requested on the joint amendment submitted by Brazil, Peru and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.441). The words "obligations under international agreements, the principles of international law and" were rejected by 21 votes to 17, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

Abstaining: Burma, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Thailand, Union of South Africa, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The words "having due regard to the importance of encouraging international cooperation in the economic development of under-developed countries" were adopted by 23 votes to 11, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Honduras, Israel, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.



Against: Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Burma, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Turning to the second revision of the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan (A/G.3/L.435/Rev.2), the Committee voted separately by roll call on the words "including recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources" in the first operative paragraph. These words were adopted by 35 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Canada, Peru.

The revised draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 37 votes to 14, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark,  
France, Luxembourg, Netherlands,  
New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey,  
Union of South Africa, United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland, United States  
of America.

Abstaining: Canada.

The Third Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution IV contained in section V below.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

Draft Resolution I

UNITED NATIONS NARCOTICS LABORATORY

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 548 D (XVIII) on the subject of the establishment of a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory,

Having considered the Secretary-General's memorandum of 15 October 1954 (A/C.3/573) which sets out the comparative cost of setting up such a laboratory at Headquarters and at Geneva,

Noting the statement by the Secretary-General in the above memorandum that he "would regard it as important that the laboratory should be situated in the same place, and preferably in the same building, as the Division of Narcotic Drugs as a whole",

Taking into account that, under the Secretary-General's proposals for the reorganization of the Secretariat (A/2731), the Division of Narcotic Drugs is to be transferred to Geneva,

Decides to establish a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva.

Draft Resolution II

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 802 (VIII) of 6 October 1953 it decided to continue the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund without time-limits,

Taking note of resolution 534 (XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council after consideration of the reports made by the Executive Board of UNICEF on the work of the Fund,

Being of the opinion that the work of UNICEF is developing with success in the various parts of the world, especially in under-developed areas,

1. Congratulates the United Nations Children's Fund on its work;
2. Considers that further efforts are desirable to familiarize the public with the needs of children and with the work of UNICEF;
3. Invites all States Members and non-members of the United Nations to continue their efforts to expand the resources of UNICEF.

#### Draft Resolution III

#### UNIVERSAL CHILDREN'S DAY

The General Assembly,

Considering that the obligations of the United Nations to succeeding generations can only be fulfilled by increased efforts on behalf of the children of the world, who are the citizens of tomorrow, and that the world-wide observance of a children's day would contribute to human solidarity and co-operation between nations,

Believing that the objectives of the Charter can best be realized if they inspire and are shared by the children of the world,

Recalling the increased interest in the work of and the support given to the United Nations Children's Fund and its acceptance as an integral part of the United Nations, and that various resolutions relating to children adopted by the General Assembly have shown the Organization's concern for children in all parts of the world,

Considering the increasing attention given by States and peoples to a better observance of the rights of mothers and children, as well as the action of civic, social, professional and cultural institutions, national, international and regional, on behalf of children,

Expressing its appreciation of the work done by governmental and voluntary organizations for the children of the world, including the observance in a certain number of countries of a Universal Children's Day,

Considering that the observance of Universal Children's Day should be used for a concrete and effective expression of the support of Governments for the purposes of UNICEF,

1. Recommends that, with effect from 1956, a Universal Children's Day shall be instituted by all countries, to be observed as a day of world-wide fraternity and understanding between children and of activity devoted to the promotion of the ideals and objectives of the Charter and the welfare of the children of the world, and to the strengthening and broadening of the efforts made by the United Nations in favour and on behalf of all the children of the world;

2. Suggests to the Governments of all States that Universal Children's Day be observed on the date and in the way which each considers appropriate;

Also, invites the cultural, professional, trade union, workers' and social welfare organizations, for men and women, to support and co-operate actively in the observance of Universal Children's Day;

3. Requests the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take steps in accordance with the present resolution and to include in its annual reports a report on progress achieved in accordance with the above recommendations.

Draft Resolution IV

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RESPECT FOR THE  
RIGHT OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (VII), 648 (VII) and 738 (VIII),

Noting the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council (E/2573, annex IV, draft resolution F),

Noting further resolution 545 G (XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the preparation of recommendations on measures for promoting the right of self-determination is a matter of immediate concern,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to complete its recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, including recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, having due regard to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries, in order that the General Assembly may give them full and due consideration at its next session;
2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit these recommendations to the General Assembly for consideration at its next regular session.

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