

"Directs the Secretary-General to draw up regulations concerning the dimensions and proportions of the flag;
 "Authorizes the Secretary-General to adopt a flag code, having in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity."

f. UNITED NATIONS DAY

In a memorandum to the second session of the General Assembly (A/343) the Secretary-General stated that the commemoration, on June 26, 1947, of the second anniversary of the signing of the Charter had proved very valuable in promoting understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations. The Secretary-General therefore proposed that June 26 should be known in the future as "United Nations Charter Day" and should be devoted by Member Governments and the United Nations to reminding the peoples of the world of the purposes of the United Nations and to giving them a report on the progress made towards carrying out these purposes.

In his memorandum the Secretary-General stated further that numerous non-governmental organizations and educational leaders had suggested that, in addition to "United Nations Charter Day", the date of the coming into force of the Charter, namely October 24, should in future be known as "United Nations Peace Day" and be devoted to commemorations of a more general character, the aim of which would be in particular, to build up a better understanding of international relations on the part of students and non-governmental organizations, and of the contribution which each nation can make thereto. The date of October 24 was considered more suitable than June 26 for this particular purpose, because on the latter date the schools in the northern hemisphere are on vacation. The Secretary-General endorsed the proposal of a "United Nations Peace Day" to be observed on October 24.

At its 91st plenary meeting on September 23, 1947, the General Assembly referred this question to the Sixth Committee, which considered it at its 43rd and 44th meetings on October 7 and 8.

At its 44th meeting the Sixth Committee decided unanimously in favor of a single "United Nations Day" instead of a "United Nations Charter Day" and a "United Nations Peace Day" on separate dates. By a vote of 21 to 20 the Committee then decided that "United Nations Day" should be observed on October 24 rather than on June 26.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee (A/413) the General Assembly therefore at its 101st plenary meeting on October 31, 1947,

unanimously adopted the following resolution (168(II)):

"The General Assembly

"Declares that 24 October, the anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, shall henceforth be officially called "United Nations Day" and shall be devoted to making known to the peoples of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gaining their support for the work of the United Nations;

"Invites Member Governments to co-operate with the United Nations in securing observance of this anniversary."

g. PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION

(1) Establishment of an International Law Commission

By resolution 94(I) of December 11, 1946, the General Assembly, with a view to implementing its obligations under Article 13, paragraph 1a, of the Charter, established a seventeen-member Committee to study the methods by which the General Assembly should encourage the progressive development of international law and its eventual codification.

The Committee, which met at Lake Success from May 12 to June 17, 1947, submitted a report (A/331) to the second session of the General Assembly, recommending the establishment of an International Law Commission of fifteen members to be elected according to a plan based, with some slight modifications, on the method prescribed for the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice, i.e., the members were to be elected jointly by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the basis of a list of candidates nominated by the States Members of the United Nations.

The members of the International Law Commission were to serve on a full-time basis for three-year terms and were to be eligible for re-election if the General Assembly should decide after this initial period that the Commission should be continued.

For convenience of reference the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification divided the tasks of the International Law Commission into:

(a) The "progressive" development of international law, which would involve the drafting of a convention on a subject which had not yet been regulated by international law or in regard to which the law has not yet been highly developed or formulated in the practice of states, and