

with The Hague Convention of 1902 governing the guardianship of infants. On November 28, 1958 the International Court delivered its judgment in the case. The Court found that there had been no failure to observe the 1902 Convention on the part of Sweden and accordingly rejected the Netherlands contention that the disputed measure was not in conformity with Swedish obligations under the Convention.

(3) Switzerland v. the United States (Interhandel case).

On October 1, 1957 Switzerland filed an application asking the Court to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland. On June 16, 1958 the United States submitted a number of preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction. Public hearings on these objections were held in November 1958 and, in the meantime, proceedings on the merits have been suspended.

(4) (5) (6) Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria (Aerial incident of July 27, 1955).

On October 9, 1957 Israel filed an application instituting proceedings against Bulgaria arising out of the destruction of an Israeli civil airliner in July 1955 by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Shortly afterwards the United States and the United Kingdom commenced actions against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in the destroyed aircraft. On December 6, 1958 the Bulgarian Government filed a number of preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction in the case begun by Israel. These Bulgarian objections have not yet been ruled upon by the Court.

(7) Belgium v. the Netherlands (Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier lands).

This action was begun on November 26, 1957 by Special Agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands. The International Court has been requested to determine whether sovereignty over certain areas of frontier land belongs to Belgium or to The Netherlands. Written pleadings are at present being filed with the Court.

(8) Honduras v. Nicaragua (Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries, and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award.

(9) United States v. U.S.S.R. (Case concerning the aerial incident of September 4, 1954).

On August 22, 1958 the United States commenced proceedings against the Soviet Union alleging that Soviet fighter aircraft unlawfully caused the destruction of a Neptune aircraft of the United States Navy over the Sea of Japan on September 4, 1954 and claiming damages for the loss of the aircraft. Since the Soviet Union had filed no declaration with the Court accepting its jurisdiction in this dispute and expressly refused its consent for a hearing of the case, the Court ordered that the case be removed from its list on December 9, 1958.