

Nagar-Aveli as well as between each of the two last-mentioned territories. On November 26, 1957, the Court issued a Judgment dismissing, by a large majority, four objections made by India to the jurisdiction of the Court and postponing a consideration of two other objections made by India to the Court's jurisdiction until it deals with the merits of the dispute.

(3) The Netherlands v. Sweden

On July 9, 1957, the Netherlands instituted proceedings against Sweden in the matter of the guardianship of an infant.

(4) Switzerland v. the United States

On October 1, 1957, Switzerland filed an application against the United States by which the Court was asked to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland, and to provide certain interim measures for the protection of the property pending a final decision on the merits of the case. On October 24, the Court handed down an order which provided that, in the light of information furnished to the Court, there was no need to indicate interim measures of protection.

(5) (6) and (7). Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria

On October 9, 1957, Israel filed an application against Bulgaria regarding the destruction, on July 27, 1955, by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces, of an aircraft belonging to El Al Israel Air-Lines Ltd. On October 24 and November 19, the United States and United Kingdom instituted proceedings against Bulgaria with regard to damages suffered by the nationals of each country who were passengers on the destroyed aircraft.

(8) Belgium v. the Netherlands

On November 26, 1957, a Special Agreement concluded between Belgium and the Netherlands on March 7, 1957, was referred to the Court. By the terms of this Agreement the Court was requested to determine whether the sovereignty over certain parcels of land belongs to Belgium or the Netherlands.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its ninth session at the European Office of the United Nations, in Geneva, from April 23 to June 28, 1957. The Commission dealt with the subjects of state responsibility, arbitral procedure and diplomatic intercourse and immunities. A majority of the Commission's meetings at this session were devoted to drawing up 37 draft articles and commentaries on diplomatic privileges and immunities. These articles, covering such topics as diplomatic intercourse in general, mission premises and archives, personal privileges and immunities and termination of the functions of a diplomatic agent, have now been circulated to the member states of the United Nations for comments. In the light of these comments, the articles will again be examined by the International Law Commission at its tenth session in 1958 and, as subsequently revised, will be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration by the Legal Committee.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the Legal Committee considered briefly the International Law Commission's Report¹ containing the draft articles on diplomatic privileges and immunities. The discussion concerned various draft articles and such general subjects as relations between

¹Document A/3623.