

The following six contentious cases were before the Court:

(1) Portugal v India

On December 22, 1955, Portugal instituted proceedings against India in the matter of a right of passage claimed by Portugal over Indian territory between the Portuguese territory of Damao and the Portuguese enclaved territories of Drada and Nagar-Aveli and between each of the two last mentioned territories. Two decisions on points of procedure were issued by the Court on March 13 and November 27, 1956, but no ruling on the substantive issue has yet been given.

(2) France v Norway (Norwegian Loans Case)

This case was commenced on July 6, 1955 when France instituted proceedings before the Court against Norway in the matter of the payment of certain Norwegian loans. Three orders on points of procedure were issued by the Court on April 24, May 29, and September 28, 1956<sup>1</sup>, but a ruling on the substantive issue has not yet been handed down.

(3) United States v Czechoslovakia

By an order of March 14, 1956 the Court decided that this case be removed from its list of cases because of the Czechoslovakian Government's non-acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court. The proceedings had been instituted by the United States in respect of acts alleged to have been committed by Czech aircraft over the United States zone in Germany.

(4) United States v U.S.S.R.

For reasons similar to those mentioned in the immediately preceding case, the Court issued an order on March 14, 1956 removing the case from its list. The case related to an aerial incident off Hokkaido, Japan involving U.S.S.R. and United States aircraft.

(5) and (6) United Kingdom v Argentina, and United Kingdom v Chile

On May 4, 1955 proceedings were instituted against Argentina and Chile by the United Kingdom concerning the dispute over the sovereignty over certain territories in Antarctica. By its orders of March 16, 1956 the Court removed the two cases from the list because neither Argentina nor Chile was prepared to accept the Court's jurisdiction.

## International Law Commission<sup>2</sup>

### Organization of the Commission

Article 2(1) of the Statute of the International Law Commission<sup>3</sup> was amended at the eleventh session of the General Assembly to provide for an increase in the membership of the Commission from fifteen to twenty-one. This was thought necessary because of the admission of so many new members to the United Nations—sixteen countries having been admitted at the tenth session and five more during the eleventh session.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-1955*, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup>For a statement of the functions of the Commission see *Canada and the United Nations 1949*, pp. 196-198.

<sup>3</sup>Document A/CN.4/4 of February 2, 1949.