

July 23, 1954, France requested withdrawal of the case since the dispute had been settled out of court.

(7) Italy v France, United Kingdom and the United States

This case involved priority of rights as between Italy and the United Kingdom to certain Albanian monetary gold originally taken by the Germans from Rome in 1943 and subsequently recovered and held in the custody of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom pointed out that the Court had found in the Corfu Channel case<sup>1</sup> that Albania was under obligation to pay compensation to the United Kingdom for damage caused to United Kingdom vessels by explosions in the Corfu Channel in 1946, and that these damages had never been paid. The Italian case rested upon a claim which it had against Albania arising out of measures of confiscation of Italian property allegedly taken by the Albanian Government in 1945. In view of Albania's non-participation as a party to the dispute before the Court, the Court ruled unanimously that it could not pass judgment on Italy's claim. The Court further ruled that Italy's contention for priority over the United Kingdom could only arise if the confiscation of property question had been decided in favour of Italy.

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

During its sixth session in 1954, the Commission discussed its draft articles on the régime of the territorial sea and submitted them to governments for comments. On the basis of comments received<sup>3</sup>, it redrafted the articles at its seventh session in 1955<sup>4</sup> and submitted them again to governments for further comments preparatory to the elaboration of a final draft at its ninth session in 1956.

At its sixth session, the Commission also reconsidered the draft Convention on the elimination of future statelessness and the draft Convention on the reduction of future statelessness<sup>5</sup>. It also adopted a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind<sup>6</sup>.

At its seventh session in 1955, as a result of the request of the General Assembly, the Commission confined itself largely to discussing its draft articles on the territorial sea, and its draft articles on the régime of the high seas including draft articles relating to the conservation of the living resources of the sea<sup>7</sup>. These draft articles have also been submitted to member states for their comments.

At the request of the Commission, the General Assembly has approved two revisions of the statute of the International Law Commission<sup>8</sup>. From now on the Commission will have its seat in Geneva instead of New York, and the terms of office of members are extended from three to five years. The General Assembly also approved the printing of the Commission's studies, special reports and summary records commencing in 1956, in English, French and

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1949*, p. 193.

<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>Annex to Report of the International Law Commission at its sixth session, General Assembly document A/2693.

<sup>4</sup>See Report of the International Law Commission at its seventh session, General Assembly document A/2934.

<sup>5</sup>See "Statelessness" above, p. 50.

<sup>6</sup>See "International Criminal Code" below, pp. 106-107.

<sup>7</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, p. 93.

<sup>8</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1947*, p. 244.