

unwilling to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in this case. On October 7, 1959 the Court ordered that the case be removed from its list of proceedings.

(12) *Cambodia v. Thailand* (Case of the Temple of Preah Vihear).

On October 6, 1959 the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court is being asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belongs to Cambodia, and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The Court has now fixed the time-limits for the filing of the first two pleadings.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its eleventh session in Geneva from April 20 to June 26, 1959. The Commission resumed its examination of the Law of Treaties and adopted fourteen articles of a draft code concerning the drafting, conclusion and entry into force of treaties; the code is expected to contain over one hundred articles. The Commission also continued its study of consular intercourse and immunities and considered the topic of state responsibility. These subjects will be taken up at the 1960 session, as well as *ad hoc* diplomacy, the right of asylum and the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays.

During the eleventh session the Commission elected a new member, Mr. Nihat Erim of Turkey, to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation in 1958 of Mr. Abdullah el-Erian of the United Arab Republic.

Reservations to Multilateral Conventions

Attempts made in the past by the General Assembly to reach a final solution on the controversial question of the admissibility of reservations to multilateral conventions have been unsuccessful¹. The Secretary-General was merely asked to continue to act as depositary of instruments containing reservations without passing upon their legal effect. This practice was not considered satisfactory as it means that the status of the reservations (and in consequence the status of the convention itself) must remain uncertain. The problem was bound to arise again².

On January 6, 1959 the Government of India deposited with the United Nations its instrument of acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)³ to which was appended a declaration, to the effect that any measures which that Government adopts or may have adopted on various shipping subjects are consistent with the purpose of IMCO as defined in the convention⁴. The Government of India did not agree with the procedure followed by the Secretary-General in consulting each state party to IMCO with regard to the admissibility of India as a member of the organization. India asked that the question be put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations. After the Representative of India had explained that the declaration in question was "a

¹ See "*Canada and the United Nations, 1950*", pp. 138-139, 1951-1952, pp. 129-131 and "*External Affairs*", Monthly Bulletin March 1952, p. 111.

² See "*Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52*", page 131 *in fine*.

³ This Convention was concluded on March 6, 1948 and Canada was the first country to ratify it on October 15, 1948.

⁴ For the complete text of the instrument of acceptance by India see Document A/4235 of October 6, 1959, Annex I.