

In June 1955, the Court received an application by the United States instituting action against the U.S.S.R. in respect of an incident involving aircraft of the U.S.S.R. and of the United States off Hokkaido, Japan.

(3) United States v Czechoslovakia

In March 1955, the Court received an application from the United States instituting action against Czechoslovakia in respect of acts alleged to have been committed by Czech aircraft over the United States zone in Germany.

(4) France v Norway

In July 1955, the Court received an application from France instituting proceedings against Norway. The application states that Norway issued, between 1885 and 1907, on the French market, a certain number of international bonds, made payable in gold or including a gold clause, which were held by French nationals. It further states that the Norwegian Government considers that it is discharging the debt contracted by it by paying Norwegian kroner for the service of the coupons and repayment of the bonds on the basis of the nominal amount in Norwegian kroner; whereas France does not accept this view and considers that, since the bond certificate expressly provides for payment on the basis of the gold value of the amount of the bonds, the principal stipulation of the loans must be respected.

(5) Liechtenstein v Guatemala (Nottebohm Case)

The Court rendered final judgment in this case which involved the question of diplomatic protection. It was alleged by Liechtenstein that Guatemala had illegally confiscated property valued at \$1,500,000 of one Nottebohm, a naturalized citizen of Liechtenstein. Nottebohm, a German by birth, took up permanent residence in Guatemala in 1905 where he remained until 1943. He never became a citizen of Guatemala. In October 1939 when in Liechtenstein he applied for Liechtenstein citizenship and when this was granted he returned to Guatemala with a Liechtenstein passport. Guatemala entered the war against Germany at the end of 1941. In October 1943, Nottebohm was arrested in Guatemala and interned as an enemy alien. In 1944 a series of legal proceedings was commenced against him in Guatemala, accusing him of treasonable conduct and seeking to expropriate all his properties. Ordinarily, a state whose national has suffered a denial of justice at the hands of a foreign state is entitled to espouse his cause. The case turned on whether Guatemala was bound to recognize Liechtenstein's right to espouse Nottebohm's cause. The court ruled that "Guatemala is under no obligation to recognize a nationality granted . . . without regard to the concept of nationality adopted in international relations . . . [and which] was asked for . . . to enable him [Nottebohm] to substitute for his status as a national of a belligerent state that of a national of a neutral state, with the sole aim of thus coming within the protection of Liechtenstein . . ." The Court pointed out, with regard to the question of recognition of Nottebohm's Liechtenstein citizenship, that what was involved was "not recognition for all purposes, but merely for the purposes of the admissibility of the [Liechtenstein] application." The majority opinion of the Court is based on the rule that while it is left to the discretion of the naturalizing state to grant naturalization upon any considerations it sees fit, such naturalization must be recognized by other states only insofar as the law under which the naturalization was granted is consistent with the principles of law generally recognized with regard to nationality.

(6) France v Lebanon (Electricité de Beyrouth Company Case)

This case was instituted by France on August 14, 1953. It concerned certain concessions for the exploitation of public services in Lebanon, granted by the Lebanese Government to the Electricité de Beyrouth Company. On