

Mr. Forster will be the first judge from sub-Saharan Africa. To him and to Muhammed Zafrulla Khan, Latin America lost two of the four seats which Latin American jurists had held since the inception of the International Court of Justice.*

Cases

During 1963 the Court had under consideration the following cases:

Case concerning the Northern Cameroons
(Preliminary Objections): *Cameroun v. United Kingdom*

In May 1961, the Federal Republic of Cameroun instituted proceedings against Britain, alleging that it had interpreted incorrectly certain measures provided for by General Assembly Resolution 1473 (XIV) concerning a plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, a territory then under British administration. As a result of plebiscites held on February 11 and 12, 1961, and supervised by the United Nations, the Northern Cameroons chose to become a part of the Federation of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroun. The British Government raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the case. On December 2, 1963, the Court found by ten votes to five that it did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

South West Africa cases:
Ethiopia v. South Africa: Liberia v. South Africa (Merits)

In November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, in separate applications brought before the Court, instituted proceedings against South Africa in relation to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as mandatory for that area. A year later, South Africa contested the Court's jurisdiction in the cases and, in December 1962, the Court decided by a vote of eight to seven that it did have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the merits of the dispute. Within the extended time-limit of January 10, 1964, granted by decision of the Court in September 1963, the Government of South Africa has filed its counter-memorial.

* Appendix II-4 gives the present membership of the Court.