

Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Shortly afterwards the United States and the United Kingdom commenced action against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in the destroyed aircraft. In its judgment of May 26, 1959 the Court ruled that Bulgaria had not consented to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court and that the Court consequently did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the dispute. Written pleadings are presently being filed with the Court in cases (4) and (5).

(6) *Belgium v. the Netherlands* (Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land).

This action was taken on November 26, 1957 by special agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands. The International Court was requested to determine whether sovereignty over certain areas of frontier land rests in Belgium or in the Netherlands. The Court, in its judgment of June 20, 1959, found that a Boundary Convention of 1843 had determined Belgium's sovereignty over the land in question and that this sovereignty had not been extinguished.

(7) *Honduras v. Nicaragua* (Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries, and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award. The Court recently extended the time-limit for the filing of the rejoinder by Nicaragua.

(8) *Belgium v. Spain* (Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company).

On September 23, 1958 Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its property liquidated are contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of or compensation for the property. Written pleadings are now being filed with the Court.

(9) *France v. Lebanon* (Case concerning the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient").

On February 13, 1959 France began proceedings against Lebanon alleging that, in accordance with their constitutional instruments, two French companies, the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient", enjoy customs and tax exemptions in Lebanon which had been unilaterally altered by Lebanon contrary to a Convention between the two countries. France claims damages for the loss suffered by the companies.

(10) Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee.

On March 25, 1959 the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization requested the Court to give an advisory opinion on whether the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization was constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the Organization. The Court has set the time-limits within which written statements may be submitted by any state or any international organization.

(11) *United States v. U.S.S.R.* (Aerial incident of November 7, 1954).

On July 7, 1959 the United States began proceedings against the U.S.S.R. for damages incurred by reason of the alleged destruction by the U.S.S.R. on November 7, 1954, of an American aircraft over Japan. The Government of the U.S.S.R. informed the International Court that it was