

Souvenir Survey

August, 1964

*Japan Branch
International Law Association*

International Law Association Tokyo Conference



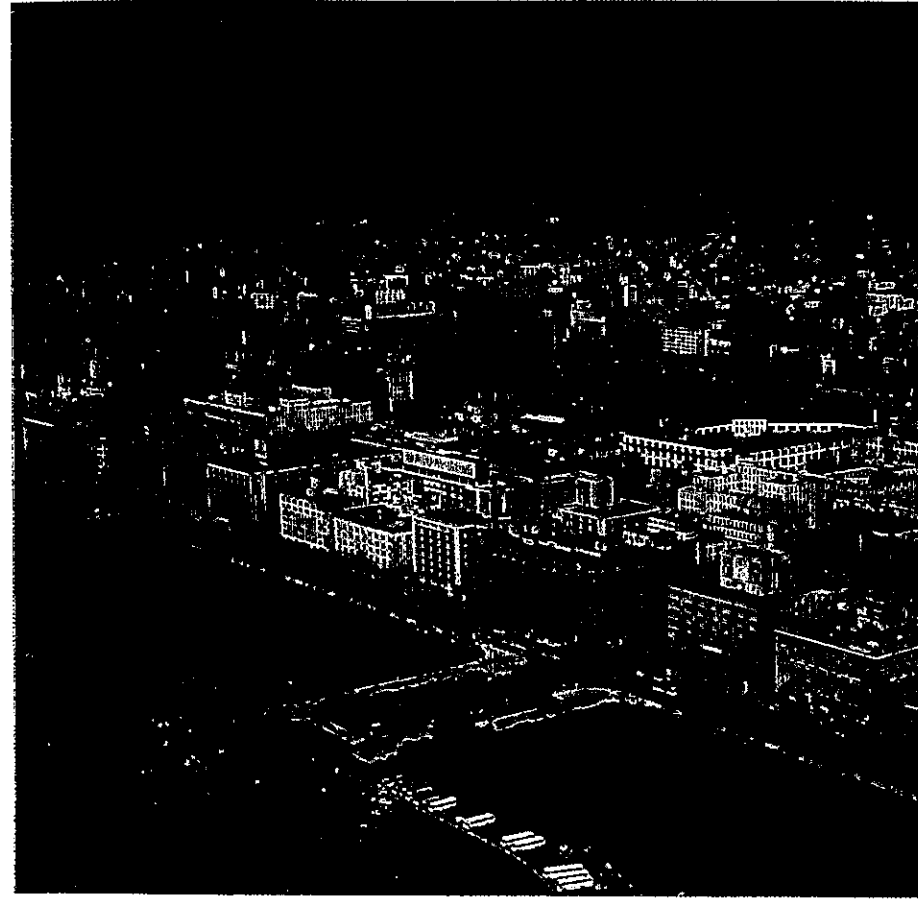
International Law Association

tokyo conference

August, 1964

Japan Branch/International Law Association

Photograph of the
Tokyo Imperial Palace
taken from the
Imperial Palace
grounds.



Bird's-eye view of Central Tokyo

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PREFACE

I should like to extend my personal thanks and those of the Japan Branch to all the members of the Executive Council, who made the Tokyo Conference possible. The decision of the Council to hold the 51st International Law Conference in Tokyo was not an easy one in view of the great distance involved for most of the members. However, the attendance was unexpectedly good with representatives from all parts of the world, thanks to the great effort on the part of the members of Executive Council.

Beside the many notable accomplishments of the Conference regarding various international law problems, we must not overlook the far-reaching effect this International Law Association and its Tokyo Conference had, especially on the people and countries of Asia, as it was the first time that the Conference of the International Law Association was held in this part of the world. It has always been our view that the bi-annual Conference should be held in the different parts of the world as much as is feasible, so as to arouse greater interest among the prominent students of international law on a still wider basis.

I have been told time and again that the Tokyo Conference was a great success and that everyone fully enjoyed the visit to Japan. Of course the officers and members of the Japan Branch worked hard for the Conference, including their wives, to whom I should like to pay a special vote of thanks. In fact we are grateful to the members of the Secretariat and to all those who participated in the Conference.

This publication is intended to be a brief souvenir survey of the Tokyo Conference with pictures of the places visited by the members and their guests during their short stay in Japan, independent of the official report now being prepared by the International Law Association.

Shigeru Kuriyama

President

Japan Branch of the
International Law Association

INTRODUCTION

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association was held at Tokyo for one week from the 16th to 22nd of August 1964. The Conference was a great success with a total of 567 participants including scholars, judges, lawyers and students of international law, many accompanied by their wives and other guests, representing 34 countries. Of the 567 participants 419 persons were from countries other than Japan (See Appendix No. 1). And 12 international organizations honoured the Association by accepting its invitation to be represented at the Conference. (See Appendix No. 2).

The Tokyo Conference was not only fruitful, it was also very colourful and was enjoyed by everyone. Special programmes were arranged consisting of receptions, dinners, theatre parties, and an excursion to Nikko, as well as visits to a number of leading factories in and around Tokyo. Some members were even able to visit Nara, Kyoto and other places of historic interest.

The fact that the 51st Conference was held in Tokyo is of special significance. The Japan Branch was established in 1920; the first to be set up east of the Suez. Since the last war Branches have been founded in India, Ceylon, China, and more recently in Korea and Ghana. Meanwhile establishment of such branches is under consideration in many other Asian and African countries. But during this period, in fact since the founding of the International Law Association, its activities were limited almost exclusively to the European countries.

Maître H. Cochaux, President of the International Law Association for the two years preceding the Tokyo Conference, reported to the effect that the Association's Conferences were held only 6 times outside of Europe, 5 times on the American Continents and once in the Far East and added that the Tokyo Conference therefore has opened a new era for the International Law Association.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AND IT'S PREPARATORY WORK

1. Resolution of the Executive Council:

Place of the 1964 Conference

The Executive Council of the International Law Association had received invitations from the Branches of Argentina, Japan and Finland. This matter of the 1964 Conference venue was first considered by the Sub-Committee and it was finally decided at a Meeting of the Executive Council held at 10:30 a.m. on 27th October 1962, in the Barristers' Common Room of the Inner Temple, London.

At the Council Meeting the Sub-Committee, though not unanimous, recommended that the invitation of the Japan Branch be accepted and that the 51st Conference should be held in Tokyo. The Council accepted this recommendation. Upon accepting the Japan Branch invitation, Lord McNair explained that the choice had been most difficult and added that he hoped the invitation from Finland could be considered as deferred.

Subsequently at the 1963 Spring Meeting of the Executive Council the dates of the Tokyo Conference were fixed for 16-22 August 1964.

2. The Organizing Committee

Shortly after the above decision of the Executive Council the Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Conference was set up within the Japan Branch under the supervision of Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama, President of the Branch.

The following were named on the Committee:

President	Shigeru Kuriyama
Honorary Advisers	Takeshi Kimura
	Kazuo Kogure
	Seiichi Okazaki
Honorary Treasurer	Hisao Yanai
Honorary Secretary-General	Hidebumi Egawa
Honorary Secretaries	Ribot Hatano
	Jutaro Higashi
	Kei Miyakawa
	Teigi Nagai
	Shintaro Sato
	Takao Sawai
	Masahiko Takeda
	Soji Yamamoto

Social Committee For Lady Guests

The following were named on the Committee.

President	Mrs. Seijiro Yoshizawa
Vice President	Mrs. Masato Fujisaki
Honorary Secretary	Mr. Teigi Nagai
Honorary Members	Mrs. Tomi Ashida
	Mrs. Hideharu Egawa
	Mrs. Ribot Hatano
	Mrs. Hideko Nagai
	Mrs. Shinzo Tomizawa
	Mrs. Chiyoko Yamamoto
	Miss Eiko Azuma
	Miss Yuriko Fujisaki
	Miss Kazuyo Nomura
	Miss Setsuko Sagane
	Miss Tokiko Sawa
	Miss Kazuko Tajima
	Miss Reiko Yokota
	Miss Reiko Yura

3. Preparatory Work

The immediate attention of the Organizing Committee was directed toward the important and difficult problem of raising sufficient funds for the Conference, selection of adequate Conference space in central Tokyo, making hotel arrangements with hotels conveniently located. The sending out of notices and invitations, the matter of hospitality, etc. all received careful attention as well.

PLACE OF CONFERENCE: From among the many places considered, it was decided that the Conference would be held at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building and the Tokyo Kaikan Building in the Marunouchi District both of which face the beautiful Imperial Palace grounds.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION: There are many good hotels in central Tokyo so this did not create a problem. Special arrangements, however, were made with the Imperial Hotel, Dai-Ichi Hotel and Hotel New Japan all within easy reach of the Conference buildings. Although many delegates stayed at other hotels of their own choice.

FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN: The major problem facing the Organizing Committee of course was the matter of raising sufficient funds for the Conference. Fortunately the Committee was able to get the assurance of the Foreign Ministry that there would be available a Government subsidy. With the assurance of government help the Committee approached and received the willing cooperation of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, whose kind assistance and cooperation resulted in generous contributions from the leading industrial, commercial and financial organizations throughout the country. (See Appendix No. 3)

CHAPTER II

THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

The First Meeting of the Full Council was held on the warm and humid afternoon of Sunday, the 16th of August, 1964 in the Tosho Hall on the fourth floor of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building.

Among other matters, Maitre Cochaux, President, reported on his term of office and nominated as his successor Judge Kuriyama. The Conference Arrangements and Committee matters were taken up and a seven-day working programme was formally agreed upon according to which the nine Committees were to consider the various international law problems referred to the Association for study.

From the very first day the delegates were kept busy not only with several Committee Meetings going on at the same time but also attending luncheons, receptions, dinners, and visiting factories, while the ladies and other guests went to the theatre parties and other social events.

Despite the usual summer heat in Tokyo and the extremely heavy schedule, the work of the Conference was conducted smoothly and successfully.

HEADQUARTERS OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION, ETC.: The Headquarters of the Organizing Committee was set up at the Tokyo Kaikan Building. A number of special rooms were also reserved for the Officers of the International Law Association and the Japan Branch as well as several halls for Committee Meetings in the same building.

SECRETARIAT OFFICES AND CONFERENCE ROOMS: For the operation and conducting of the Conference special rooms and facilities were prepared principally at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building, including office space for the Conference Secretary Assistants, Registration Room, Documents Issue Room, Printing Office, Typists and Dictation Rooms, and, as already mentioned, Committee Conference Rooms were arranged at both the Chamber of Commerce and Tokyo Kaikan Buildings.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

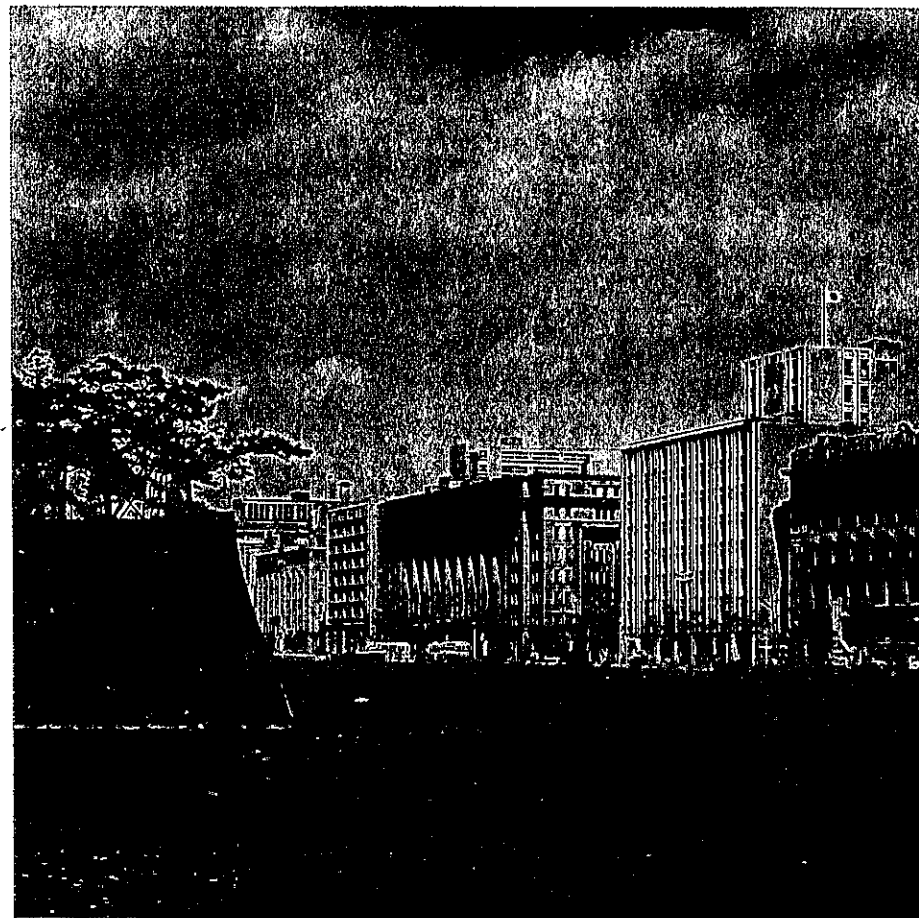
President	Maitre Henri Cochaux, Belgium
Chairman of Executive Council	Lord Spens, United Kingdom
Vice-Chairman of Executive Council	Lord Hodson, United Kingdom
Honorary Treasurer	Dr. K. Jansma, Netherlands
Secretary-General	Mr. J. B. S. Edwards, United Kingdom
Editor of the Conference Report	Prof. D. H. N. Johnson, United Kingdom
Clerk	Mr. G. Worsley, United Kingdom

CONFERENCE SECRETARY ASSISTANTS

Mr. F. A. S. Boydell, United Kingdom
 Mrs. F. A. S. Boydell, United Kingdom
 Prof. A. Philip, Denmark
 Mrs. A. Philip, Denmark
 Maitre Roger Dalcq, Belgium
 Mr. Frits Hondius, Netherlands

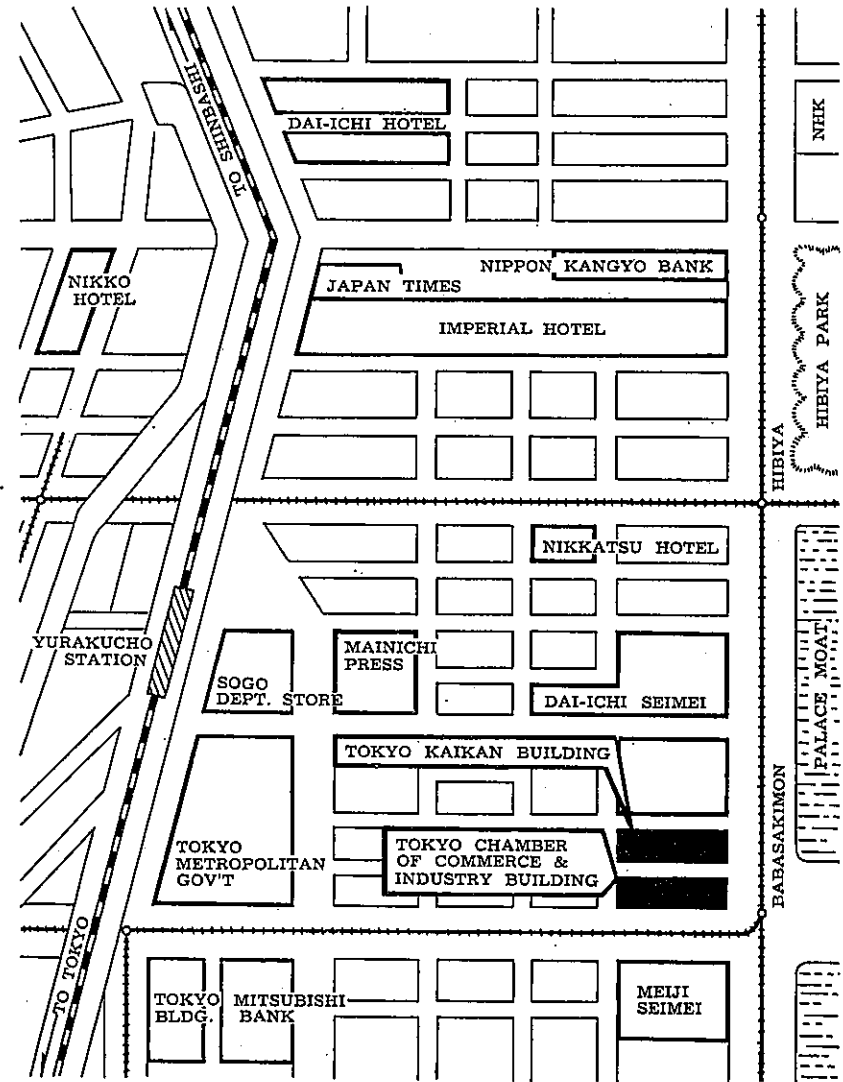
OFFICERS OF THE JAPAN BRANCH

President	Shigeru Kuriyama
Honorary Secretary-General	Hidebumi Egawa
Honorary Treasurer	Hisao Yanai



SITE OF THE CONFERENCE
 Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building

PLAN OF THE CONFERENCE SEAT



2. Programme of the Conference

SUNDAY AUGUST 16

2:30 p.m. Meeting of the Full Council
at the COMMITTEE ROOM

7:00 p.m. Reception given by the Japan Branch
at SKY ROOM (8th floor), the Tokyo
Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Building

MONDAY AUGUST 17

Opening Session at the Hall (4th floor),
10:00 a.m. the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce &
Industry Building

Addresses of:

Hon. Kisaburo YOKOTA: The Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court

Mr. Taizo ISHIZAKA: President of
Federation of Economic Organizations

1:00 p.m. Reception given by the Governor of
Tokyo
at Tokyo Kaikan Building

2:30 p.m. Section A
Compulsory jurisdiction of the Interna-
tional Court of Justice (1)
Section B
Uses of the waters of international
rivers (1)

7:00 p.m. Reception given by the Foreign Minister
at Chinzan-so

TUESDAY AUGUST 18

9:30 a.m. Section A

Legal aspects of problems of asylum
Section B
Extra-territorial application of restrictive trade legislation (including anti-trust legislation) (1)

- 2:30 p.m. Section A
Enforcement of foreign judgements
Section B
Space Law
- 7:00 p.m. Reception given by the Minister of Justice
at Geihin-kan

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19

- Excursion to Nikko
- 7:20 a.m. "B" Group, check in
- 7:50 a.m. "A" Group, check in
at the lobby of the Imperial Hotel, New Wing
- 10:00-12:00 a.m. Sightseeing in Nikko
- 0:00 p.m. Reception given by the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture
at Kanaya Hotel
- 6:50 p.m. Arrive at Tokyo Central Station ("A" Group)
- 7:13 p.m. Arrive at Asakusa Station ("B" Group)

THURSDAY AUGUST 20

- 9:30 a.m. Section A
Juridical aspects of co-existence
Section B
Family relations (adoption of children)

- 2:30 p.m. Section A
Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (2)
Section B
Extra-territorial application of restrictive trade legislation (including anti-trust legislation) (2)
Section C
Extra Session (if required)
- 6:00 p.m. Reception given by the N.H.K. (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
at N.H.K. Building

FRIDAY AUGUST 21

- 9:30 a.m. Section A
International medical law
Section B
Use of the waters of international rivers (2)
Section C
Extra Session (if required) or Space Law (2)
- Afternoon Sightseeing and visits to factories
- 7:30 p.m. Banquet given by the Japan Branch
at Imperial Hotel

SATURDAY AUGUST 22

- 9:30 a.m. Meeting of the Full Council
at the COMMITTEE ROOM
- 11:30 a.m. Closing Session
at the Hall (4th floor), the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building

3. Meeting of the Full Council (August 16, 1964)

The meeting was held at 2:30 p.m. on August 16, 1964 in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building, Tokyo.

PRESENT:

Lord Spens (in the Chair)

Maitre H. Cochaux (President of the Association)

Dr. K. Jansma (Hon. Treasurer)

The Hon. Shigeru Kuriyama (President of the Japan Branch)

Mr. M. M. Abdulla (U.A.R.)

Dr. Margarita Arguás (Argentina)

Dr. M. Bartos (Ex-President; Jugoslavia)

Mr. I. Blishtchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Judge N. V. Boeg (Ex-President; Denmark)

H. E. Guillermo Cano (Argentina)

Mr. Yi-ting Chang (China-Taiwan)

Dr. Bin Cheng (U.K.)

Maitre R. Dalcq (Belgium)

Maitre L. van Dieren (Belgium)

Dr. K. Duden (Germany)

Mr. Nils Echbo (Norway)

Professor H. Egawa (Japan)

Professor N. Feinberg (Israel)

Dr. G. FitzGerald (Canada)

Profesor T.M. Franck (U.S.A.)

Maitre Pierre Freymond (Switzerland)

Dr. G. Hajdu (Hungary)

Judge Y. J. Hakulinen (Finland)

Professor G. Haraszti (Hungary)

Dr. Lars Hjerner (Sweden)

Mr. T. K. Hodgkinson (Australia)

Mr. Oscar R. Houston (Ex-President; U.S.A.)

Dr. G. Jaenicke (Germany)

Professor D. H. N. Johnson (Editor; U.K.)

Mr. Axel Kaufmann (Denmark)

Mr. Pieter J. Kooiman (U.S.A.)

Mr. S. V. Lacuna (Philippines)

Mr. V. Lisovski (U.S.S.R.)

Mr. J. Lopez del Carril (Argentina)

Mr. J. L. MacCallum (Canada)

Professor Myers S. McDougal (U.S.A.)

Professor Nicholas M. Matte (Canada)

Mr. V.-M. Metsälampi (Finland)

Professor D. P. O'Connell (Australia)

Professor Cecil J. Olmstead (U.S.A.)

Profess Allan Philip (Denmark)

Mr. Syed H. Pirzada (Pakistan)

Mr. R. N. J. Purvis (Australia)

Professor M. Radojkovic (Jugoslavia)

Dr. K. Krishna Rao (India)

Dean Horace E. Read (Canada)

Dr. A. Riedweg (Switzerland)

Mr. Ole T. Røed (Norway)

Maitre J. Rosselli (France)

Professor Charles Rousseau (France)
Dr. A. Khairat Said (U.A.R.)
Maharaj Dr. Nagendra Singh (India)
Professor R. Socini (Italy)
Dr. R. Stoedter (Ex-President; Germany)
Dr. Haroldo Valladao (Brazil)
Dr. A. Weiss-Tessbach (Austria)
Sir Richard Wilberforce (U.K.)
Dr. J. Zourek (Ex-President; Czechoslovakia) and
Mr. J. B. S. Edwards (Secretary-General;
U.K.)

APOLOGIES:

Judge Algot Bagge (Sweden)
Professor H. Batiffol (France)
Lord Hodson (U.K.)
Professor R. Sandiford (Italy)
Professor G. I. Tunkin (U.S.S.R.)
The Hon. Mr. Justice G. Wallace (Australia)

1. The Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council held in London on March 6th, 1964, were duly confirmed and signed.

OBITUARY: The Council stood in silence for some moments in memory of Professor Borko Nikolajevic (Jugoslav Branch), a member of the International Committee on Space Law.

HONOURS: Sir Richard Wilberforce: appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (one of the Judges of the House of Lords, England)

2. THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Maitre H. Cochaux reported that he had visited Greece, Lebanon, Iran, India, Thailand, Hong-Kong and the Philippines, where he had made a number of contacts and brought the Association and its activities to the notice of leading jurists. In conclusion, he made certain suggestions for developing the work and influence of the Association, amplifying the proposals contained in his letter circulated with copies of the Brussels Conference Report.

3. NOMINATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION

Maitre Cochaux proposed that Judge Kuriyama, President of the Japan Branch, be nominated by the Full Council for election as President of the Association. This proposal was accepted unanimously and with acclaim.

4. CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

Chairmen of Working Sessions of the Conference were appointed as follows:-

1. United Nations Charter Judge N. V. Boeg
2. International Rivers Judge S. Kuriyama
3. Asylum Judge Y. J. Hakulinen
4. Restrictive Trade Practices ... Professor A. B. Rosevear
5. Foreign Judgments Professor B. Goldman
6. Space Law Dr. R. Stödter
7. Co-existence Maitre H. Cochaux
8. Family Relations Mr. Piggott, Q. C.
9. International Medical Law Dr. J. Zourek

5. COMMITTEE MATTERS

- (a) STATE SUCCESSION

Lord Spens reported that substantial results had been achieved by this Committee but regretted that the printing of the Handbook had been delayed. He announced that a further grant of \$75,000 had been made by the Ford Foundation.

Professor D. P. O'Connell (Rapporteur of the Committee) gave a brief account of the work of the Committee to date; he hoped that the Committee would now give attention to other problems than "Treaties," considering that the International Law Association represented the most effective organization for such a task.

It was decided that a working session of the Conference (probably on Thursday) should be arranged for this subject.

(b) **NEW COMMITTEE**

Judge S. Kuriyama proposed that a committee should be established "to study legal problems arising from foreign investments with special reference to taxation problems."

The Council appointed a Preliminary Committee to consider this suggestion with Judge Kuriyama and to make recommendations to the next Full Council meeting if possible, otherwise to the Executive Council at its next meeting. Members of the Preliminary Committee are as follows: Dr. K. Jansma (Chairman), Dr. Lars Hjermer, Professor N. M. Matte, Professor Cecil J. Olmstead, Mr. S. H. Pirzada and Dr. R. Stödter.

6. Mr. R. Purvis (Australia) read a message from Mr. Justice Wallace (President of the Australian Branch) suggesting the establishment of a Regional Group of I.L.A. Branches in South-East Asia, including the Australian Branch.

7. **ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HEADQUARTERS**

The following were elected Members of Headquarters:

1. H. E. Manuel A. Adeva: Ambassador of the Philippines, 12, Via San Valentino, Rome.
2. Professor Ezequiel Cabaleiro: Facultad de Derecho, Colegio Viaró, San Cugat del Valles, Barcelona, Spain.
3. Professor T. Feliciano: Philippines.
4. Dr. I. C. MacGibbon: Faculty of Law, Edinburgh University.
5. Teodoro S. Marquez: Foreign Service Attaché, 21 Gower Street, London, W.C.1.
6. Syed Niaz Ali Shah: Flat 6, 34 Draycott Place, London, S.W.3.

The following applicants from Korea:

7. Assistant Professor Chong Ki Choi
8. Professor Sang-woon Kang
9. Assistant Professor Charn-Kiu Kim
10. Professor Chung Kyun Kim
11. Associate Professor Kyoonam Kim
12. Professor Schuman Kim
13. Professor Ki Soo Kimm
14. Assistant Professor An Yong Kyo
15. Associate Professor Kang Byang Kyu
16. Professor Han-Key Lee
17. Professor Kuhn Ho Lee
18. Professor Yun-Young Lee
19. Professor Keie-hyun Loh
20. Professor Jae-Shiek Pae
21. Professor Kwan Sook Pak
22. Professor Zai-Sup Pak
23. Associate Professor Jong Sung Park
24. Dr. T. S. Park
25. Assistant Professor Yong Pil Rhee
26. Professor Suk-soon Suh
27. Han Whanjin
28. Chin-O Yu

8. A NEW BRANCH

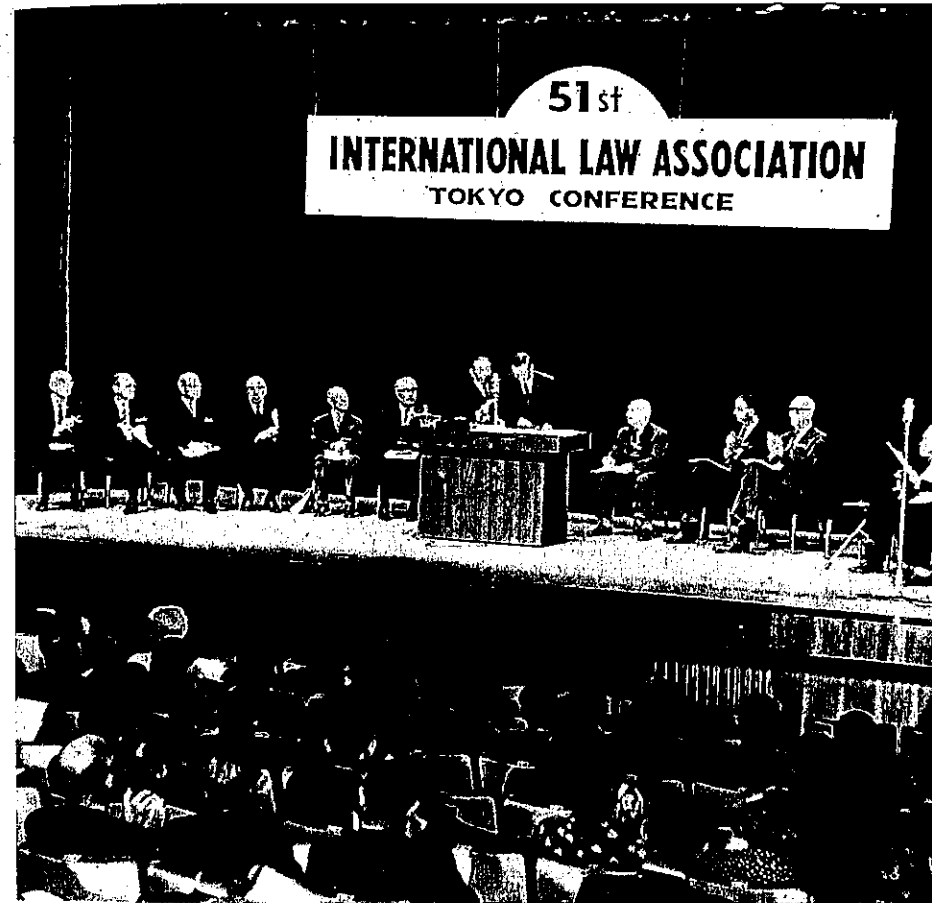
With very great pleasure the Council heard of the formation of a branch of the Association in the Republic of Korea. The Secretary-General reported that the Statutes submitted appeared to be entirely satisfactory and in accordance with the Constitution of the Association. The only detail outstanding was the proposed name of the Branch—the Korean Branch. Approval of the name was adjourned until the next meeting. The new Branch was welcomed warmly. Headquarters members in Korea in the above list would be transferred, becoming founder members of the Branch.

4. The Opening Session (August 17, 1964)

The ceremony formally opening the Tokyo Conference was held in the Tosho Hall of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building at 10:00 a.m., Monday, the 17th of August. This session (in addition to the 567 participants) was attended by many distinguished guests including Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, Chief Justice Kisaburo Yokota, Mr. Taizo Ishizaka, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan.

Maitre Cochaux, President of the Association, first addressed the Conference pointing out the world wide character of the Association and the importance of the work being conducted by the Association. He emphasized the significance of the 51st Conference as it was the first one to be held outside of the European and American Continents in the long history of the Association. He then introduced Judge Shigeru Kuriyama his successor as the President for the next two years.

Mr. Kuriyama, taking the Chair, warmly welcomed the delegates to Tokyo and expressed his confidence that the Tokyo Conference would add to the international nature of the Association. He concluded his



OPENING SESSION
At the Tosho Hall
(Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Bldg.)

talk by reading the Welcome Message of Mr. Ryotaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo, who was unable to attend the ceremony in person.

Mr. Shiina, the first speaker among the guests, commended the International Law Association for the constructive contribution it is making in international law and in furthering international understanding and goodwill. He also expressed his sincere hope that the Tokyo Conference would not only be fruitful but also a very enjoyable one for all.

This was followed by an address by Dr. Yokota (an active member of the Association) as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan. In his remarks he emphasized the importance of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and urged the Association to continue its good work in this field by recommending that the various Governments which have not yet accepted the Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to do so as soon as possible.

Then Mr. Taizo Ishizaka representing the financial circles took the floor and touched on the many legal aspects of promoting private foreign investments. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Association would make special study of the legal problems involved in this field.

Order of the Speeches

- (1) Maitre Henri Cochaux (President)
- (2) Lord Spens (Chairman of the Executive Council)
- (3) Judge Shigeru Kuriyama (President of the Japan Branch)
- (4) His Excellency, Mr. Etsusaburo Shiina (Foreign Minister of Japan)
- (5) Dr. Ryotaro Azuma (Governor of Tokyo)
- (6) "The Compulsory Jurisdiction of the Inter-

national Court of Justice", Dr. Kisaburo Yokota (Chief Justice of Japan)

- (7) "Juridical Aspects of Promoting Private Foreign Investment", Mr. Taizo Ishizaka (President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan)

(1) Discours Du Président Cochaux

Les voyages modernes sont trop rapides.

Ils vous dénie le charme et la nécessité pour l'âme, d'une lente méditation préparatoire.

Si, dans un voyage de rêve, nous avons pris le navire marin de nos aïeux, il nous aurait, de sa démarche noble, amenés à Nagasaki la légendaire, exposée aux typhons et aux visites importunes. De là nous aurions pu suivre cette ligne dorsale qui va, par Hiroshima, jusqu'à Tokyo, en passant par la mer intérieure et Kyoto et Nara. Nous aurions salué, bien bas, au passage le vénérable Fuji San, symbole de l'unique grandeur, de la force, de la délicatesse infinie du Japon.

Honneur qui accable la modestie de ma personne, tout en appartenant de droit aux charges du Président de cette Association, honneur insigne d'ouvrir cette Conférence, la première en Asie, dont les effets seront heureux sur les destinées et les développements de notre Association. Le Président de la 50e Conférence Jubilaire se réjouit que celle de Tokyo ait pu suivre immédiatement celle de Bruxelles.

Je vous remercie tous d'être venus si nombreux, poussés par votre admiration pour ce pays, où nous allons vivre ensemble des journées de grande intensité de l'esprit et du coeur, tous convaincus qu'un tel voyage de notre vénérable Association doit impliquer de secrètes volontés de rajeunissement et d'adaptation au monde tel qu'il tourne et tel qu'il se transforme.

Laissez-moi donc être votre interprète auprès de Messieurs les Président et membres de la Branche Japonaise, et du Comité d'organisation de cette Conférence, ainsi qu'auprès de ceux qui à leur appel leur ont apporté une assistance précieuse, matérielle, morale scientifique—pour les remercier tous de tout ce qu'ils ont fait: vouloir cette Conférence, la concevoir et l'organiser dans les moindres détails—au service de l'avancement du droit et de l'enrichissement de nos amitiés.

Notre présence à Tokyo fait enfin du caractère mondial de notre Association, une certitude et une réalité incontestable. Mais ce caractère mondial n'est pas une solution.

C'est un point de départ et une exigence pour tous ceux d'entre nous qui croient fermement que la pensée du droit et des juristes ne pourrait, sans se renier, se borner à être le tâcheron soumis d'une tâche ancillaire. Cette pensée doit briller d'imagination et de force d'indépendance.

Elle doit être créatrice.

L'Association, forte de son âge, de son expérience, de son rang, se doit de rechercher les moyens d'une activité beaucoup plus approfondie et diversifiée que celle qu'elle a à présent, activité qui embrasse harmonieusement et efficacement sur le monde moderne.

Il est grand temps sans doute que les Conseils et les Comités de l'Association, ceux qui existent et ceux qui pourraient ou devraient être créés, le personnel dirigeant, les méthodes, les moyens de publication et d'information, sinon de publicité, de l'Association, soient désormais, après mûre réflexion, adaptés aux exigences de cette action plus étendue et de ces responsabilités précisées.

Notre Association n'a pas peur des faits, matière première du droit international tant privé que public.

Et le fait fondamental qui nous est venu et nous vient chaque jour de cette trame internationale qu'est le nationalisme individualiste, ne semble-t-il pas s'insurger contre le plus heureux développement du droit international vivant? C'est le fait politique.

Mais la politique, qui est d'action et tournée vers l'avenir, ne peut pas être méconnue. Il n'y a pas de droit international en progrès qui ne doive tenir un compte exact de ses difficultés et possibilités pour essayer de les coordonner en les dépassant sinon en les sublimant. Il reste que les nécessités plus grandes de certaines époques—et ne sommes-nous pas placés au coeur de l'une d'entre elles?—nécessités de la non-intervention et de la réciprocité, à défaut de pouvoir parler de coexistence, ou mieux encore de coopération vivante, amènent les Etats à des conciliations et des solidarités qui peuvent engendrer la règle de droit.

Ce mouvement est, selon beaucoup d'entre nous, d'autant plus bénéfique que la Communauté du droit est plus profondément ressentie et qu'elle se nourrit du suc de la coutume reconnue et partagée.

Or, il doit intéresser notre Association de constater—en ordonnant ses activités propres en conséquence—que le droit international est d'autant plus solide et respecté que l'intérêt en jeu est moins grand.

Le droit international n'est-il pas faible, parfois méprisé ou peu connu, quand il s'agit d'intérêts de vie ou de mort?

Je crois que l'International Law Association ne peut pas craindre de s'intéresser davantage à ces questions et qu'elle doit pouvoir y intéresser systématiquement les jeunes juristes de ces nouveaux Etats, appelés à l'existence et à la pratique du droit international en si grand nombre, depuis quelque 15 ans.

Tous ces Etats ont leurs fonctions naturelles de défense de l'indépen-

dance et de la personnalité propre de leur peuple. Et il faut certes se réjouir de la force d'attaque ou de résistance mise au service des intérêts nationaux, tout en reconnaissant que les Etats, petits ou grands, savent jouer dangereusement de cette adhésion des peuples, pour développer quelque "haute politique" dont le rapport est lointain avec les intérêts humains dont les Etats ont la charge exigeante.

Aussi sommes-nous à ce jour très loin d'une véritable communauté internationale vivante quoique le sens de pareille communauté grandisse rapidement dans des millions de consciences individuelles à travers le monde.

N'est-ce pas précisément ce qui est arrivé à ce peuple si nombreux du Japon, de devoir et de montrer qu'il savait, sortir—par une volonté étonnante tendue d'adaptation au monde moderne ambiant ou de redressement national—de cette triple insularité de la géographie, de l'histoire et de la langue et se mêler à la vie des autres peuples de la terre. Il a très vite développé ainsi, sans doute à son insu pour commencer, une adhésion à la communauté internationale et finalement un renforcement du droit international, même si ses performances toujours extraordinaires et spectaculaires pouvaient parfois lui être reprochées.

N'est-il pas singulièrement frappant de rapprocher la date de 1867 commencement d'un long règne impérial glorieux et celle, assurément plus modeste, de 1873 où fut fondé notre Association?

Quant on lit avec soin les relations de nos premières Conférences on constate avec un étonnement qui n'est compensé que par une très vive satisfaction, que, dès notre deuxième Conférence et au cours des suivantes, l'Ambassadeur du Japon en Italie assistait comme observateur aux travaux de nos illustres prédécesseurs.

Il lui serait sans doute apparu impossible à cette époque qu'une Conférence eût lieu au Japon. Il était difficile pour autant de songer qu'elle pût se tenir ailleurs qu'en Europe.

Réjouissons-nous de cette prodigieuse évolution à travers tant de succès et de malheurs.

Réjouissons-nous de cette Conférence qui est une consécration nouvelle pour notre Association.

Erasme, proclamé en Occident le Prince des Humanistes, est né, comme chacun sait, à Rotterdam, il y a près de cinq cents ans. Il a souvent séjourné, amoureux de la vie et caustique, à Bruges, à Louvain et à Bruxelles: quatre villes de cette formation politique importante des dix-sept provinces, que les guerres de religion, la suffisance des uns ou l'orgueil des autres, devaient faire éclater.

Il me plaît d'évoquer ici le souvenir d'Erasme qui n'est pas étranger au Japon, et de penser que les juristes soucieux du développement du droit, doivent être à son exemple des humanistes raffinés.

Erasme en était un par excellence, qui déclarait qu'il désirait-êtré appelé un citoyen du monde, un ami de toutes les Nations de l'Univers.

Ne craindre d'examiner aucune situation ou de critiquer, en juriste indépendant, aucun évènement sans pour autant avoir sur ces situations ou ces évènements le pouvoir ou le désir d'exercer aucune influence directe.

Il me plaît aussi de penser qu'une statue en bois polychrome d'Erasme est arrivée au Japon dans les conditions les plus extraordinaires. C'était l'emblème d'un navire "De Liefde" appelé auparavant "Erasmus," battant pavillon hollandais et commandé par un Anglais, qui accosta le 19 avril 1600 au Japon.

La statue fut rangée pendant longtemps et vénérée dans le trésor

d'un temple de Tokyo. Elle fut plus tard reconnue comme étant celle du grand humaniste. Elle a été par après, si mes informations sont exactes, transférée au Musée Impérial de Tokyo.

Ce que je veux voir en la présence de cette statue, depuis si longtemps, au Japon, est un singulier symbole de ce que l'Occident peut rendre ou donner de plus valable, de ce que l'Orient peut nous donner ou nous rendre à son tour, je veux dire: amour et respect réciproque. J'y vois aussi un rassurant présage de ces relations entre l'Orient et l'Occident, que nous voulons voir s'intensifier et se débarrasser de tous complexes.

Address of President COCHAUX

Modern travels are too fast.

They deny the charm and the necessity for the spirit, of a slow preparatory meditation.

If, in a dream travel, we had taken the ship our ancestors took, she would have taken us, with her noble bearing, to Nagasaki, the legendary city, exposed to typhoons and intruders' visits. From this city, we might have followed the backbone-like line going up, through Hiroshima, to Tokyo, passing through the inland sea and Kyoto and Nara. We might have bowed, very low, to the venerable Fuji San, symbol of the unique greatness,—of the strength, sometimes in the past so violent but nowadays quiet,—of the infinite delicacy of Japan.

Honour which overwhelms my humble person, though it is the duty, by right, of the President of this Association, very great honour to open this Conference, the first in the Far East, of which results will be fruitful on the destiny and the development of our Association. The President of the 50th Conference of Jubilee is delighted of the fact that the Tokyo Conference has taken place immediately after the Con-

ference of Brussels.

I thank all of you, for coming in such great number, encouraged by your admiration for this country, in which we are going to live together a few days full of intensity of the spirit and of the heart, all of us, convinced that such a travel of our old Association must imply some secret will of becoming young again and of adapting itself to the present world, as it whirls and always changes.

Let me be your interpreter towards Messrs. the Presidents and the members of the Japanese Branch, as well as towards the Organization Committee of this Conference, and also, towards those, who, at their request, have brought a precious help, material, moral and scientific—to thank them for all they did: to want this Conference, to make the project, to organize it in all the smallest details—and this for the service of the progressing of the law and the enrichment of our friendship.

Our presence in Tokyo makes, at last, of the international character of our Association, a certitude and an unquestionable reality. But this international character is not in itself a solution. It is a starting point and a requirement for all of us who firmly believe that the thought of the law and of the lawyers could not, without denying itself, restrict itself to be the obedient worker of this servant's task. This thought must shine of imagination and of strength of independence.

It must be creative.

Our Association, sure of its age, of its experience, of its rank, owes to itself to seek the means of a much deeper and had until now, activity which enters harmoniously and efficaciously in the modern world. It is time, of course, that the Councils and the Committees of the Association, those which already exist and those which could or should be established,

the directing staff, the methods, the means of publication and information, if not of advertisement, of the Association, be from now on, after careful consideration, adapted to the requirements of this more extensive action and of these precised responsibilities. Our Association is not afraid of facts, raw material of international law, private as well as public law.

And the fundamental fact which came to us and comes everyday from this international waft such as the individualist nationalism, seems, really, revolt itself against the most fruitful development of living international law. This is the political fact.

But politics which is for the action and always turned towards the future, cannot be ignored. There is no progressing international law, which ought not take an exact account of its difficulties and of its possibilities in order to try to coordinate them in trespassing them or else in sublimating them. It remains that the greatest necessities of some periods—and are not we placed in the center of one of them, necessity of non-intervention and of reciprocity, if we cannot speak about co-existence, or far better of alive cooperation, lead the states to some conciliations and solidarities which can engender the rule of law. This impulse is, according to many of us, the more profitable so the Community of Law is more deeply felt and is fed with the essence of the recognized and shared custom.

In fact, it must be of interest to our Association to verify,—while directing its own activities accordingly,—that international law is more solid and respected when the interest involved, is smaller. Is not international law weak, sometimes despised or almost unknown when the interests concern life or death.

I believe that the International Law Association ought not to be

afraid of taking more interest in these questions and that it ought to be able to systematically interest to it the young lawyers of these new states, which have been called to exist in great number and to practice international law, since about 15 years.

All these states have their natural functions of defending their own people's independence and personality. And we must rejoice of the strength of attack or of resistance put at the service of national interests, while recognizing that the States, small and big, know how to use, dangerously, this adhesion of people, in order to develop some "high politics" of which the relation with human interests of which the states have the heavy duty, is remote.

Thus, we are very far, now very far from a true living international community, though the meaning of a community grows fastly in millions of individual conscience all over the world.

Is not that what happened to the so numerous people of Japan, to show that it was able to come out—thanks to a surprisingly tense will of adaptation to the surrounding modern world or of national rebuilding—of the triple insularity, of geography, history and language, and mix themselves to the life of other people of the world. Thus it has very quickly developed, probably unconsciously at the beginning, an adhesion to the international community and, finally, a strengthening of international law, even if one could reproach him, its always extraordinary and spectacular actions.

Is not it very impressive to bring together the date of 1867, beginning of a long Imperial reign and this, more modest, of 1873, when our Association has been established.

When one reads carefully the reports of our first Conferences, one sees with surprise and with joy, that as early as the second Conference

and the following ones, the Ambassador of Japan in Italy, attended as observer to the work of our famous predecessors.

At the time, he would have thought it impossible that a Conference be held in Japan. It was difficult, at that time, to imagine that it could be held elsewhere than in Europe.

Let us rejoice for this wonderful progress through so many successes and misfortunes.

Let us rejoice for this Conference which is a new consecration for our Association.

Erasmus, proclaimed in the Occident, the Prince of Humanists, was born, as every body knows, in Rotterdam, five hundred years ago. He often stayed, life loving and caustic, in Bruges, Louvain and Brussels. Four cities of this important political organization of seventeen provinces, which the religions wars, the pride of some others, would make shiver.

I like to remind here Erasmus who is not a foreigner to Japan, and to think that the lawyers desiring the progress of law, must be, like him, refined humanists.

Erasmus was above all a humanist, who declared that he wanted to be called a citizen of the world, a friend of all Nations of the world.

Not to be afraid of studying all situations or to criticize, as an independent lawyer, all events without being able to or even desiring to influence them directly.

I like also to remember that a polychrome wooden statue of Erasmus reached Japan in very strange conditions. It was the sign of a ship "De Liefde", earlier called Erasmus; this ship under a Dutch flag and under the command of a Britishman, reached Japan on April 19, 1600.

The statue was kept and venerated during a long time in a temple

in Kyoto. Later, it has been recognized that it was the statue of the great humanist and was transferred to the Imperial Museum of Tokyo.

What I want to see in the presence of this statue, from such a long time, is a special symbol of what the Occident can give of more valuable, of what the Orient can give us in his turn, I mean: love and mutual respect. I see also a reassuring presage of these relations between Orient and Occident, relations which we wish to see increase and get free of all complexes.

It is time, Ladies and Gentlemen, that, following the custom, I ask the Chairman of our Executive Council, in order that he proposes the name of the new President for the unanimous approbation of this Conference. The proposition of Lord Spens is the one of the Plenary Executive Council. It is also the one of the President.

Lord Spens. . . .

As there is no other proposal, I invite you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to applaud our new President, Judge Kuriyama, President of the Japanese branch of the International Law Association.

Mr. Kuriyama who has been Ambassador of Japan and, later, Judge at the Supreme Court of his country, is for us full of smiles, of knowledge, of wisdom. We applaud him as our new President. I congratulate him, with all the respect which is owed to his age and to his duties of judge, and I hope he will bring to the Association, not only during this Conference, which will be full of meaning in his history, but also during the two years to come, all the fruits of his experience. The Association has plenty of work to gather all the good will of the internationalist lawyers of Asia.

May there be numerous fruitful results of this Conference, held in Tokyo, in this Capital among the capitals of the Orient.

I hope of you, Ladies and Gentlemen, under the Presidency of Mr. Kuriyama, an agreeable and scholarly Conference.

May I ask you, my Dear and distinguished President, to assume the responsibilities of your office.

(2) Address of Lord Spens

Before I say what I am really here to say, I would like, on behalf of myself and the members of the Executive Council, to thank Maître Cochaux for his work as President of the International Law Association during the last two years. His inauguration as President took place at the 50th Anniversary Conference of the Association held in Brussels, where, of course, the first Conference was held in October, 1873. Maître Cochaux has given the greatest energy, enthusiasm and devotion to the duties of his office, both as President and as our host at Brussels. Not least he has attended all the meetings of the Executive Council during his period of office as President, a matter much appreciated by my predecessor, Lord McNair, and by myself. Thank you, Mr. President.

I now come to what I really wish to say, which is that yesterday, at a meeting of the Full Council, a recommendation was unanimously adopted that The Honourable Shigeru Kuriyama, President of the Japan Branch, should be recommended to this Assembly for election as the new President of the International Law Association.

(3) Address of Judge Shigeru Kuriyama

I appreciate deeply the signal honor you have conferred upon me by electing me to the presidency of the International Law Association. I know full well that I scarcely deserve this distinction, but I accept it as a mark of your consideration and kindness towards me and towards the Japan Branch. Naturally, I shall have to rely on your very kind support and cooperation in order that I may be able to follow in the

footsteps of my illustrious predecessors in advancing the noble cause of our Association.

My first duty as the new ILA President, is to express our sincere gratitude with warm congratulations to our retiring president, Maître Henri Cochaux, the world-famous international lawyer of Belgium who has carried out so admirably the manifold functions and onerous duties of his office. I wish to stress on the brilliant success of the Jubilee Conference at Brussels two years ago. This brilliant success is chiefly due to his talent and competency, not only as an international lawyer, but also as an international man of affairs.

My second duty is to offer, on behalf of the Japan Branch and its Organizing Committee, a hearty welcome to you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, who have come from afar to Tokyo. I am happy to share with you this joyous cosmopolitan atmosphere generated by the presence of so many members from more than thirty countries.

This is, indeed, an epoch-making gathering. I say "epoch-making," because the International Law Association meets for the first time in Japan and for the first time in Asia.

Our former president, in his opening speech has made apt references to the ship once named Erasmus as well as to Erasmus the humanist par excellence. The adventurous voyage of the Erasmus which, sailing from Grotius' native country to the Far East was wrecked off the coast of Japan in 1600, provides a striking contrast to the pleasant journey of this Conference, which under the skilful command of its captain in the person of Maître Henri Cochaux, and at the friendly invitation of the Japan Branch, has safely made its way to Tokyo. Here I want to express our high admiration with warm felicitation to the Executive Council of our Association to have made such broad-minded

and far-sighted decision on this Tokyo Conference, which opens a new page in its century old history. I may point out here that the humanistic spirit of Erasmus has long been transmitted into the traditional motto of this association, which reads: "Better one peace than many victories." Unfortunately, despite this sensible motto raised aloft by ILA since its foundation in 1873, our association has experienced in this century two world wars and has witnessed many victories and as many peaces—but not one peace under the rule of law. I want to emphasize the vital importance of "one peace under the rule of law," the crying need of which has never been so great as it is today in the West and in the East.

In these days of rapid changes when the communities of the world are being brought closer and closer together materially and morally, Japan spans indeed the East and the West, and at the same time provides the meeting grounds for the developed communities of the North and the developing communities of the South. Thus the choice of Tokyo for the seat of this Conference may be taken as a token of the recognition on the part of the International Law Association of this unique position of Japan, which stands, at the cross-roads of ideas, ethics, philosophies and arts and cultures, and may well serve as the advanced post of modern comparative law and institution.

It remains for me to touch on the agenda of this Conference. Needless to say, international law, public and private, is based not so much on abstract concepts as on experience. I am glad to believe that all the subjects of the agenda will be deliberated in the light of the rich store of experience that has been accumulated by the distinguished international lawyers meeting here whether in plenary session or in committee discussion. I am confident that this Conference will mark one large step forward towards the advancement of international law

and the furtherance of mutual understanding and good will among international Communities.

(4) Address of His Excellency, Mr. Etsusaburo Shiina, the Foreign Minister of Japan

Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen;

It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity on behalf of the Japanese Government to welcome you to the fifty-first Conference of the International Law Association in Tokyo.

It is nearly a century since the Association was established. I have always had a sense of deep appreciation of the achievements made by the Association in the development of international law, through the constant examination of international legal problems and the preparation of constructive proposals for their solution. I am therefore more than happy to see that the Association has met for the first time in Asia, here in Tokyo. I am sure that the frank exchange of opinions on the problems which you will discuss, and the close contacts by the participants in the Conference, will make a great contribution to "the furthering of international understanding and goodwill," which is the fundamental purpose of the Association.

Finally, praying for the success of the Conference, I sincerely hope that your stay in Japan will be a pleasant and memorable one.

Thank you.

(5) Message from Dr. Ryutaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo

On behalf of the eleven million inhabitants of Tokyo, I wish to extend our whole-hearted welcome to you all, who have come to this country to attend the 51st Conference of ILA.

This year, we, the city of Tokyo, have been afforded the great honour in the international community; first, to welcome, as the host

city, this world famed Conference, and following that to hold the 18th Olympic Games in Autumn. The two occasions, are aiming at promoting international relations and the welfare of the community of nations.

With the modern development in technology, all the nations have now become neighbours to each other, and it is only too natural that more and more fresh vital questions have inevitably arisen between nations demanding urgent solution. Under these circumstances, the role which scholars and lawyers of international law, are expected to play can hardly be exaggerated.

In welcoming you, I pay my highest tribute to you all who have been dedicated to the cause of good understanding among nations through the study and research of international law.

In concluding, may I wish the Conference a great success and, also wish you a pleasant stay in Japan.

Thank you.

(6) "Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice", Dr. Kisaburo Yokota, Chief Justice of Japan

I.

I consider it a great pleasure to be given an opportunity to speak at the opening session of the Tokyo Conference of the International Law Association.

The subjects on the agenda of this Conference are all important and interesting, but, among them, I have a particular interest in the "Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court". The reason is, firstly, that I made a special study of this question as a professor of international law, and secondly, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, I attach great importance to the furthering of the rule of law through justice and, based on this, to the maintenance of peace and order

in society.

Speaking from my first position of interest, I made a special study of international law during thirty-five year period after I graduated from the Law Faculty of Tokyo University, first as a research-assistant, then as an assistant-professor and professor at the same University. During those thirty-five years, I studied various aspects of international adjudication. The very first article I published in 1923, as a result of study of two years as a research assistant, was entitled: "A History of International Adjudication—from international arbitration in Ancient Rome and Greece until the judicial settlement of the Permanent Court of International Justice after the World War I." Later, my doctorate dissertation was on the subject of the "Legal Nature of International Adjudication, 1941."

In addition, I published in the Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, which is the monthly magazine of the Japanese Society of International Law, a series of studies on all the judgements, which are twenty one in number, of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899; and all judgements and advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice, these judgements being twenty-nine in number and the advisory opinions twenty-seven. Thus, international arbitration and adjudication was the principal subject of my study for my thirty-five years of academic life. It is quite natural therefore that I should be specially interested in the question of compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, which is one of the subjects of the present Conference.

Speaking from my second position of interest, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, I attach the greatest importance to the furthering of the rule of law through justice and, based on it, the main-

tenance of order and peace in society. This applies equally to the world as well as to a country. In the world of today, it is needless to say that peace is the most urgent and important problem, and the question is how to realize it. There appear to be many ways. But, after all, the solid basis for establishing peace seems to be through law, that is, through developing law, fostering an increased respect for law and furthering rule of law in the world. It is true that morality and religion are also important factors in the maintenance of peace, but, in all human societies, peace and order are preserved in the last resort through law. International society is not an exception to the rule.

In this regard, the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is very important. To maintain peace in the international society through law, it is necessary to settle international disputes peacefully, according to law. In this respect, the acts of settlement of the International Court of Justice are the most important. For this Court is the only permanent international court in the true meaning of the term and the most authoritative in the world at present. In order to afford this Court with competence for full activities, it is necessary to establish an obligation to submit international disputes to the Court, that is to say, to establish the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. In this way, the rule of law could be developed in the international community and this could contribute greatly to the maintenance of peace and order. Thus, from my standpoint as a judge, I cherish a deep interest in the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

II.

Now, the obligation to submit disputes to the International Court of Justice can be provided by various treaties and conventions, but the nearest approach to the problem is that States accept the so-called

optional clause, that is, Article 36, Paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court. This clause stipulates, as you know, the obligation to submit legal disputes between States to the Court. Accordingly, what is important is, firstly, that many States—if possible, all states—should accept the optional clause. If all States have accepted it, all legal disputes between them shall necessarily be submitted to and settled by the Court. This is of course an ideal state of things. As a matter of fact, however, the number of States which have accepted the optional clause is relatively small. A study of record reveals that thirty-seven States have accepted the clause as of January 1, 1964. At that time, the number of member States of the Court was one hundred and sixteen. The number of the former in comparison of the latter is small; I should rather say, it is very small. Such situation is indeed regrettable.

The second point regarding the acceptance of the optional clause is about the reservations to exclude certain categories of disputes from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. The optional clause stipulates that States which are parties to the Statute of the I.C.J. may declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto the jurisdiction of the Court, but there are not a few States which attach reservations to exclude certain categories of disputes when they make their declaration of acceptance. The States which made such reservations thus have no obligation to submit these categories of disputes to the Court. Accordingly, the more States make such reservations and the more important are the disputes excluded by such reservations, the more limited will be the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The reservations, in a broad sense, include some which do not limit practically the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. For example, a number of states have made a reservation that their declaration of

acceptance of the optional clause does not apply to disputes arising before the declaration was made as well as those in regard to which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement. These disputes are considered to be excluded from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. But, the disputes arising before the acceptance of the optional clause are those which occurred before the State concerned has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction, so it is rather natural that such disputes should be excluded from the compulsory jurisdiction.

As to the reservation to submit disputes to other peaceful means of settlements, this also is not a real limitation on compulsory jurisdiction. The so-called compulsory jurisdiction of the Court does not mean that the disputes must always be submitted to the Court. They also may be settled by any other peaceful means. What is important is that disputes shall be settled peacefully. When parties to a dispute agree to dispose of their dispute by other peaceful means of settlement that do not require presentation to the Court, we can not say that this limits the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. As you know, the peaceful means of settlement include international conciliation, enquiry, mediation, investigation by the Security Council or General Assembly of the United Nations, etc. Since these do not result in a binding decision, not all disputes can be expected to be finally settled by these means. In such a case, when disputes continue to exist, the States which have accepted the optional clause still have the obligation to submit their disputes to the Court. Therefore, we can not say that the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court is limited by the reservation that dispute may be submitted to other means of peaceful settlement.

In contrast to these, there are those reservations which really limit

the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. For example, a number of States declare that disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when the State is or has been involved in hostilities, war or military occupation shall not be submitted to the Court. The category of disputes arising not only out of war, but also of hostilities or military occupation is of a wide range and the reservation to exclude all these disputes from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court limits considerably the latter.

III.

What deserves special consideration with regard to reservations is the fact that several States have declared that disputes with regard to domestic matters are to be excluded from compulsory jurisdiction. For example, in the declaration of the acceptance of the optional clause of the United States of America, it is stated: "Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the U.S.A.". In the declaration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the language used is "Dispute with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom". Now, the disputes to be submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the I.C.J. under the optional clause are the disputes concerning (a) the interpretation of a treaty, (b) any question of international law, (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and (d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation. None of these disputes are those regarding domestic matters, that is to say, disputes with regard to matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of a State. In this meaning, the reservations which several States have made concerning domestic matters are unnecessary

and irrelevant from the purely legal viewpoint and, I think, these do not limit in theory the compulsory jurisdiction of the I.C.J.

In practice, however, it is not always clear whether or not a matter falls within the domestic jurisdiction of a State. It is often brought into issue. For example, in a dispute between Great Britain and France in 1922 in reference to Nationality Decrees issued in Tunis and Morocco, the issue was whether questions of nationality were domestic matters or not. The opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice was that: the domestic matters are those "matters which, though they may very closely concern the interests of more than one State, are not, in principle, regulated by international law", and, therefore, "The question whether a certain matter is or is not solely within the jurisdiction of a State is an essentially relative question; it depends upon the development of international relations. Thus, in the present stage of international law, questions of nationality are, in the opinion of the Court, in principle within the reserved domain of a State".

It may thus be disputed in practice whether a certain matter is a domestic one or not and some interpretations may limit the compulsory jurisdictions of the Court to a large extent. Thereupon, an important question is raised: Who has the competence to interpret and decide whether a certain matter is a domestic one or not? Article 36, paragraph 6 of the Statute of the I.C.J. stipulates: "In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court". The question whether or not a certain matter is a domestic one becomes simply a decision as to whether or not the matter is within the jurisdiction of the I.C.J. According to the above-said stipulation, the decision on this point shall be given by the Court.

It is to be noted, however, that nearly a half of the States which have

excluded domestic matters from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, make mention in their declaration of acceptance of the optional clause that it is the State concerned that decides whether the matter is a domestic one or not. For example, the United States of America use the expression: "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the U.S.A. as determined by the U.S.A." and, Mexico regards that the domestic matters are those that, "in the opinion of the Mexican Government, are within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico." With such reservations, the matters which, according to the fair judgement of the third party, should not be regarded as domestic matters, might be excluded from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, if the State concerned considers and decides subjectively that the matter is a domestic one. As a result, the compulsory jurisdiction will be restricted. Moreover, as domestic matters may include many important matters according to the way of interpretation, the restriction may be very important and there is a fear that it will make compulsory jurisdiction rather illusory.

With regard to this point, I recollect the arbitration treaties which existed before World War I. In the great majority of these treaties, as you know, although the obligation was established to submit legal disputes to arbitration, reservation was made to exclude disputes which involve the independence, vital interests or national honour of the State. As to whether a dispute involves the independence, vital interests or national honour, it was generally understood that the parties to the disputes should decide it. Not a few treaties stipulated this expressly. It was also the case in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Article 13 of the Covenant stipulated that "The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement, they will submit the

whole subject-matter to arbitration or judicial settlement". According to this stipulation, it is the parties to the dispute that recognize that a certain dispute is suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement. If the party recognizes it suitable, it becomes obligatory to submit the dispute to arbitration or judicial settlement. However, if the party does not recognize so, no obligation of such submission is produced. Accordingly, the Covenant of the League of Nations seems apparently to have established an obligation of submission to judicial settlement but it may be said that no obligation was established in reality.

The Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, adopted in 1920 by the General Assembly of the League of Nations, brought about a remarkable improvement in this point. In Article 36, paragraph 6, it was stipulated that "In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court". By this, the decision whether or not a certain dispute is within the jurisdiction of the Court shall be handed down not by the parties to the dispute subjectively and willfully but objectively and fairly by the Court. Such stipulation did not exist at all in the arbitration treaties before World War I, or if it existed, it was very rare. Moreover, the Statute was a general treaty to which a large number of States adhered, so it is very important that such stipulation was established in the Statute. The compulsory jurisdiction of this Court was no more an illusion but become a reality. Not only that, but not a few treaties of arbitration and judicial settlement that were concluded after the World I provided a similar stipulation to Article 36, para. 6 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

After the end of World II, in place of the Permanent Court of International Justice the International Court of Justice was established. The

Statute of the former was slightly revised and has become that of the latter. The stipulation of Article 36, para. 6 remains unchanged. It provides that "In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court". This provision applies also to the domestic matters. When there is a dispute as to whether a matter is a domestic one or not and, accordingly, whether the Court has jurisdiction or not on it, the dispute shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Nevertheless, as I said above, some of the States which excluded disputes on domestic matters from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, made the reservation to decide by themselves whether the matter is a domestic one or not. As a result, it comes into question whether this reservation contradicts Article 36, para. 6 of the Statute, and, therefore, whether it is invalid or not. Some professors in international law are of the opinion that such declaration of reservation should not be recognized as a declaration made within the limit of Article 36 of the Statute and thus has no effect as a declaration of acceptance of the optional clause. Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, former Judge of the I.C.J., stated the same opinion in his separate opinion in "the Case of certain Norwegian loans between France and Norway" of 1957. France, a party to this case, declared in accepting the optional clause in 1949 that "differences relating to matters which are essentially within the national jurisdiction as understood by the Government of the French Republic" should be excluded from the compulsory jurisdiction. Judge Lauterpacht considered that this is contrary to the Statute and stated as follows:

"In the reservation in question, the Government of France says in effect: If a Government brings an application before the Court in reliance on the French acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court and if the

Government of France maintains that the Court has no jurisdiction on the ground that the subject matter of the dispute is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of France then the Court must accept as binding the French understanding.

"If that type of reservation is valid, then the Court is not in the position to exercise the power conferred upon it under para. 6 of Article 36 of its Statute. That paragraph provides that 'in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by a decision of the Court'. The French reservation lays down that if there is a dispute between the parties as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by a decision of the French Government. The French reservation is thus . . . contrary to a clear specific provision of the Statute of the Court".

In his dissenting opinion in the "Interhandel Case between Switzerland and the U.S.A." of 1959, Judge Lauterpacht confirmed what he had stated in the separate opinion in the case of Norwegian loans.

Well, what was the opinion of the I.C.J. itself? The judgement of the Court on the case of Norwegian loans stated as follows:

"The Court does not consider that it should examine whether the French reservation is compatible with Article 36, para. 6 of the Statute which provides: 'In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court'".

"The validity of the reservation has not been questioned by the Parties. It is clear that France fully maintains its Declaration, including the reservation, and that Norway relies upon the reservation".

"In consequence, the Court has before it a provision which both parties to the dispute regard as constituting an expression of their common will relating the competence of the Court. The Court, without

prejudging the question, gives effect to the reservation as it stands and as the Parties recognize it”.

In short, the I.C.J. states that the validity of the reservation in question was recognized and maintained by the parties to the disputes, that the Court does not need to examine whether the validity of the reservation is contrary to Article 36, para. 6 of the Statute, and that the Court gives effect to the reservation as it stands, without prejudging the question. Such being the case, it is still an open question whether or not the reservation in question is contrary to Article 36, para. 6 of the Statute. The Court reserved this question, stating it did not prejudge it. If, in the future, one of the States parties to a dispute questions the validity of the declaration including such a reservation, then the Court will have to examine and decide on it. At such time, what decision will the Court give? If it decides that the declaration is valid, the decision whether the matter is a domestic one or not is made by the party to the dispute and the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court would become illusory as I said above. If it decides on the contrary that the declaration is invalid, then the acceptance of optional clause itself shall become invalid and the situation becomes as if the optional clause was not accepted, the compulsory jurisdiction being totally denied. You will see now how greatly such reservations will restrict and make illusory the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

I want now to sum up what I have considered from various angles about the optional clause which is the most important point of the compulsory jurisdiction of the I.C.J. Firstly, the number of States which have accepted the optional clause is very small. Secondly, not a few States which have accepted the optional clause do not accept it unconditionally, that is to say, do not accept it in the whole range of the compulsory juris-

diction established by the Statute. They attach various reservations. Thirdly, particularly undesirable reservations are the exclusion of disputes concerning domestic matters and the declaration that decision as to whether a matter is domestic or not is for the States which are parties to the dispute. Whether such declarations are valid or not, it is sure that these declarations limit greatly the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court and make it illusory.

Accordingly, our efforts should be firstly, to increase the number of States which accept the optional clause and urge the States which have not yet accepted it to do so. The target of our efforts shall be to obtain the acceptance of as many States as possible and, ultimately of all States.

Secondly, we should endeavour to cause the States accepting the optional clause not to make such reservations as would really limit the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. We must appeal to the States which have made such reservations to withdraw them. It is desirable that all the States accept the compulsory jurisdiction unconditionally without any reservation.

Thirdly, we should strive to see abolished reservations that leave to the parties to disputes the decision as to whether a matter is domestic or not. Such reservations totally defeat the purpose of the compulsory jurisdiction. In the Statute itself, it is provided that disputes concerning the jurisdiction of the Court shall be settled by the decision of the Court itself. It is desirable, therefore, that the States concerned should respect and give effect to it. It is necessary to urge the States which have made such reservations to withdraw them. What is noteworthy in this respect is the example of France. She attached a reservation of this kind in her declaration of acceptance of the optional clause in 1949, but did not attach it in her declaration of 1959. It is desirable that other States which have

made similar reservations should follow the example of France.

If all these three requirements be realized, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court will extend to all legal disputes between States. The role of the Court then will become very wide and real. By this, the rule of law in the international community will be established in a large sphere and this certainly will contribute a great deal to the maintenance of peace and order in the world.

IV.

In this connection, I wish to speak a few words about the compulsory jurisdiction of I.C.J. and Japan.

Until the occurrence of World War II, Japan was very negative in the field of international adjudication. She was negative not only about judicial settlement but also about international arbitration. Our government hesitated to accept the obligation of submitting disputes to either arbitration or judicial settlement. As you know, after World War I, many States accepted the optional clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but Japan was not among them. In addition, many States concluded many bilateral treaties of arbitration or judicial settlement. For example, during the period from World War I to World War II, the United States concluded 29 treaties, Spain 22, Denmark and Switzerland 19 each, and Germany and Italy 15 each. Japan, however, concluded only two. After the World War II, Japan has completely changed her traditional attitude and has adopted a new policy of settling all international disputes by peaceful means. Acceptance of the optional clause in 1958 is one of the remarkable manifestations of this new policy.

Not only that, but Japan's declaration of acceptance of the optional clause was unconditional. She accepted the compulsory jurisdiction without any reservation at all. As I stated above, relatively large num-

ber of States exclude disputes concerning domestic matters from the compulsory jurisdiction, but, Japan does not do so. As regards those disputes as to whether or not a matter falls within domestic jurisdiction of a State, Japan has no intention to decide them by herself. If any dispute occurs in this regard, Japan has recognized that it shall be settled by the decision of the I.C.J. in accordance with Art. 36, para. 6 of the Statute. Thus, Japan's acceptance of the optional clause is really unconditional, full and perfect. This is a noteworthy fact, compared with Japan's very passive attitude before the World War II.

V.

As I said at the beginning of my speech, it is most urgent to further the rule of law in the international community. Lasting peace and order of the world shall, in the last resort, be established on the basis of the rule of law. For this purpose, it is necessary that at least legal disputes shall be settled by international adjudication, particularly by the I.C.J. We should make all our efforts to realize this.

In this respect, I recall that the International Law Association, since its foundation, has been making efforts for the development of international adjudication, including arbitration. Its principal aim as defined in 1873, when the Association was founded, was to promote "arbitration as a means of settlement of all differences between States". After the World War I, the Permanent Court of International Justice was established, and after the World War II, the International Court of Justice replaced it. Since then, the Association has focused on Judicial settlement rather than arbitration in its attempt to develop adequate means to settle peacefully international disputes. I believe that the Association should continue and even strengthen such efforts hereafter, especially to extend the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

In my opinion, the Association should appeal to the governments and peoples of the States to realize those various points which I have just stated. I expect the problem will be discussed lively in the present conference and I would like to suggest that a resolution be adopted to appeal to the States and to their peoples to accept unconditionally the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

In case such a resolution is discussed, I believe that all members of the Japan Branch of the Association will strongly support it. As I stated before, Japan has changed drastically her attitude toward international arbitration and judicial settlement and has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice without any reservation. Moreover, when she accepted it, some influential members of the Japan Branch of the Association had urged our Government to do so and contributed considerably to realize the acceptance.

If the present conference adopts such a resolution and all of you who participate appeal to your respective Governments and people, I am sure a considerable effect will be produced, and the present conference will be crowned with a considerable success.

Thank you.

(7) "Juridical Aspects of Promoting Private Foreign Investment", Mr. TAIZO ISHIZAKA, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan

1. It is a great honour and privilege for me to have this opportunity to address the opening ceremony of the 51st Conference of the International Law Association. We, Japanese businessmen, extend our hearty welcome to the foreign delegates attending this meeting.

2. Theme of the Discussion

Since a number of prominent jurists of many countries of the world

are present here, I should like to express my opinion on the subject of the "legal aspects of promoting private foreign investment"—a theme in which Japanese businessmen are deeply interested and with which many of our guests may be directly concerned. It is my hope that this matter will be given close attention in the months and years to come by an authoritative organization like this highly esteemed association.

I should like first to consider the question of the "role of private investment", secondly to review briefly the "legal measures for the promotion of private investment", thirdly to touch on the "factors hampering private investment", and finally to refer to the studies being made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development into which Japan was admitted recently.

3. Role of Private Investment

There is a reason why I venture to make mention of the "legal problems concerning the promotion of private investment" rather than those related to the extension of loans or grants as foreign aid, which may be considered a transfer of official fund. The reason is that the role of private capital, besides being a matter of commercial concern for business circles in general, deserves a specially close scrutiny at this stage where the economic growth of developing countries need to be further stimulated through the provision of more external private as well as official resources.

Private investment is the most traditional form of capital movement and is also of great significance because it serves as a direct international channel through which the technical know-how and managerial experience and knowledge of advanced nations are introduced to the capital-receiving countries via the personal contact of the businessmen concerned. The fact remains, however, that the level of private invest-

ment to the developing countries in recent years have been stagnant. It is for these reasons that the world is now realizing anew the need to promote private investment.

4. Legal Measures Concerning the Promotion of Private Investment

Let us now review briefly the many legal steps which have been taken by the countries concerned and which have been studied by international organizations. Let us first consider the common practices taken for promoting private investment.

I think the measures taken to this end can be classified into several categories. These include promotion measures related to taxation, insurance for investment, protection of investment, foreigners' participation in capital market activities, official lending for private investment, official direct lending to private enterprises in developing countries and services in providing information.

In view of the nature of this Association, I should like to dwell at some length on the first three categories, that is, (1) taxation policies, (2) programme for insuring investments, and (3) programme for protecting investment. All of these call for international co-operation if they are to be carried out successfully.

(1) Co-ordination of taxation policies calls for international effort to adjust the tax incentives for promoting private investment which are practiced by the individual countries. Specifically speaking, these include tax exemption for profits made abroad which is practiced by France, Italy and the Netherlands. Another is the tax deferral system—a system under which profits made abroad are exempted from taxation by the capital-supplying countries until such profits are remitted to the parent companies in the form of dividend. This system is adopted by the United States, Britain and Canada.

Still another is the tax credit mechanism whereby the taxes already paid in capital-receiving countries are deducted from the tax levied in the capital-supplying countries. This is practiced by Japan, the United States, Britain, Germany and Canada.

Another measure, which may be called the investment reserve system, makes deductible the amount credited to the development investment loss reserve in computing the taxable income. This measure is in force in Japan and Germany. There is also the system of bilateral agreements designed to avoid double taxation.

Co-ordination of these taxation measures is, in essence, the question of how to avoid double taxation for the purpose of promoting private investment and how to enforce a stable tax system on earnings from private investment made abroad. In either case, these are important problems faced by all capital-supplying countries and, as you all know, intensive studies on this matter have been made for many years by the Taxation Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Finance Committee of the OEEC and OECD.

(2) The programme for insuring investment is aimed at establishing a multilateral guarantee scheme that will compensate for loss to private investors' rights and property resulting from expropriation or nationalization by the governments of capital-importing countries. On national level, the governmental insurance system is already in force in Japan, the United States and Germany.

(3) The investment protection plan goes a step further than the investment insurance plan. Further to the governmental guarantee scheme, it envisages the conclusion of bilateral agreements with capital-importing countries in order to make it possible to mediate in investment disputes or to have them settled by arbitration of the International

Court of Justice. This is aimed at protecting private investors from damages resulting from sequestration and all other measures that may conceivably be taken by the governments of capital-importing countries. Such schemes on national level may be made more effective if they are brought under a well-considered multilateral framework.

I understand that this Association has been studying a possibility to have an international arbitral tribunal help in settling disputes over overseas investments.

5. Factors Hampering Private Investment

I have just made a brief review of the recent developments concerning the promotion of private investment. What must be considered in close connection with this is the need to remove the factors which are hindering private investment.

Such limiting factors include one that is relatively easy to solve such as double taxation although this involves various technical difficulties in regard to the individual countries financial policies and taxation practices. On the other hand, they also include a more difficult one such as the interest equalization tax of the United States, which not only concerns that country alone but which deeply involves the question of international liquidity.

In regard to the relations with developing countries, we are faced with very tough problems such as the deterioration of the investment climate. Such problems are rooted in the basic problem of North-South relationship and we shall have to struggle for many years to come to analyze them and work out effective counter-measures.

6. OECD's Study

I need not dwell on the progress of OECD's study of the problem of private investment because it has been made known widely in its con-

sultations with the Business and Industry Advisory Committee of OECD, the ICC and the world Bank as well as by OECD's own reports. May I, however, take this opportunity to remind you that OECD which has been active as a medium of international consultation for more than 16 years if we include the tenure of its predecessor, OEEC, has played an important pioneering role for the cause of promoting the flow of private financial resources.

7. Conclusion

After touching on the significance of private investment, juridical measures for its promotion, obstacles to its development and the activities of OECD, I realize that there are three outstanding facts in the whole problem of overseas private investment.

First, the problem of legal measures for promoting private investment is a very complex one with many ramifications and, moreover, in view of the trend of international economy, the area in which an individual country can solve the question is becoming increasingly narrower.

Secondly, although a number of ideas have been advanced and many proposals have been made for a multilateral solution of this problem, most of them have failed to materialize so far. This is due to the complex nature of the problem itself on the one hand but on the other, it means that there remains a wide area where we may delve deeper to seek a solution.

Thirdly, the problem is such that even one aspect of it such as the protection of investment is difficult of solution unless we make a judicial approach with full consideration of the political and economic factor involved because there is a considerable gap between the basic position of capital-exporting countries and that of capital-importing nations.

What these three points imply is, in my opinion, that a basic and

comprehensive study of legal aspects of the whole issue need be further pursued by an appropriate body, and I feel that it is this Association that is amply qualified to take up this problem as a subject for long-range scrutiny.

5. Resolutions of the Conference

The Conference started on its work in earnest from Monday afternoon the 17th August. Each of the nine Committees spent many hours seriously debating the matter referred to it and formulating an appropriate resolution for recommendation to the Full Council.

The following are the resolutions finally adopted by the Conference at its closing session.

1. Legal Aspects of Problems of Asylum
2. Charter of the United Nations (Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice)
3. Juridical Aspects of Peaceful Co-existence
4. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Money-Judgments
5. Family Relations (Adoption of Children)
6. International Medical Law
7. Extra-Territorial Application of Restrictive Trade Legislation
8. Uses of the Waters of International Rivers
9. Space Law
10. International Trade and Investment
11. Centenary of the Signing of the First Geneva Convention for the Protection of the Sick and Wounded
12. Development of the I.L.A. in Asia, Africa and Latin America
(Note.—These Resolutions are in provisional form. Under the Constitution of the International Law Association resolutions have to be "examined and settled" by the Executive Council.)

I. Legal Aspects of Problems of Asylum

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Desirous of establishing the right of asylum of the individual in international law, in the light of the current inadequate protection to human rights,

Takes note of the matters raised by the Rapporteur and the Committee in their Report;

Calls upon the Committee, in the light of the propositions embodied in the Report and of the matters raised in the debate, to prepare some draft rules on territorial and diplomatic asylum to be laid before the next Conference of the Association.

II. Charter of the United Nations

(Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice)

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Recalling its previous resolutions* supporting the extension of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice,

Having received a report on the subject from its Committee on the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the address delivered by Chief Justice Yokota at the Opening Session of the Conference,

Desiring to explore new ways for increasing the Court's jurisdiction,

1. Supports and calls to the attention of all States Resolution 171C (II) of the General Assembly of the United Nations of November 14, 1947, in which the Assembly drew "the attention of the States which had not yet accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Statute, to the desirability of

the greatest possible number of States accepting this jurisdiction with as few reservations as possible”;

2. Suggests that the United Nations should consider the adoption of a General Act for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes which, in addition to the existing procedure under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, would allow States to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by means of:

(a) Declarations accepting the Court's jurisdiction with respect to ten or more areas of international law, in accordance with the comprehensive list of such areas contained in the proposed General Act, in relation to any other State which has accepted the Court's jurisdiction over the same area;

(b) Declarations accepting the Court's jurisdiction with respect to such matters as are found by the Security Council or the General Assembly to require reference to the Court in order to facilitate their settlement;

3. Requests each national branch of the International Law Association to urge its Government to accept the optional clause without reservation and to encourage its Government to insert provisions concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in any bilateral or multilateral Conventions to be concluded in the future;

4. Requests that the President of the Association, if he thinks it appropriate, approach the Government of Japan with a view to transmitting this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as an official document for circulation;

5. Thanks the Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, its Chairman, Judge N. V. Boeg, and its Rapporteur, Professor L. B. Sohn, for its Report, and requests that the Committee

study further the question of the settlement of international disputes.

* Vide Report of the Committee, Ch. II, p. 10 et seq., and especially footnotes 29, 30 and 31.

III. Juridical Aspects of Peaceful Co-existence

ENGLISH TEXT

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

1. Accepts the report of the Committee on the Juridical Aspects of Co-existence and takes note of the report of its Rapporteur, without prejudging the issue of the definitive character of the list of principles contained therein or the question whether these principles shall be deemed to be juridical principles of co-existence or principles of international law;

2. Thanks the Committee and its Rapporteur for the work accomplished;

3. Requests the Executive Council to select, in consultation with the Committee, which henceforth shall have the name of the Committee on Principles of International Security and Co-operation, the principles which shall be the object of profound and detailed study by the Committee in the sphere of international security and co-operation, notably:

(i) The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(ii) The obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered;

(iii) Legal Aspects of Disarmament;

4. Decides to retain to this end the report of the Rapporteur as a document for use in this future work;

5. Invites the Secretary-General of the International Law Association to inform the organs of the United Nations concerned of the results at which the International Law Association has arrived since its Conference in Dubrovnik in 1956.

TEXTE FRANÇAIS

La 51^{ème} Conférence de l'International Law Association, tenue à Tokyo en août 1964,

1. Accepte le rapport du Comité sur les aspects juridiques de la coexistence pacifique et prend acte du rapport de son Rapporteur sans préjuger la question du caractère définitif de liste des principes ni la question de savoir s'il s'agit de principes juridiques de la co-existence pacifique ou de principes du droit international;

2. Remercie le Comité et le Rapporteur du travail accompli;

3. Charge le Conseil Exécutif de choisir en consultation avec le Comité, qui prendra désormais le nom de Comité des Principes de la Sécurité et de la Coopération Internationales, des principes qui feront l'objet d'une étude approfondie et détaillée par ledit Comité dans le domaine de la sécurité et de la coopération internationales, notamment:

- (i) l'obligation des Etats de s'abstenir dans leurs relations internationales de recourir à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force contre l'intégrité territoriale ou l'indépendance politique de tout Etat, soit de toute autre manière incompatible avec les buts des Nations Unies;
- (ii) l'obligation des Etats de régler par des moyens pacifiques les différends internationaux de manière que la paix et la sécurité internationales et la justice ne soient pas mises en danger;

(iii) les aspects juridiques du désarmement;

4. Décide de retenir à cette fin le rapport du Rapporteur comme document à utiliser dans les travaux futurs;

5. Prie le Secrétaire-Général de l'International Law Association de porter à la connaissance des organes compétents des Nations Unies les résultats auxquels l'International Law Association a abouti depuis la Conférence de Dubrovnik en 1956.

IV. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Money Judgments

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Thanks the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Rapporteur and the other Members of the Committee on the Enforcement of Foreign Judgments, and resolves:

- (1) that the report of the Committee be adopted with such suggested amendments to Part III of the Model Act Respecting the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Money-Judgments as the Committee accepts;
- (2) that the Executive Council of this Association be requested to submit the Model Act to the Hague Conference on Private International Law and such other bodies as it may deem proper for their consideration;
- (3) that upon approval of the Model Act by this Association the Committee on the Enforcement of Foreign Judgments be dissolved.

Model Act Respecting the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Money-Judgments

Parts I and II of the Model Act were given final approval by this Association at the Hamburg Conference in 1960. Part I includes the

short title, applicability section and definitions. Part II includes the provisions governing recognition of foreign judgments.

Part III (Enforcement) was submitted to the Tokyo Conference of the Association (August 1964) and adopted with certain amendments. The Committee gave effect to these amendments by (a) inserting the phrase. "by order of a court of this State" in clause (3) of Section 12; (b) inserting a new Section 14 on *lis pendens*, and (c) deleting clause (2) of the original Section 14, and retaining clause (1) thereof as Section 14, and retaining clause (1) there of as Section 15. The amendment to clause (3) of Section 12 permits a judgment debtor to pay the amount of the judgment voluntarily.

The full text of the Act, as amended,

PART I

Section 1. (Short title)

This Act may be cited as The Foreign Money-Judgments Act.

Section 2. (Applicability)

This Act applies to the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

Section 3. (Definitions)

In this Act:

- (a) "foreign judgment" means a final judgment, decree or order or part thereof, made by a court of a foreign State, whereby a definite sum of money is payable in respect of a tax or penalty;

- (b) "final judgment" means one that is capable of being enforced in the State of the original court, although there may still be open an appeal or other method of attack in that State;
- (c) "original court" means the court by which the foreign judgment was given;
- (d) "judgment debtor" means the party against whom the foreign judgment was given.

PART II—Recognition

Section 4. (When Recognized)

A foreign judgment is recognized in this State as conclusive between the parties and may be relied upon as a defence or counter-claim except where:

- (a) the original court lacked jurisdiction under Section 5; or
- (b) the foreign judgment was given by default and the court in which recognition is sought is satisfied that the judgment debtor, being the defendant, did not have notice of the proceeding in the original court in sufficient time to enable him to defend and did not appear; or

- (c) the original court denied natural justice, that is the foreign judgment was not rendered by an impartial tribunal or under a procedural system compatible with the requirements of due process of law; or
- (d) the foreign judgment is based upon a cause of action which is contrary to the strong public policy (ordre public international) of this State; or
- (e) the foreign judgment is based upon a cause of action which has formed the subject of another judgment between the same parties recognized as res judicata under the law of this State; or
- (f) the foreign judgment has been found to have been obtained by fraud.

Section 5. (Bases of Personal Jurisdiction)

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the original court has jurisdiction when:
 - (a) the judgment debtor has voluntarily appeared in the proceeding for the purpose of contesting the merits and not solely for the purpose of
 - (i) contesting the jurisdiction of the original court, or

- (ii) protecting his property from seizure or obtaining the release of seized property, or
 - (iii) protecting his property on the ground that in the future it may be placed in jeopardy of seizure on the strength of the judgment; or
- (b) the judgment debtor has submitted to the jurisdiction of the original court by an express agreement; or
- (c) the judgment debtor at the time of the institution of the proceeding ordinarily resided in the State of the original court; or
- (d) the judgment debtor instituted the proceeding as plaintiff or counter-claimed in the State of the original court; or
- (e) the judgment debtor, being a corporate body, was at the time of the institution of the proceeding incorporated or had its [seat] [siège] in the State of the original court, or at that time had its place of central administration or principal place of business there; or

(f) the judgment debtor, at the time of the institution of the proceeding, had either a commercial establishment or a branch office in the State of the original court and the proceeding was based upon a cause of action arising out of the business carried on there; or

(g) in an action based on contract the parties to the contract ordinarily resided in different States and all, or substantially all, of the performance by the judgment debtor was to take place in the State of the original court; or

(h) in an action in [tort] [délit or quasi-délit] either the place where the defendant did the act which caused the injury, or the place where the last event necessary to make the defendant liable for the alleged [tort] [délit or quasi-délit] occurred, was in the State of the original court.

(When No Jurisdiction)

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (1), the original court has no jurisdiction:

- (a) in the cases stated in clauses (c), (e), (f) and (g) if the bringing of the proceeding in the original court was contrary to an express agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by a proceeding in that court;
- (b) if by the law of this State exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action is assigned to another court.

Section 6. (Bases Not Exclusive)

The bases for jurisdiction recognized in Section 5 are not exclusive and a court of this State may accept additional bases.

PART III—Enforcement

Section 7. (When Foreign Judgment Enforceable)

- (1) If a foreign judgment that is entitled to recognition under this Act is capable of being enforced in the State of the original court, the judgment creditor may proceed under this Act for an enforcement of the judgment.
- (2) A foreign judgment which bears the executive formula of the original court shall be deemed to be capable of being enforced in the State of the original court in the absence of proof to the contrary.

Section 8. [Registration] [Exequatur]

- (1) To qualify a foreign judgment for enforcement the judgment creditor shall obtain [its registration] [the grant of an exequatur].
- (2) (a) Application for [registration] [grant of an exequatur] shall be made to the court competent for this purpose under the law of this State.
(b) The application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment of the original court.
(c) Certification may be in conformity with the Hague Convention of 1960 abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents.

(Translation)

- (3) If a foreign judgment is in a foreign language, a translation shall be attached, certified in accordance with the law of this State to be a true translation.

Section 9. (Procedure)

The procedure governing [registration] [grant of an exequatur] shall be that prescribed by the law of this State.

Section 10. (Refusal of [Registration] [Exequatur])

[Registration] [Grant of an exequatur] shall be refused:

- (i) if the foreign judgment is not entitled to recognition under this Act, or
- (ii) if the foreign judgment is not capable of being enforced in the State of the original court, or
- (iii) if the judgment debtor proves that the judgment debt is no longer due.

Section 11. ([Effect of Registration]

[Grant of an Exequatur])

Where a foreign judgment is [registered] [granted an exequatur] under this Act:

- (a) the judgment is for all questions of its enforcement of the same force and effect as a judgment rendered by the court that [ordered registration] [granted the exequatur];
- * (b) reasonable costs of an incidental to the [registration] [grant of an exequatur], including costs for the certified copy and translation are recoverable together with the amount of the judgment.

Section 12. (Application for Immediate Enforcement)

- (1) At the time of, or after, making an application for [registration] [grant of an exequatur], the judgment creditor may also apply for an order for immediate enforcement of the foreign judgment by way of attachment, garnishment, or otherwise.
- (2) If it is shown that the judgment debtor defended the action in the original court or was served personally in the original proceeding, the competent court of this State may make an order for immediate enforcement ex parte, with or without security.
- (3) No funds shall be remitted to the judgment creditor by order of a court of this State until the [registration] [exequatur] has become final.

Section 13. (Adjournment Pending
Appeal in Original Court)

A court of this State may, on terms that it thinks just, adjourn the recognition or enforcement of a foreign judgment when an appeal or other method of attack has been taken in the State of the original court, and may also adjourn to allow the judgment debtor a reasonable opportunity for taking such action.

Section 14. (Lis pendens)

A court of this State may dismiss an application for [registration] [the grant of an exequatur], or if considered appropriate may adjourn its decision, when litigation between the judgment creditor and the judgment debtor with the same purpose and based on the same cause is already pending in another State and a judgment may result from the pending litigation capable of being recognized under this Act.

**Section 15. (Saving)

Nothing in Part III of this Act prevents a judgment creditor from, at his election, either:

- (a) bringing an action in this State based upon his foreign judgment, or based upon his original cause of action if it exists and if the foreign judgment is not recognized and enforceable by an action; or
- (b) bringing a proceeding under Part III of this Act.

*Note: Clause (b) is applicable only if the law of the State adopting this Act allows recovery of costs.

**Note: Section 15 is optional, in whole or in part.

V. Family Relations

(ADOPTION OF CHILDREN)

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held

at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Thanks the Chairman, Rapporteur and Committee for their excellent work on foreign adoptions; and

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Hague Conference on Private International Law in time for its meeting in October the reports of the Committee and, if possible, a transcript of the discussions at the Conference, expressing at the same time the hope that this material may be of use in reaching solutions of the problems involved.

VI. International Medical Law

ENGLISH TEXT

(Assurance of the Application of Humanitarian Conventions)

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held in Tokyo:

Considering that August 22nd, 1964, is the day of the centenary of the conclusion of the First Geneva Convention;

Appreciating duly the great contribution which the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies of the Red Cross and the other bodies working in this field have made up to the present, in collaboration with the Governments, for the development of humanitarian law;

Taking note that the Geneva Conventions of 1949, issued from the Convention of 1864, have been ratified by almost all countries in the world and that they have become actually the principal code of humanitarian law;

Expresses the wish that the Contracting Parties of these Conventions take more active measures for the diffusion and application of these Conventions in their respective countries and that the UNO support this work of diffusion throughout the world, taking into account the

nature of present-day armed conflicts and the technical development of armaments;

Wishes that the lawyers and physicians of every country study the means and measures which allow the accomplishment of the above-mentioned objects.

I

Accepts the proposition of the Committee of International Medical Law of the International Law Association to establish groups of persons who can contribute, at any time or place, to the diffusion and control of the application of the Geneva Conventions, and asks the Committee to continue a thorough study of the subject with a view to submitting to the next Conference a more detailed draft of regulations concerning the composition and responsibilities of the said groups;

Supports more specifically the suggestions recently transmitted to the UNO, in view of the creation of a Medico-Military Section inside the General Headquarters of the UNO troops. It wishes also that the military contingents put at the disposal of the UNO shall be specially instructed on the Geneva Conventions.

II

Taking note of the Rapporteur's report on professional (medical) confidence asks the Committee to proceed with the study of that question in conformity with the Rapporteur's propositions and to submit a definitive report to the next Conference. It thanks the Committee and its Rapporteur for the work they have accomplished.

III

Requests the Committee to elaborate a general working plan for the study of international medical law and to submit this to the next Conference.

TEXTE FRANÇAIS

LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL

La 51ème Conférence de l'International Law Association, réunie à Tokyo,

Considérant que le 22 août 1964 est le jour du Centenaire de la conclusion de la Première Convention de Genève;

Appréciant à sa juste valeur la grande contribution que le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, la Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, les sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et les autres organismes travaillant dans ce domaine ont donnée jusqu'à présent, en collaboration avec les gouvernements, pour le développement de la loi humanitaire;

Notant que les Conventions de Genève de 1949, issues de la Convention de 1864, ont été ratifiées par presque tous les pays du monde et qu'elles sont devenues actuellement le code principal de la loi humanitaire;

Émet le voeu que les Parties contractantes à ces Conventions prennent des mesures encore plus actives pour la diffusion et la mise en oeuvre de ces Conventions dans leurs pays respectifs, et que l'O.N.U. appuie ce travail de diffusion dans le monde, compte tenu de la nature des conflits armés actuels et du développement technique des armements;

Souhaite que les juristes et les médecins de chaque pays étudient les moyens et les mesures qui permettent l'accomplissement des buts mentionnés ci-dessus;

I

Accepte la proposition par laquelle la Commission de Droit International Médical de l'International Law Association souhaite la constitution de groupes de personnalités qui puissent contribuer, en tout temps et en tout lieu, à la diffusion et au contrôle de l'application des Conven-

tions de Genève, et prie le Comité de poursuivre l'étude approfondie du sujet en vue de la présentation à la prochaine Conférence d'un projet de règlement plus précis concernant la composition et les attributions des groupes en question;

Appuie plus spécialement la suggestion récemment transmise à l'O.N.U., en vue de la création d'une section médico-militaire au sein du Quartier Général des troupes de l'O.N.U. Elle souhaite aussi que les contingents militaires mis à la disposition de l'O.N.U. soient spécialement instruits sur les Conventions de Genève.

II

Prenant note du rapport du Rapporteur sur les secret médical, prie la Commission de procéder à l'examen de cette question conformément aux propositions présentées par le Rapporteur et de soumettre à la prochaine Conférence son rapport définitif. Elle remercie la Commission et son rapporteur du travail qu'ils ont accompli.

III

Prie la Commission d'élaborer un plan général de travail pour l'étude du droit international médical et de le soumettre à la prochaine Conférence.

VII. Extra-Territorial Application of Restrictive Trade Legislation

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo, in August 1964,

Receives the Report of the Committee on Extra-territorial Application of Restrictive Trade Legislation (including anti-trust legislation);

Re-emphasizes, in the light of the material contained in this Report, the interest of the Association in this subject;

Affirms that the actions of States in this field are subject to rules

of international law and that, in practice, possible conflicts between States in this field can be eliminated, reduced or resolved;

Requests the Committee to continue its studies with a view to:

- (A) completing and maintaining up to date the factual material contained in the Report;
- (B) defining the extent to which the actions of States in the extra-territorial application of Restrictive Trade Legislation are limited by rules of international law and stating or restating such rules, using the following principles as a starting point:
 - (i) Every exercise of a State's public power over aliens, whether they are present in the territory or not, is subject to international law;
 - (ii) The primary rule of international law is that jurisdiction in matters of a public law character is territorial; a State may not exercise its power in any form in the territory of another State; and
 - (iii) Exceptionally, it may nevertheless be permissible for a State to extend the reach of its public laws beyond its territory, but (a) such extra-territorial jurisdiction must be sanctioned by principles of international law founded on a general practice of States and (b) the exercise of jurisdiction by a State must not in essence infringe a jurisdiction that belongs in priority to another State; and
- (C) examining, and so far as possible recommending for adoption by States, practical methods for eliminating, reducing or resolving conflicts between States arising out of the extra-territorial application of such legislation and to report thereon to the 52nd Conference.

VIII. Uses of the Waters of International Rivers

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association held at Tokyo in August 1964,

1. Accepts provisionally, subject to any changes that may be necessitated by the chapter on the equitable sharing of uses, the text and commentary of the chapters contained in the 1964 report of the Committee on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers;
2. Recommends that the Committee, in the light of the discussion at the Conference, continues its studies, particularly on the subject of the equitable sharing of uses, and submits a final report to the 1966 Conference of the International Law Association.

IX. Space Law

Resolution A

CONCERNING

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1962 (VIII)

The 51st Conference of The International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August 1964,

Noting the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations as Resolution 1962 (XVIII) on 13 December, 1963,

Welcoming this further action by the General Assembly to develop a legal regime for outer space,

Noting that this Declaration states legal principles accepted by the Members of the United Nations;

Urges that States engaging in activities in outer space shall seek actively to conform their conduct to the principles contained in the Declaration.

Resolution B

THE UPPER LIMIT OF NATIONAL SPACE

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August, 1964.

Recognising the importance of the problems of the upper limit of national space and the right of innocent passage of foreign spacecraft through such space, and the many difficulties, at once theoretical and practical, which have to be resolved before satisfactory answers can be found to them,

Desiring to contribute to the study concerning the possible demarcation of the upper limit of State sovereignty and the limitation of such sovereignty to any extent necessary for ensuring that the benefits of the freedom of outer space shall be enjoyed by all States,

Requests the Space Law Committee, in co-operation with the Air Law Committee, to give its attention to the continued study of this subject with a view to reporting to the next Conference of the Association.

Resolution C

THE LEGAL STATUS OF SPACE VEHICLES OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Noting that Paragraph 5 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1962 (XVIII) contemplates that international organisations as well as States may operate, and have responsibility for, space vehicles,

Directs the Space Law Committee to continue its study on the legal aspects of this subject with a view to reporting to the next Conference of the Association.

Resolution D

THE LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE VEHICLES

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Taking note that Paragraph 5 of Resolution 1962 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations provides for an international responsibility of the States for national activities in outer space, whether carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities,

Noting further that under Paragraph 8 of the same Resolution each State which launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, and each State from whose territory or facility an object is launched is declared internationally liable for damage to a foreign State or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the earth, in air space, or in outer space,

Being of the view that, in conjunction with this purely international liability, rules may have to be established dealing with the private (civil) liability of operators of space vehicles, especially if, in the course of further development, space activities are carried on by governmental or non-governmental entities on a commercial basis,

Decide to draw the attention of the United Nations to the importance of this problem so that the Liability Convention, now under preparation in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the United Nations, may include provisions on this subject;

Requests the Space Law Committee in co-operation with the Air Law Committee to prepare, for the next Conference of the International Law Association, a Draft Convention governing private (civil) liability for damage caused by space vehicles.

Resolution E

ASSISTANCE TO AND RETURN OF ASTRONAUTS AND
SPACE VEHICLES

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held in Tokyo in August, 1964,

Noting the request set forth in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1963 (XVIII) regarding the prompt preparation of a draft international agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles,

Considering the inadequacy of the present situation in so far as the obligation imposed on masters of ships and aircraft commanders is concerned, not only because this obligation does not extend to astronauts and space vehicles in distress, but also because present rules do not effect the necessary co-ordination and mutuality in the aim of achieving maximum safety,

Resolves to draw the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the importance of treating the problem of assistance and rescue in respect of maritime, air and outer space activities as a whole without prejudice, however, to the early adoption of an international agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles as a result of work now in progress in the United Nations.

Resolution F

AN INTERNATIONAL SPACE AGENCY

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Mindful of the many problems which require to be resolved in order to achieve effective international co-operation and consultation in the exploration and use of outer space,

Recognising the work which has been accomplished so far by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,
Recalling General Assembly Resolution 1963 (XVIII) of December 13, 1963,

Requests the Space Law Committee to study the problems attending the establishment of a specialised agency for space with a view to reporting to the next Conference of the Association.

Resolution G

TELECOMMUNICATION SATELLITE PROBLEMS

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held at Tokyo in August, 1964,

Recalling the Recommendation of General Assembly Resolution No. 1721 (XVI) relating to the establishment as soon as practicable of communications by means of satellites available to the nations of the world on a global and nondiscriminatory basis,

Noting the interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system, established by agreements open for signature or accession at Washington on August 19, 1964, with a view to arriving by January 1, 1970, at definitive arrangements for an international global system,

Mindful of the many problems involved in such a use of space,

Requests the Space Law Committee to study the international legal problems specifically pertaining to the establishment and operation of an international global communications satellite system with a view to reporting to the next Conference of the Association.

X. International Trade and Investment

The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held in Tokyo in August, 1964,

Notes the suggestion of the Japan Branch and of its President, Judge S. Kuriyama, that the Association should undertake a study of, and report on, the topic of International Trade and Investment;

Invites the Executive Council of the Association to proceed without delay to consider and implement this suggestion.

XI. Centenary of the Signing of the First Geneva Convention for the Protection of the Sick and Wounded

La 51ème Conférence de l'International Law Association, réunie à Tokyo en août 1964,

Rappelant que la première Convention de Genève concernant la protection des blessés et des malades dans les armées en campagne a été signée le 22 août 1864,

Rend un hommage ému à tous ceux qui, durant le siècle écoulé, se sont efforcés d'alléger les souffrances de l'humanité, et

Estime que le meilleur moyen de commémorer le centenaire de cette première Convention humanitaire est de redoubler les efforts en vue du développement de la compréhension internationale et de la bonne entente entre les nations.

XII. Development of the International Law Association in Asia, Africa and Latin America

ENGLISH TEXT

Whereas the International Law Association recognizes the importance of the States of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the conduct of world affairs and the formulation of International Law; and

Whereas the 51st Conference of the International Law Association, as the first Conference to be held outside of Europe and America, has demonstrated the necessity of expanding the geographical scope of the Association;

The 51st Conference resolves to request the Executive Council to look into the possibility of creating new Branches of the Association in the States of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and

Resolves to request the Executive Council to examine the composition of the committees of the Association and, where the Council deems it opportune, to alter or add to the membership of the said committees, having regard in particular to the desirability of providing adequate representation from the Branches of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

TEXTE FRANÇAIS

Attendu que l'Association de Droit International reconnaît l'importance des Etats d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine dans le développement des relations internationales et du droit des gens; et

Attendu que la 51e Conférence de l'Association, tenue pour la première fois en dehors de l'Europe et de l'Amérique, a démontré la nécessité d'étendre la représentation géographique au sein de l'Association;

Il est résolu que la Conférence exhorte le Conseil Exécutif à étudier la possibilité d'établir de nouvelles sections de l'Association dans les pays d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine; en outre,

Il est résolu que la Conférence demande au Conseil Exécutif d'examiner la composition des comités de l'Association et, s'il le juge à propos, de modifier ou d'augmenter la liste des membres de ces comités, en tenant compte en particulier de l'opportunité de favoriser une représentation équitable des sections d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine.

6. Meeting of the Full Council (August 22, 1964)

The meeting was held at 9:30 a.m. on August 22, 1964, in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building, Tokyo.

PRESENT:

Lord Spens (in the Chair)
The Hon. Shigeru Kuriyama (President of
the Association)
Dr. K. Jansma (Hon. Treasurer)
Dr. M. Bartos (Ex-President; Yugoslavia)
Judge N. V. Boeg (Ex-President; Denmark)
Maitre H. Cochaux (Ex-President;
Belgium)
Oscar R. Houston (Ex-President; U.S.A.)
Dr. R. Stödter (Ex-President; Germany)
Dr. J. Zourek (Ex-President; Czechoslova-
kia)
M. M. Abdalla (U.A.R.)
Dr. Margarita Arguás (Argentina)
Dr. K. Basedow (Germany)
Judge Harry Batshaw (Canada)
Dr. I. P. Blishchenko (U.S.S.R.)
H. E. Guillermo Cano (Argentina)
Dr. B. Cheng (U.K.)
Prof. N. Deloukas (Greece)
C. A. Dunches Abranches (Brazil)
Dr. K. Duden (Germany)
N. Eckbo (Norway)
Prof. H. Egawa (Japan)
Prof. N. Feinberg (Israel)
Dr. G. FitzGerald (Canada)
Maitre P. Freymond (Switzerland)

Prof. B. Goldman (France)
Avv. G. Guerreri (Italy)
Judge Y. J. Hakulinen (Finland)
Prof. G. Haraszti (Hungary)
Dr. Lars Hjerner (Sweden)
T. K. Hodgkinson (Australia)
Tsen-ming Huang (China-Taiwan)
Dr. G. Jaenicke (Germany)
Prof. D. H. N. Johnson (Editor; U.K.)
A. Kaufmann (Denmark)
Pieter J. Kooiman (U.S.A.)
S. V. Lacuna (Philippines)
Han-Key Lee (Korea)
J. Lopez del Carril (Argentina)
J. L. MacCallum (Canada)
Prof. Myers S. McDougal (U.S.A.)
R. Makino (Japan)
Prof. N. M. Matte (Canada)
V. M. Metsälampi (Finland)
Y. Ohara (Japan)
N. A. Onchakov (U.S.S.R.)
Prof. Zai-Sup Pak (Korea)
Tow-Kwang Paik (Korea)
Cheng-Kong Peng (Korea)
Prof. Allan Philip (Denmark)
Syed H. Pirzada (Pakistan)
R. N. J. Purvis (Australia)
Prof. M. Radojkovic (Yugoslavia)

Dr. K. Krishna Rao (India)
Dean Horace E. Read (Canada)
Dr. A. Riedweg (Switzerland)
Ole T. Røed (Norway)
Dr. Ahmed K. Said (U.A.R.)
Maitre J. Rosselli (France)
Prof. Charles Rousseau (France)
Dong-Wook Shin (Korea)
Maharaj Dr. Nagendra Singh (India)
Prof. R. Socini (Italy)
Dr. A. Weiss-Tessbach (Austria)
Sir Richard Wilberforce (U.K.) and
J. B. S. Edwards (Secretary-General)
APOLOGIES:
Prof. Tien-fong Cheng (China-Taiwan)
Prof. W. Kralik (Austria)

The Minutes of the Meeting of the Full Council held in Tokyo on 16 August 1964 were duly confirmed and signed with the addition of the name of Professor W. Kralik to the list of members present.

HONOURS: Mr. T. K. Hodgkinson: The Order of the British Empire.

1. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HEADQUARTERS

A list of 13 applications had been received from Mr. R. Aghababian of Teheran (Iran). It was decided to request that these applications should be submitted in due and proper form for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Council.

2. BRANCH MATTERS

(a) NEW BRANCH IN KOREA

The questions of the title of the new Branch in Korea was further considered, and it was decided by 28 votes to 16 that the branch should be known as the "Korean Branch of the International Law Association," in accordance with the wishes of the Branch. Maitre H. Cochaux requested that it should be noted that he had abstained from voting.

(b) The Secretary-General reported that there was prospect of new branches of the Association being formed in Iran, Mexico, the Philippines, Spain and Thailand.

(c) Mr. R. N. J. Purvis (Australia) raised the question of the formation of a South-East Asia Group of Branches to deal with regional problems, admitting that, at this stage, the idea might be somewhat premature. In the meantime, the Australian Branch would assist in the formation of branches of the Association in such countries as New Zealand, the Philippines and Malaysia.

3. COMMITTEE MATTERS

(a) NEW COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Dr. Jansma, Chairman of the Preliminary Committee appointed to study this matter, reported that a first meeting had already been held and that the Committee hoped to be able to report to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

It was decided that the following draft resolution should be submitted to the Closing Session of the Conference:-

"The 51st Conference of the International Law Association, held in Tokyo in August, 1964,

Notes the suggestion of the Japan Branch and of its President, Judge S. Kuriyama, that the Association should undertake a study of, and report on, the topic of International Trade and Investment;

Invites the Executive Council of the Association to proceed without delay to consider and implement this suggestion."

It was decided to invite members to send to Headquarters suggestions regarding the precise subjects to be studied by the new Committee, together with proposals for membership of the Committee or, alternatively, suggestions for the points of view that ought to find representation on the Committee.

(b) PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Judge Batshaw outlined a proposal from the Canadian Branch that a committee be set up in implementation of ECOSOC Resolution 958 (XXXVI) D II on Human Rights. It was pointed out that the work of such a committee, if set up, would require careful co-ordination with that of the International Committees on Asylum and Medical Law. It was decided to request the Canadian Branch to elaborate further their proposal so that the matter might be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Council. In the meantime, Headquarters would welcome the receipt of views on this subject from Branches and others.

4. CONFERENCE MATTERS

(a) CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions emerging from the working sessions of the

Conference were considered and approved for submission to the Closing Session.

(b) CO-EXISTENCE

In connection with the resolution approved at the working session on Co-existence, the question was raised of the demarcation of work as between the Committee on the Emergence of New States and Non-intervention (Chairman: Dr. K. Krishna Rao) and the Committee on Co-existence (now to be re-entitled Committee on Principles of International Security and Cooperation). Maitre H. Cochaux (Chairman of the latter Committee), acknowledging the need for co-ordination between the two Committees, undertook to forward his suggestions on this subject before the next meeting of the Executive Council.

(c) CONFERENCE PROCEDURE

On behalf of the Australian Branch, Mr. R. N. J. Purvis drew attention to Article VII (5) of the Constitution, which states that "Members of Branches attend Conferences and speak and vote as individuals." He felt that the terms of this Article were not being adhered to in certain cases, where members had spoken rather as representing a particular form of political or economic structure. The Australian Branch regretted this trend.

(d) THE QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

In referring to the question of language, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that one day simultaneous translation of speeches might be possible; for the time being considerations of expense rendered it impossible. If a speech is given in either English or French, it must be assumed that it is gener-

ally understood.

Reference was made to the I.L.A. Constitution, Article VIII/5, which provides that "Each Member may write or speak at his option in any language he thinks fit," and to the current practice of the Association that, where a member speaks in any language other than English or French, he is responsible for arranging his own interpretation or translation into English or French.

Dealing with the question of the absence of a French or English translation of Conference documents, the Secretary-General said that it is impracticable to supply a translation of all documents, although, exceptionally, it is possible to translate a document into one or other of the two languages involved: this can be done, however, only when the need is urgent and the material in question is short.

5. REPRESENTATION AT THE MEETINGS OF OTHER BODIES

Representatives at the 15th Session of the Legal Committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization (Montreal: September 1964) were appointed as follows:—

- (a) Dean Maxwell Cohen;
- (b) Professor N. Mateesco Matte;
- (c) Professor Michel Pourcelet.

6. PLACE OF THE 1966 CONFERENCE

The Secretary-General reported that invitations for the 52nd Conference had been received from the following:

- (a) The Finnish Branch;
- (b) The Argentine Branch;
- (c) Iran.

It was decided to take no immediate decision but to refer the matter to the Executive Council, and Branches and individual members were invited to forward their preferences to Headquarters in good time before the next meeting of the Executive Council.

7. NEXT MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

It was decided that the Executive Council would meet in London on Saturday, November 28th, 1964.

8. OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) On the proposition of Dr. J. Zourek, it was decided that the following resolution should be submitted to the Closing Session of the Conference:—

"La 51ème Conférence de l'International Law Association, réunie à Tokyo en Août 1964,

Rappelant que la première Convention de Genève concernant la protection des blessés et des malades dans les armées en campagne a été signée le 22 Août 1864,

Rend un hommage ému à tous ceux qui, durant le siècle écoulé, se sont efforcés d'alléger les souffrances de l'humanité et

Estime que le meilleur moyen de commémorer le centenaire de cette première convention humanitaire est de redoubler les efforts en vue du développement de la compréhension internationale et de la bonne entente entre les nations".

- (b) It was further decided that the following resolution from a number of members of the Canadian Branch should also be submitted to the Closing Session of the Conference:—

(i) ENGLISH TEXT

"Whereas the International Law Association recognizes the importance of the States of Asia, Africa and Latin America in

the conduct of world affairs and the formulation of International Law; and

Whereas the 51st Conference of the International Law Association, as the first Conference to be held outside of Europe and America, has demonstrated the necessity of expanding the geographical scope of the Association;

The 51st Conference resolves to request the Executive Council to look into the possibility of creating new Branches of the Association in the States of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and Resolves to request the Executive Council to examine the composition of the committees of the Association and, where the Council deems it opportune, to alter or add to the membership of said committees, having regard in particular to the desirability of providing adequate representation from the Branches of Asia, Africa and Latin America".

(ii) TEXTE FRANÇAIS

Attendu que l'Association de Droit International reconnaît l'importance des Etats d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine dans le développement des relations internationales et du droit des gens; et

Attendu que la 51e Conférence de l'Association, tenue pour la première fois en dehors de l'Europe et de l'Amérique, a démontré la nécessité d'étendre la représentation géographique au sein de l'Association;

Il est résolu que la Conférence demande au Conseil Exécutif d'examiner la composition des comités de l'Association et, s'il le juge à propos, de modifier ou d'augmenter la liste des membres de ces comités, en tenant compte en particulier de

l'opportunité de favoriser une représentation équitable des sections d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine."

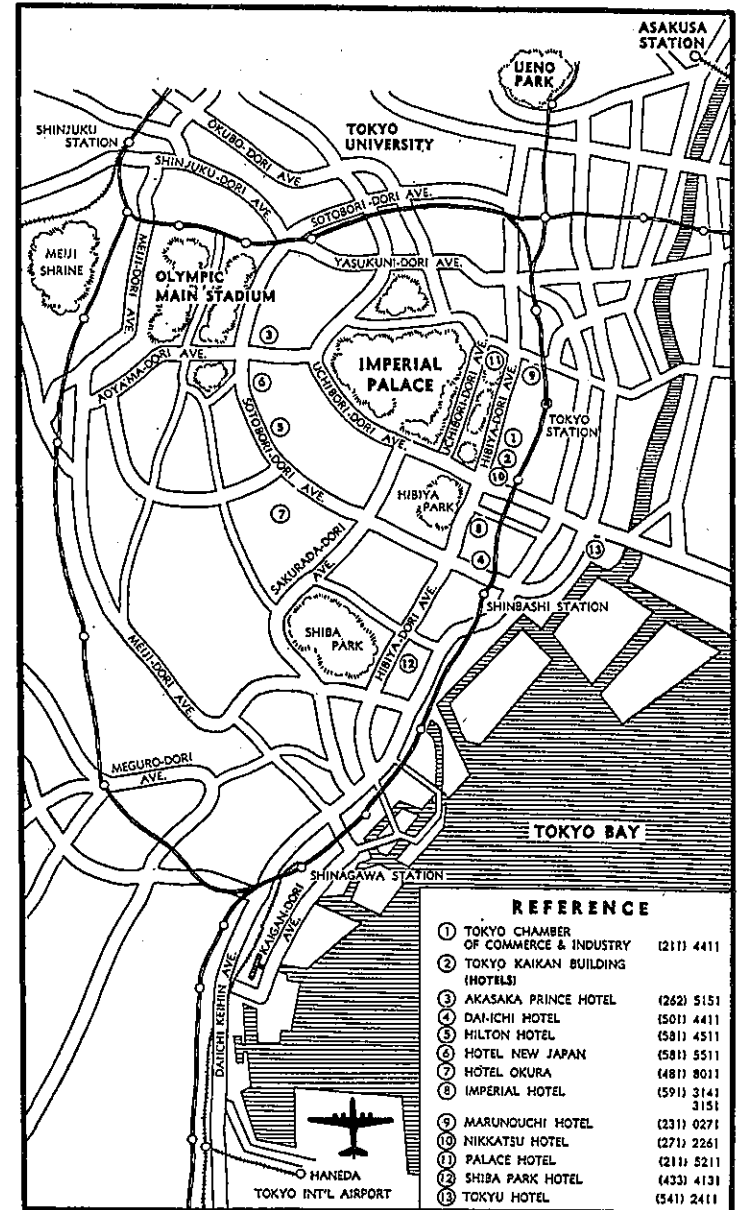
On the Chairman's suggestion, the Council decided that both these resolutions came within the exceptions specified in Standing Order No. 5.

7. The Closing Session

Immediately after the Full Council Meeting, all the members were gathered in the Toshō Hall for the Closing Session.

Mr. Edwards, the Secretary General reported on the work of the nine Committees and introduced the resolutions recommended by them. After a brief discussion on some of the resolutions, Dr. Stœdter, President of the German Branch expressed on behalf of the foreign representatives their appreciation to the Japan Branch for the excellent Conference arrangement and kind hospitality extended to them. Then Judge Kuriyama, President of the I.L.A. for the coming two years, thanked the members for their untiring cooperation and closed the Tokyo Conference.

MAP OF CENTRAL TOKYO



CHAPTER III

THE SOCIAL EVENTS

i. Introduction

Many interesting social events, including dinners, luncheons, receptions, an excursion to NIKKO, visits to factories, etc. were scheduled for all the members and their lady guests during the week. Here a special mention should be made of the Social Committee for Lady Guests, consisting mainly of the wives of the members of the Japan Branch. This Committee arranged a special programme for 150 lady guests, which included theatre parties, flower arrangement demonstrations, sightseeing tours of Tokyo, shopping, etc.

2. Social Committee for Lady Guests

PROGRAMME FOR LADIES

- MONDAY AUGUST 17 Tour to Sogetsu Kaikan (Flower Arrangement) and the Silk Gallery
- 2:30 p.m. Bus leaving Tokyo Kaikan Building
Flower Arrangement: Sogetsu Kaikan
Demonstration by Kasumi Teshigawara
- 5:30 p.m. Return to Imperial Hotel
- TUESDAY AUGUST 18 Tokyo Sightseeing Tour
- 0:50 p.m. Assemble at Imperial Hotel (Teikoku Hotel),
New Wing Lobby
- 1:00 p.m. Leave Imperial Hotel
Bus tour through the Central Tokyo

including Olympic Stadium, Ginza, Kabuki Theatre, Ueno Park, Tokyo University, etc.

3:15-4:45 p.m. "Summer Dance" at Kokusai Theatre

5:30 p.m. Return to Imperial Hotel

THURSDAY AUGUST 20 Shopping and Kimono Show at the Mitsukoshi Department Store

0:50 p.m. Assemble at Imperial Hotel, New Wing Lobby

1:00 p.m. Leave Imperial Hotel
Kimono Fashion Show
Free for shopping

4:00 p.m. Bus will leave Mitsukoshi

4:30 p.m. Return to Imperial Hotel

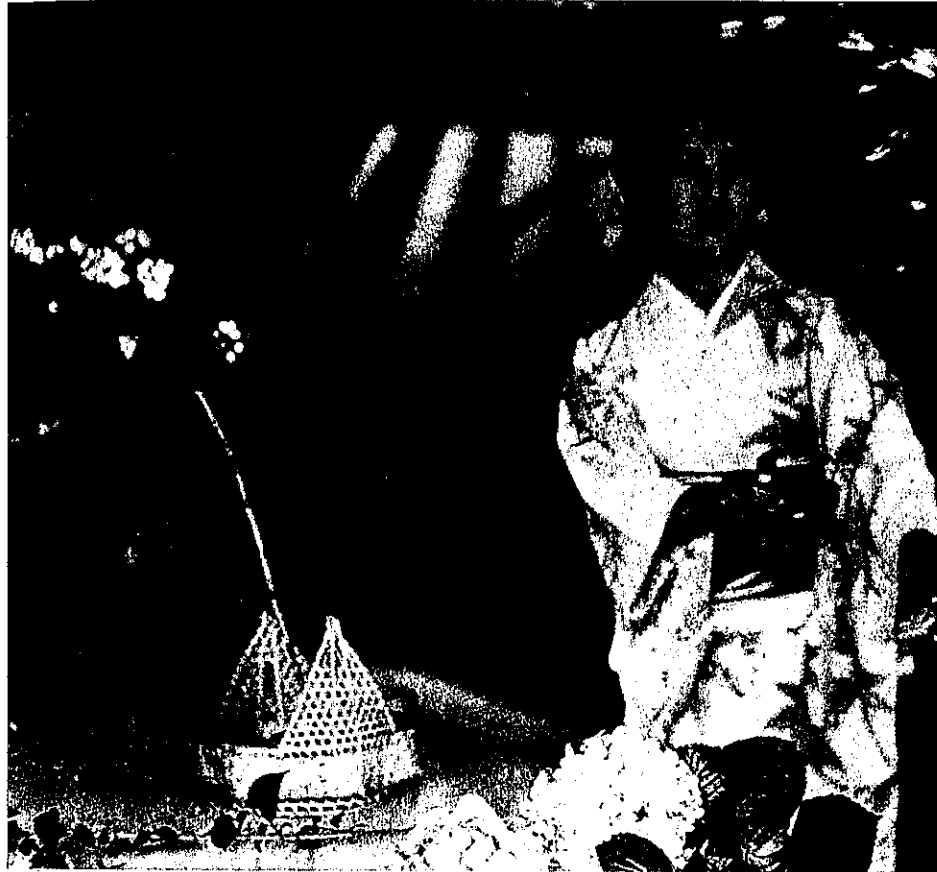
Flower Arrangement (August 17, 1964)

"IKEBANA", Japanese Flower Arrangement: The origin of Ikebana may be said to reach back even as much as seven hundred years. It is taught in Japanese high schools as a branch of art together with calligraphy and painting. We count approximately sixty well organized schools of Ikebana, among which the Ikenobo, Ohara and Sogetsu are generally accepted as the most important. The head masters of these three are the honorary flower master advisors to Ikebana International. The first Ikebana styles were products of Buddhist thought and its practitioners were priests. About in the 13th century, Ikebana entered the home of the samurai warriors. The "Tokonoma" designated as the most sacred place of the home was added to architecture of the room and was inevitably the setting for a flower arrangement. With their place deter-

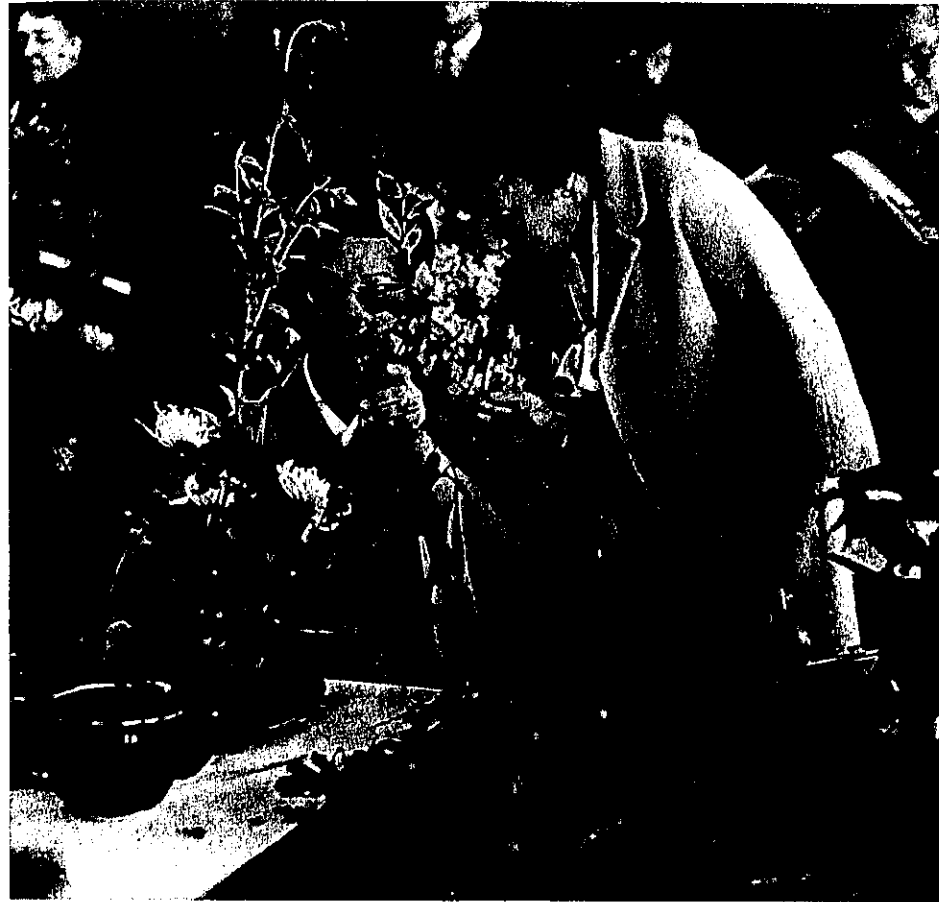
mined, the flower arrangements of the time were inevitably similar differing only slightly in accordance with the flowers used. These soon developed mannerisms and ceased to be creative. In 1868 the Meiji Restoration brought industrialization but many traditional customs were carried over from the defunct feudal system including Ikebana in a degenerated form.

An Ikebana instructor, Hisatsugu Teshigahara introduced modern methods that seemed rather progressive at the time. Hisatsugu had a son, Sofu, who is the very founder and dean of the Sogetsu-School. Eschewing all fixed methods, Sofu has given fresh consideration to each arrangement in terms of the materials at hand with his own will and feeling at the time. Sofu's most talented disciple is his daughter, Kasumi, the natural successor to the Sogetsu-School.

Sofu is also a sculptor of great originality and his work has been exhibited at the Galerie Stadler in Paris and the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York. In the course of events he has been decorated by the French Government with "Ordre des Arts et des Lettre" and received the "Laurel of the International Center of Aesthetic Research" in Turin, Italy, in 1960.



Demonstration by Kasumi Teshigahara, noted teacher of the Sogetsu School



*Demonstration by Sosui Ono,
Chief Instructor of the Foreign-
ers' class*



At the Foreigners' class



A class in session

LADIES COMMITTEE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION

AUG. 17, '64

Name NAME	Address ADDRESS	Office Tel. No.	Home Tel. No.
M. Turizano	1 Weldon Way, Mill Valley, Calif., U.S.A.		
B. Hazard	20 East 94 th St., New York, N.Y.		
P. H. Houghman	111 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.		
A. H. Houghman	111 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.		
Francine Elmsted	28 Rayfield Rd., Westport, Conn., U.S.A.		
Annika Mannor	Kortteentie 9, Helsinki, Finland		
Olga Ahtola	Uudenmaankatu 39, Helsinki, Finland		
Anne Worsley	29 Seward Road, Boreley, Kent, U.K.		
Joan Johnson	13, Moor Park Road, Madras, India		
Giuliana Florio Amore	Via S. S. Spirito Vecchio, 11, Trieste, Italia		
Luca Modona	Via S. S. Spirito Vecchio, 11, Genova, Italia		
Mercelle Motterica	Viale Aurelio 147, Roma, Italia		
Barbara Kieck	Bergmannstr., Berlin, Germany		
Mrs. Richardson	24 Corona Ave., Brisbane, N.S.W., Australia		
Jyffette Randle	10 Eric St., Eastwood, Sydney, Australia		
Abel F. Herbert	1007 Fernwood, New York, U.S.A.		
Dr. R. Abramo	Rua Farani n. 61 apt 701, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		
Margarida T. de M. V. Madar	Rua do Flamengo, 386-901, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		
Anne SAID	86 Abel Street, Giza, Egypt		
Valeria Guerreri	Via IV Fontane 15 - Roma, Italy		

Signatures of the Lady Guests at the Conference

Name	Addresses	Office Tel No.	Home Tel No.
Mrs. Rachel Baker	25 Brewster St. Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.		
Mrs Jerome Lippin	470 West 239 St., Riverdale, New York, U.S.A.		
Mrs Monme Leigh	5205 Westwood Drive, Washington 16, D.C. USA		
Mr. Charles C. Carroll	315 MARKS PLACE NEW YORK 3 NY USA		
Mrs. Ian Roberts	Kendworth Avenue, Hyde Park Townships, ^{Guelph and District} Ontario, Canada		
Helen Hodgkinson	51 Kingsway Ave. Tamamorra, N.S.W. Australia		
Phyllis Lawrence	384 Longmeadow St. Longmeadow, Mass. USA		
Mrs P. J. Eder	29 Washington Square, New York, N.Y. U.S.A.		
Mrs L. Paton	48 KITE STREET ORANGE NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA		
MRS S. PATON	48 KITE ST. ORANGE WALES AUSTRALIA		
Mrs T.C. Button	P.O. Box 22, DEVONPORT TASMANIA AUSTRALIA		
Mrs G. Barber	20 High St. Launceston Tasmania Australia		
Mrs. J. Matte	3150 Trafalgar Heights ^{Perth} Australia		
Mrs. Susan L. Howard	20 East 94th St. New York N.Y. USA		
T. Peter Ruesch	Blümlisalpstr. Zurich Switzerland		
Mrs Nidias Deman	1155 Park Ave. New York City		
Mrs J. Velick	17 Queen St Melbourne - Vic - Australia		
Mrs Maurice Allen	23 Victoria Ave ^{Middle Cove} Sydney AUSTRALIA		
Dr. Anne BATSCHAW	4336 MONTROSE ^{Sydney} Montreal - CANADA		
Mrs. Ab. Carter	14 Sykes St. Arcot: Queensland Australia		

Signatures of the Lady Guests at the Conference

Name	Addresses	Office Tel No.	Home Tel No.
E. CHRISTOFF	JUNCANS RCH WERRISET		
D. CHRISTOFF	113 P.O. COLLINGWOOD MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA		J-4167
A. MARTIN	4 PUMP COURT, TEMPLE, LONDON E.C. 4.		
J. RIIS	66, Rønnebærvej 66, Holte DENMARK		
A. HEEBAARD	26, SVALEVEJ, HELS. BØRGNHAGEN 11		
B. KLAEBEL	15 SKJOLDAGERVEJ, BENTØFTE 4		
M. T. FAZIO	222 NOBLE ST NEWTOWN VIC. AUSTRALIA		
E. M. JOERING	Leidellberg, Fiesellham, Jägerhof 20, Germany		
C. VAN DIEËN	142, Av. Molin, Kromsch. - 1 Del.		
G. KANTERBIL	Lübeck, Roekstr. 48, Germany		
W. McDonald	8A Mansfield Drive Newcastle NSW Australia		
N. Phillips	31 Cobley St Campbell A.C.T. Australia		
H. Rosencr	50 Hudson Ave. Montreal Canada		
H. J. Roseman	15 Village Lane Brimville N.Z.		
Maud Harvey	Moora, G.A.		
Barbara Grant	Christchurch New Zealand		
Audrey M. Gordon	20th		

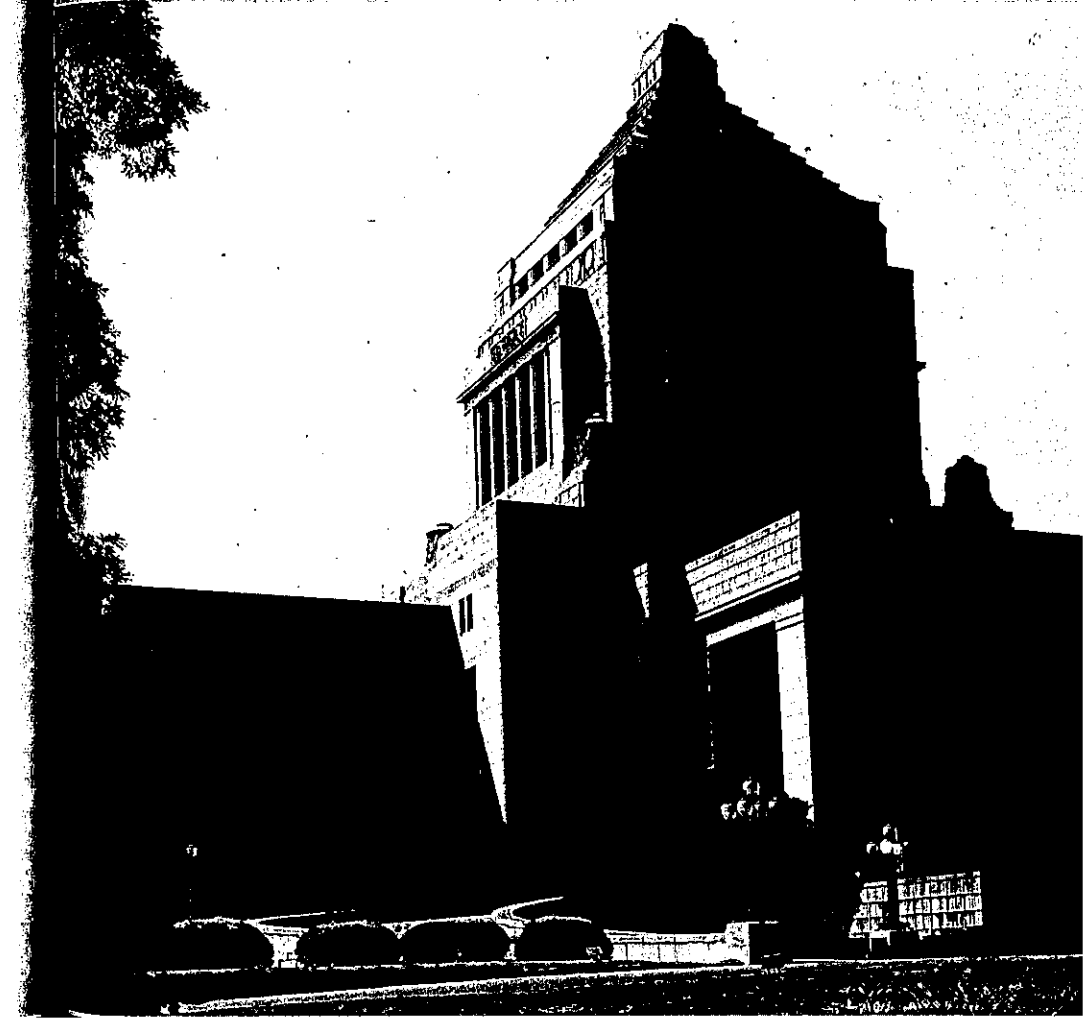
Signatures of the Lady Guests at the Conference

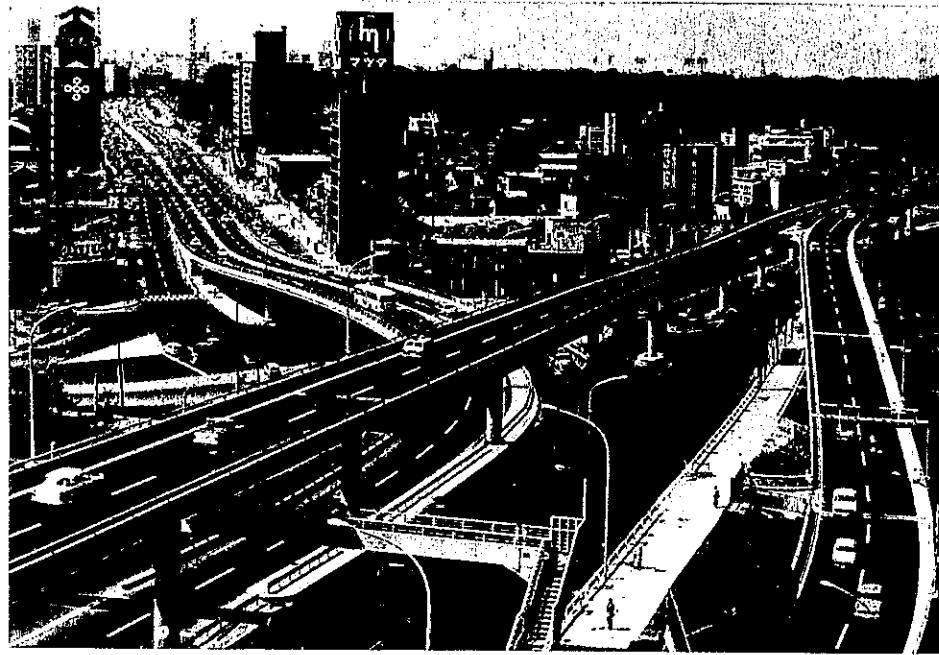


*At the Olympic Main Stadium
Maitre Cochaux with the lady
guests*



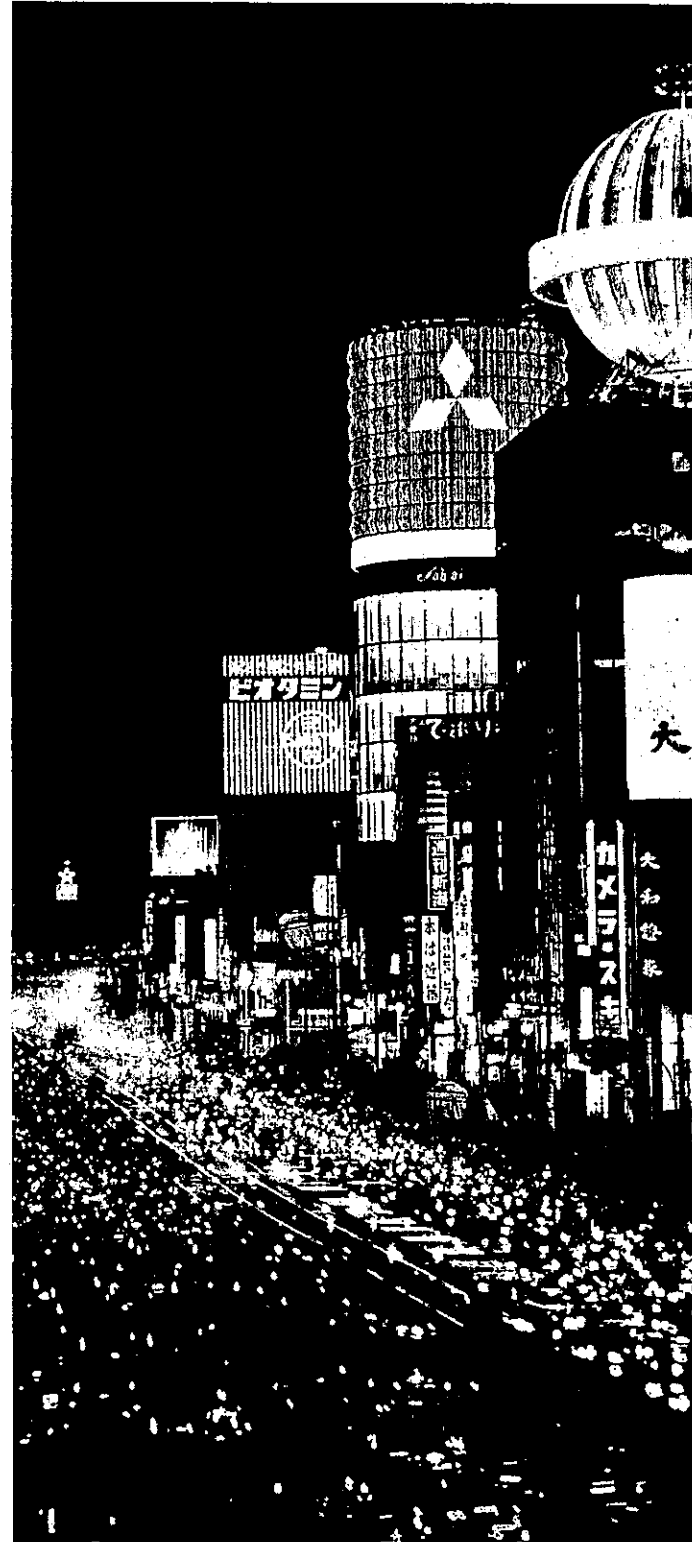
Maitre Cochaux with the lady guests





*Part of Tokyo's modern elevated
highway network*

*Night View of
the Ginza Main Street*



3. Excursion to Nikko (August 19, 1964)

PROGRAMME "A" GROUP

Aug. 19, Wed. TOKYO-NIKKO-TOKYO

7:50 a.m. Check in at the lobby of IMPERIAL HOTEL, NEW WING

Transfer by motor-coach to Asakusa Station, Tokyo

9:00 a.m. Leave Asakusa for Nikko by Tobu Railways limited express train

10:45 a.m. Arrive in Nikko

Sightseeing in Nikko by motor-coach, visiting Toshogu Shrine with a vermilion painted Sacred Bridge and fabulous Yomeimon Gate, thence proceed to KANAYA HOTEL

12:00 Noon Lunch reception by the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture

1:15 p.m. Leave the hotel by motor-coach for excursion to Lake Chuzenji, 4,194 ft. above sea level, after a thrilling drive up the zigzag "Irohazaka" Driveway that commands a panoramic view of grand Nikko National Park

4:50 p.m. Leave Nikko for Tokyo by Japan National Railways semi-express train "Nikko"

6:50 p.m. Arrive at Tokyo Central Station
Transfer by motor-coach to IMPERIAL HOTEL where tour terminates

"B" GROUP:

Aug. 19, Wed. TOKYO-NIKKO-TOKYO

7:20 a.m. Check in at the lobby of IMPERIAL HOTEL, NEW WING

Transfer by motor-coach to Tokyo Central Station

8:15 a.m. Leave Tokyo for Nikko by Japan National Railways semi-express train "Nikko"

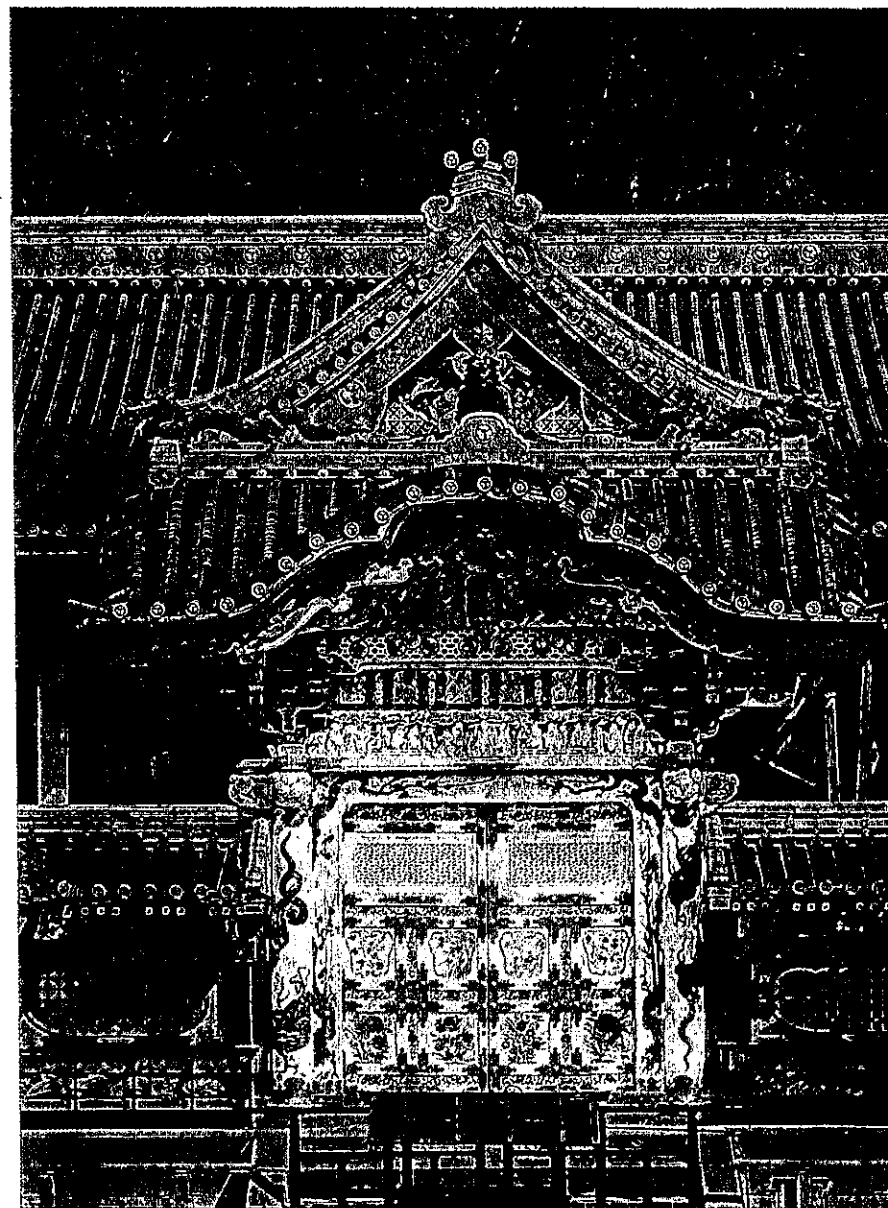
10:13 a.m. Arrive in Nikko
Sightseeing in Nikko by motor-coach, visiting Toshogu Shrine with a vermillion painted Sacred Bridge and fabulous Yomeimon Gate, thence proceed to KANAYA HOTEL

12:00 Noon Lunch reception by the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture

1:15 p.m. Leave the hotel by motor-coach for excursion to Lake Chuzenji, 4,194 ft. above sea level, after a thrilling drive up the zigzag "Irohazaka" Driveway that commands a panoramic view of grand Nikko National Park

5:24 p.m. Leave Nikko for Tokyo by Tobu Railways limited express train

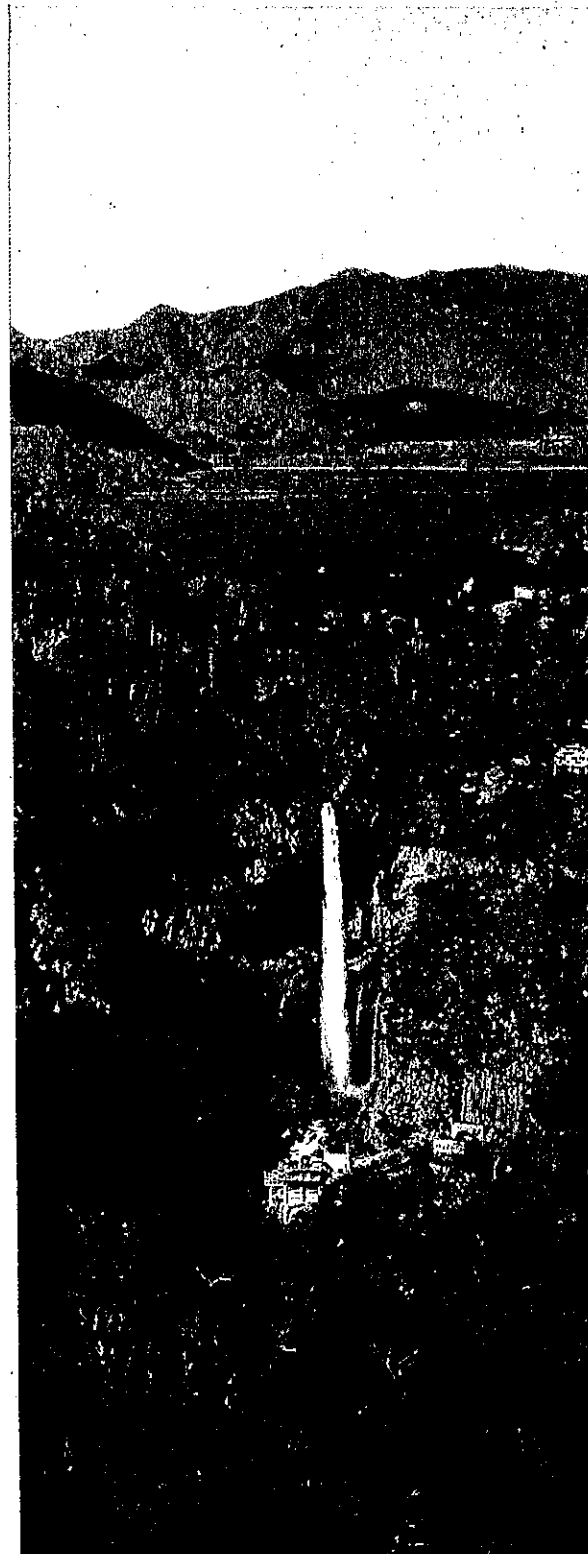
7:13 p.m. Arrive at Asakusa Station, Tokyo
Transfer by motor-coach to IMPERIAL HOTEL where tour terminates



Yomeimon Gate, one of the most impressive Toshogu structures. It is also called "Higurashi-no-mon" (Twilight Gate), implying that a person could inspect it until overtaken by twilight.

**LAKE CHUZENJI
AND KEGON FALL**

Formed by the lava eruption from Mt. Nantai which blocked the Daiya River, the lake has a shoreline that follows the winding contours of the river. This makes wonderful camping grounds in summer, especially on the southern and western shores. Kegon Fall is 96.3 m. (316 ft.) high and 10 m. (33 ft.) wide. Water from Lake Chuzenji, and surging down the lava cliff, forms this great fall.



4. Visit to NHK (August 20, 1964)

All the members and guests visited NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) on the evening of the 20th of August and a wonderful time was had by all.

Mr. Yoshinori Maeda, President of NHK, first welcomed the group and then presented a series of most interesting Japanese classical stage performances. This was followed by a reception which lasted into the late hours of the night.

Welcoming Address by Mr. Yoshinori Maeda, President of NHK

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen of the International Law Association and Honourable Guests:

I am greatly honoured to have so many distinguished representatives of the International Law Association and their families, as well as their friends, here tonight. And, on behalf of NHK and myself, I extend to all of you our warmest greetings and welcome.

Tonight, I have had a programme, representing three highest types of Japanese cultural entertainment, prepared for your pleasure. They are a Japanese traditional dance, a Bunraku (Japanese puppet play) and a classical Noh drama and will be performed by our foremost dancers, puppeteers, narrators and musicians. If this programme adds another page to your "book" of happy memories of Japan, and of NHK, I shall be most happy.

To the 51st Conference of the International Law Association, I wish a great success. And, to you, dear Ladies and Gentlemen, continuous good health and much happiness. Thank you

NHK Preparing for the 18th Olympics Games in Tokyo

As to the background of NHK, I think the pamphlet we have presented to you will provide sufficient information. I should like to take

this opportunity to speak to you about what NHK is now doing in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics, only about seven weeks away.

I believe the coming Olympics in Tokyo will prove to be distinctive in several ways from the preceding ones. Worthy of special note is the fact that space satellites will be used in telecasting the international games for the first time in the annals of the Olympic games. As you may already be aware, this space telecasting project has been prepared through the cooperation of the governments of Japan and the United States and various organizations; such as the COMSAT (Communications Satellites Corporation) of the U.S., NBC and EBU (European Broadcasting Union).

NHK is now striving hard to complete all the necessary preparations for a successful execution of this project, which will be a really epoch-making undertaking for this broadcasting organization which has a history of almost 40 years. If this ambitious project is successfully carried out, some of the Olympic games in Tokyo will be seen on television screens simultaneously in the United States and with a very short delay in European countries. I believe this will serve as a great monument to the triumph of science in the Space Age into which we have just entered. The remarkable progress made in television and the rapid spread of the use of television receiving sets throughout the world has brought about a great change in the way of enjoying international sports events.

Now it is possible for large numbers of peoples throughout the world to watch and follow the progress of the games on television receivers in their own homes. According to statistics available at the present time, there are about 150 million television sets in use and more than 400 million radio sets throughout the world.



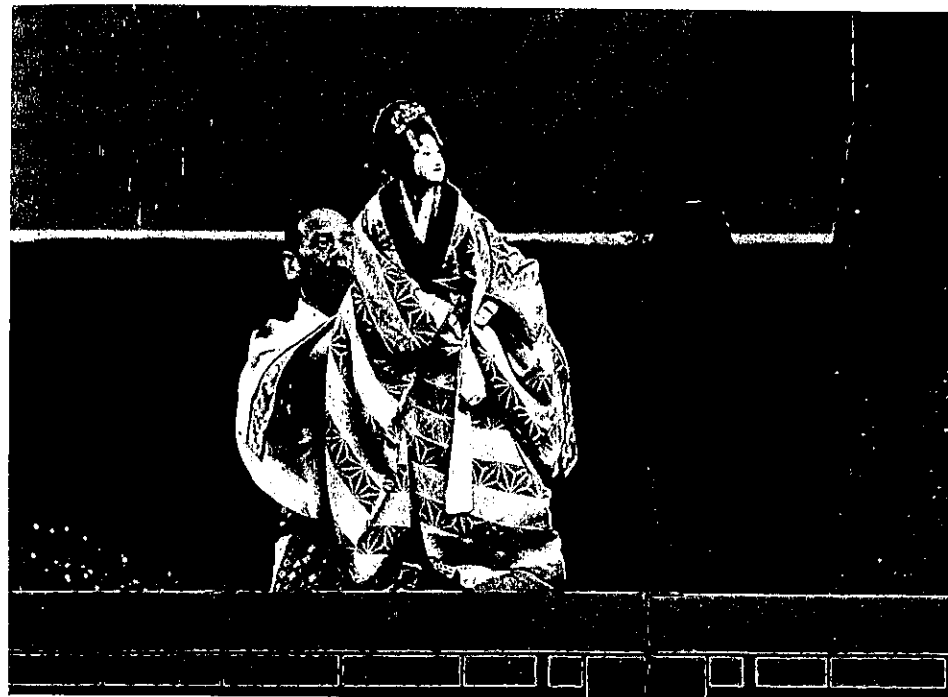
"SHAKKYO" (Stone Bridge)

The Noh play "Shakkyo" is about a Buddhist priest who, at a stone bridge at the foot of a mountain in China, meets a lion which is sent by Buddha and watches the lion perform a gallant dance, jumping about among peony flowers in full bloom.



"FUJI MUSUME" (Wisteria Girl)

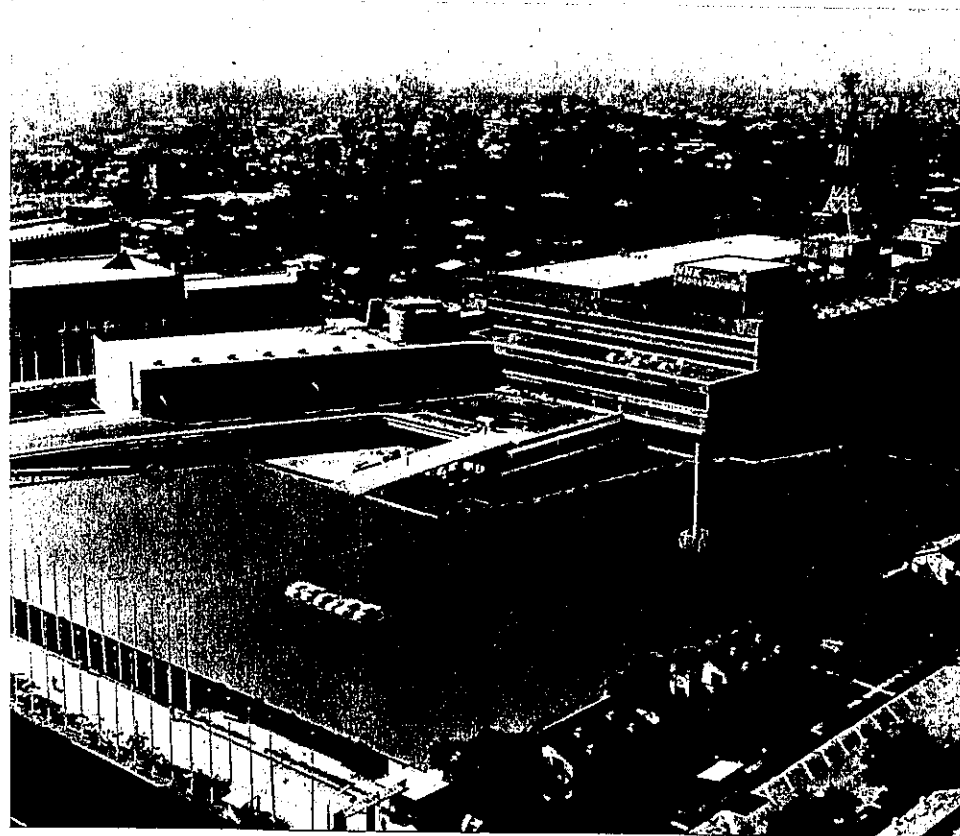
The scene is set on the shores of Lake Biwa in Otsu District, where there is an aged-old pine tree its branches intertwined with wisteria vines with beautiful flowers in full bloom. Under the wisteria flowers, a girl wearing a gorgeous kimono and a black hat dances gracefully with a wisteria branch in her hand.



"YAGURA NO OSHICHI" (Oshichi on the Fire Tower)

In Bunraku puppet plays, the puppets are manipulated by three puppeteers to the accompaniment of narration and shamisen music.

This play is a tragedy involving a girl, Oshichi, who was killed at the stake on the charge of having sounded a false fire-alarm in order to have the town gates opened so that she could meet her lover.



The NHK Broadcasting Center at Yoyogi which was the relay station during the Olympic

NHK is doing its best to make a success of the space telecasting project in the hope that the Tokyo Olympics may be viewed by as many people as possible all over the world. The Olympic Organizing Committee has given NHK the exclusive right to cover all the events of the Tokyo Olympic Games. NHK not only will broadcast the games within Japan but has also contracted to provide programs to the major broadcasting organizations in the world, such as EBU, NBC, CBC of Canada, and OIRT of eastern Europe. These international broadcasting arrangements will enable the people of many countries of the world to watch the Tokyo Olympic games on their home television receivers.

NHK has so far received applications for the on-the-spot broadcasting of the Tokyo Olympics from 53 radio stations in 39 countries and 22 television stations in 20 countries. These foreign broadcasting organizations will send a total of about 600 broadcasters to Tokyo for on-the-spot coverage of the coming international sports events. In order to provide these foreign broadcasting teams with the best possible equipment and services, NHK is now speeding the completion of the NHK Broadcasting Center near the National Stadium at Yoyogi in Tokyo. This Center is housed in a large building with a total floor space of about 198,000 square meters on a site covering about 83,000 square meters. Work on the broadcasting facilities of this Center, which will be put at the disposal of foreign broadcasters, will be completed within this month (August).

Regarding television, live pictures of eight events a day will be transmitted from the respective sites of the games to this Broadcasting Center. And here the foreign broadcasters will be able to choose those they like to make up their programs to send to their respective organizations. We are also planning color telecasts of the Olympic games.

NHK is one of the few public broadcasting organizations in the world. It has two standard-wave radio networks, two television networks, one FM radio network, and operates an overseas broadcasting service with the call name of Radio Japan. Radio Japan transmits a total of thirty-six broadcast hours a day to eighteen regions of the world. The increase of television receivers in use in Japan in recent years has been most remarkable. At present there are more than 16,000,000 television sets in this country. This is a very high figure, second only to the number of sets in use in the United States.

As the largest and most important broadcasting organization in Japan, NHK will continue to put forth its best efforts to contribute to the peace of the world through the promotion of friendship and cultural ties between the nations of the world.

Thank you very much.

5. Visits to the Factories (August 21, 1964)

SCHEDULE

(1) Toshiba Electric Co. Course:

	Leave	Arrive	
Imperial, New Wing	13:40	17:00	
Daiichi Hotel	13:50	17:10	Toshiba Electric Co. Ltd.
Hotel New Japan	14:00	17:20	

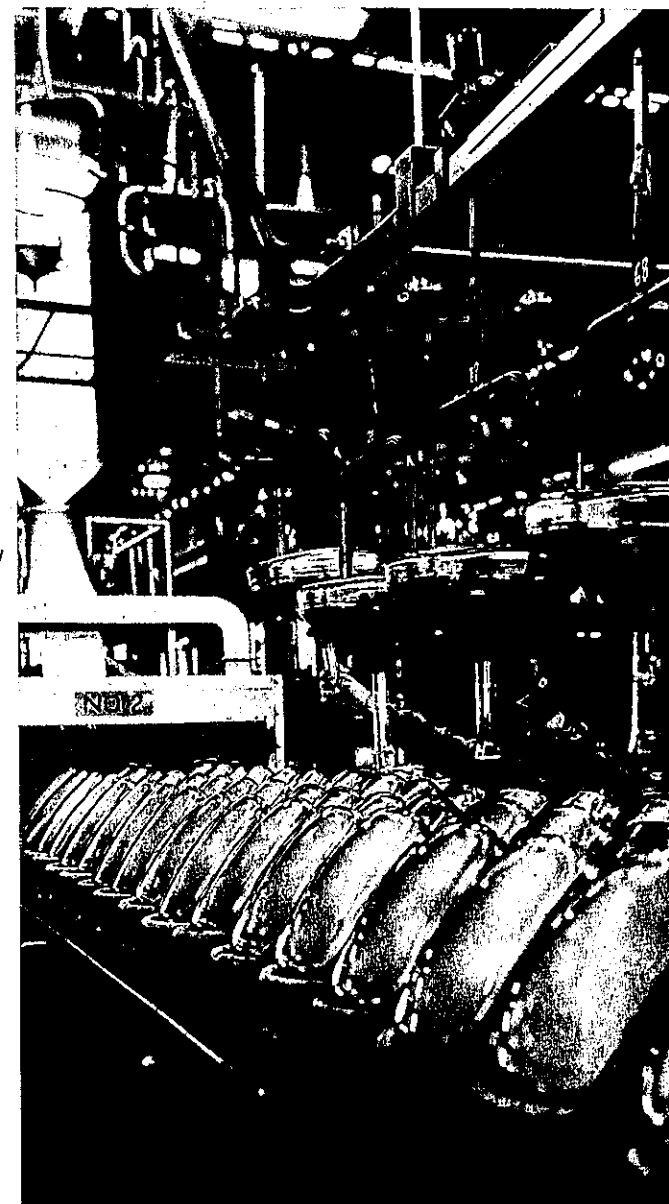
(2) Sony Corporation Course:

	Leave	Arrive	
Imperial, New Wing	13:40	17:00	
Daiichi Hotel	13:50	17:10	Sony Corporation
Hotel New Japan	14:00	17:20	

(3) Nippon Kogaku Co. (Nikon) Course:

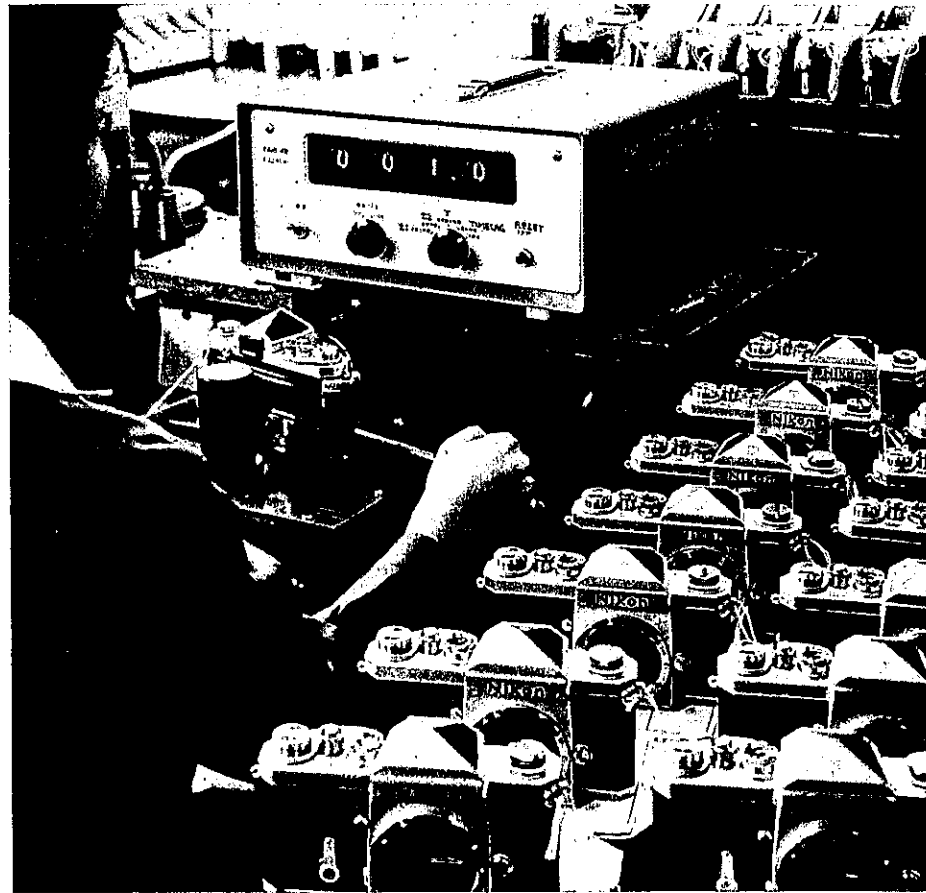
	Leave	Arrive	
Imperial, New Wing	13:40	17:00	
Daiichi Hotel	13:50	17:10	Nippon Kogaku Co. (Nikon)
Hotel New Japan	14:00	17:20	

Toshiba Electric Company





Sony Corporation



Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Company



At Peacock Room, Imperial Hotel, left to right: Eisaburo Yokota, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Lord Spens; Shigeru Kuriyama, host of the reception and speaker of the convention; Mrs. H. Cochaux, Lord Spens, chairman of the association's executive committee, and Mrs. S. Yoshizawa.

6. Banquet by the Japan Branch (August 21, 1964)

Speech by President Kuriyama (Japan)

We are approaching the end of our Conference. This is the propitious moment for me to express the sentiment of deep appreciation of the Japan Branch to all the distinguished participants for their marvelous cooperation we have been receiving during these days.

The presence of so many distinguished guests from more than thirty countries speaks for itself the success of this dinner as well as of the Tokyo Conference.

Our association as a private group of international lawyers is considered the custodian of public opinion for the advancement of international law. As Justice will assert itself, the International Law Association will try to assert its existence by rejuvenating itself. The International Law Association must keep pace with the rapid evolution of the international communities if it is to undertake successfully the Pax Una Crusade. I believe it was for this reason that this epoch-making Conference took place in Tokyo—the meeting ground of not only the East and the West but also the North and the South.

On behalf of the Japan Branch I wish to assure you that we have been very happy to work together with you all. We hope that in the not too distant future you will all come back again to drink to "auld lang syne" of this Tokyo Conference.

We have an old saying in Japan "Meeting is the beginning of parting". I am rather inclined to put it the other way this evening: "Parting is the beginning of Meeting."

In reply to Judge Kuriyama's speech, Lord Spens expressed the deep appreciation of the foreign representatives for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them by the members of the Japan Branch. He concluded his address by stressing his great satisfaction in regard to the successful conclusion of the 51st Conference, which was the first International Law Association Conference to be held in Asia.



*At the entrance of the Banquet Hall,
Imperial Hotel, left to right: Judge
Kuriyama, Mrs. S. Yoshizawa and
Prof. Egawa receiving guests*

Toast List

The guests of the Japan Branch

Shigeru Kuriyama, President of the Association

Reply

The Lord Spens, Chairman of the Executive Council

The International Law Association

Kisaburo Yokota, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Reply

Judge Boeg of Denmark

Dr. Jansma

7. Post-Conference Tour to Kyoto and Nara

On the 23rd, the day after the termination of the Conference, 61 participants and guests left Tokyo for a four-day tour of Kansai area. They visited many places of historic interest in Kyoto and Nara.

SCHEDULE

Sunday August 23	(Tokyo—Kyoto)
9:00 a.m.	Transfer by motor coach to Tokyo Central Station, thence by JNR limited express train to Kyoto, arriving in 6 hours. Luncheon on train.
1:58 p.m.	After arrival in Kyoto transfer by motor coach to KYOTO HOTEL for accommodation.
Evening	Sukiyaki dinner with Geisha girls attendance at a typical style Japanese restaurant (Nakamura-ro, Gion, Kyoto).
Monday August 24	(Kyoto Sight-Seeing Tour)
	Full-day sightseeing in this "Classic City" by motor coach, visiting "must-see" spots in the city (Heian Shrine, Kinkaku-ji, Sanju-sangendo Hall, Nijo Castle).
Evening	Meals and accommodation at KYOTO HOTEL.
Tuesday August 25	(Excursion to Nara)
Morning	Excursion to Nara, an ancient capital of Japan, by motor coach, visiting "must-see" spots in this city (Todaiji, Kasuga

Shrine, Stone Lanterns Avenue, Deer
Park).

Afternoon At leisure.

Evening Meals and accommodation at KYOTO
HOTEL.

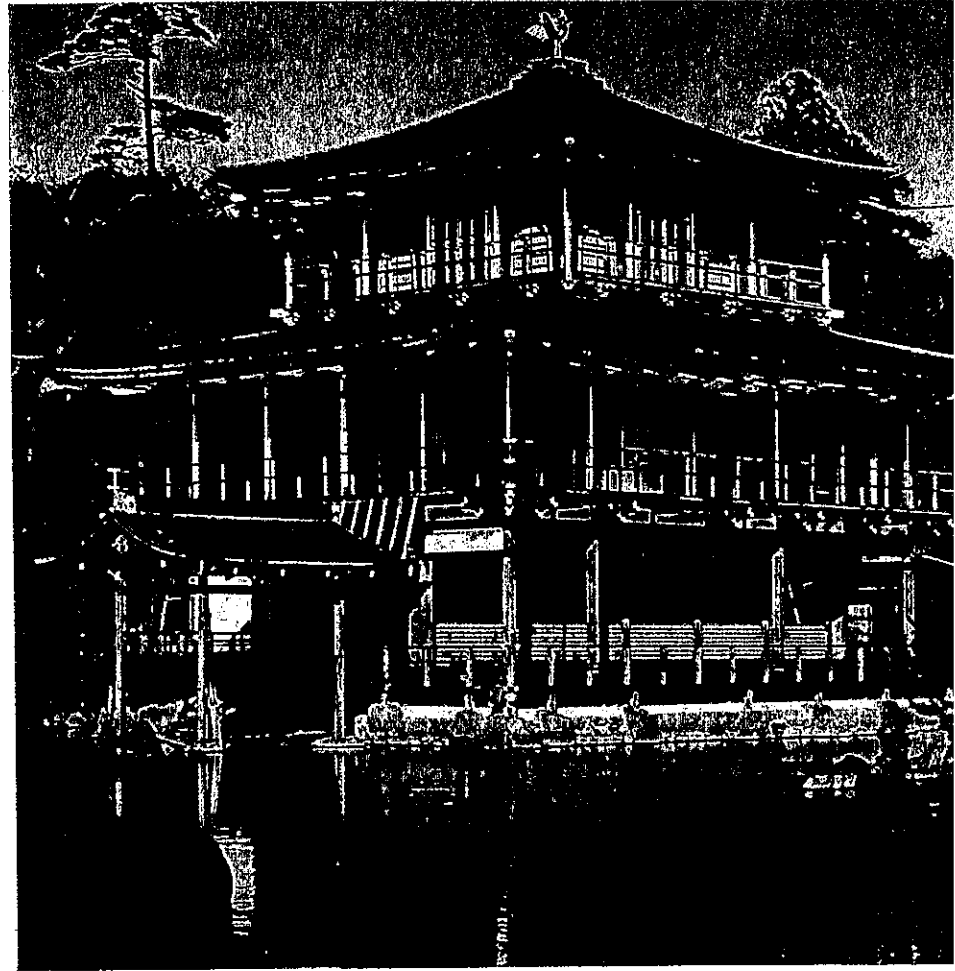
Wednesday August 26 (KYOTO—TOKYO)

Transfer by motor coach to Kyoto Station,
thence by JNR limited express train to
Tokyo, arriving in 6 hours.

Arrive in Tokyo. Transfer by motor coach
to a hotel in Tokyo where tour terminates.



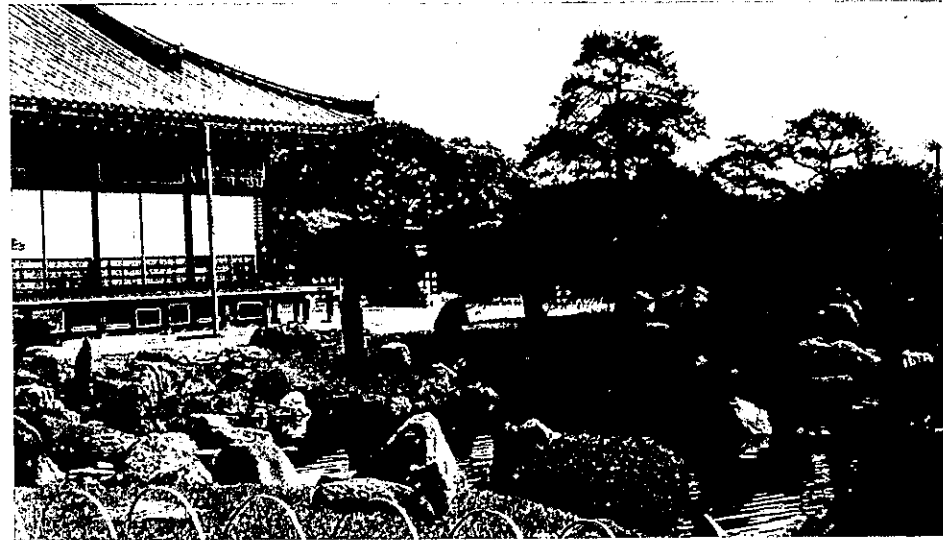
A silhouette against the ancient city of Kyoto, the tower of the Yasaka Shrine points heavenward with firmness and reserve.



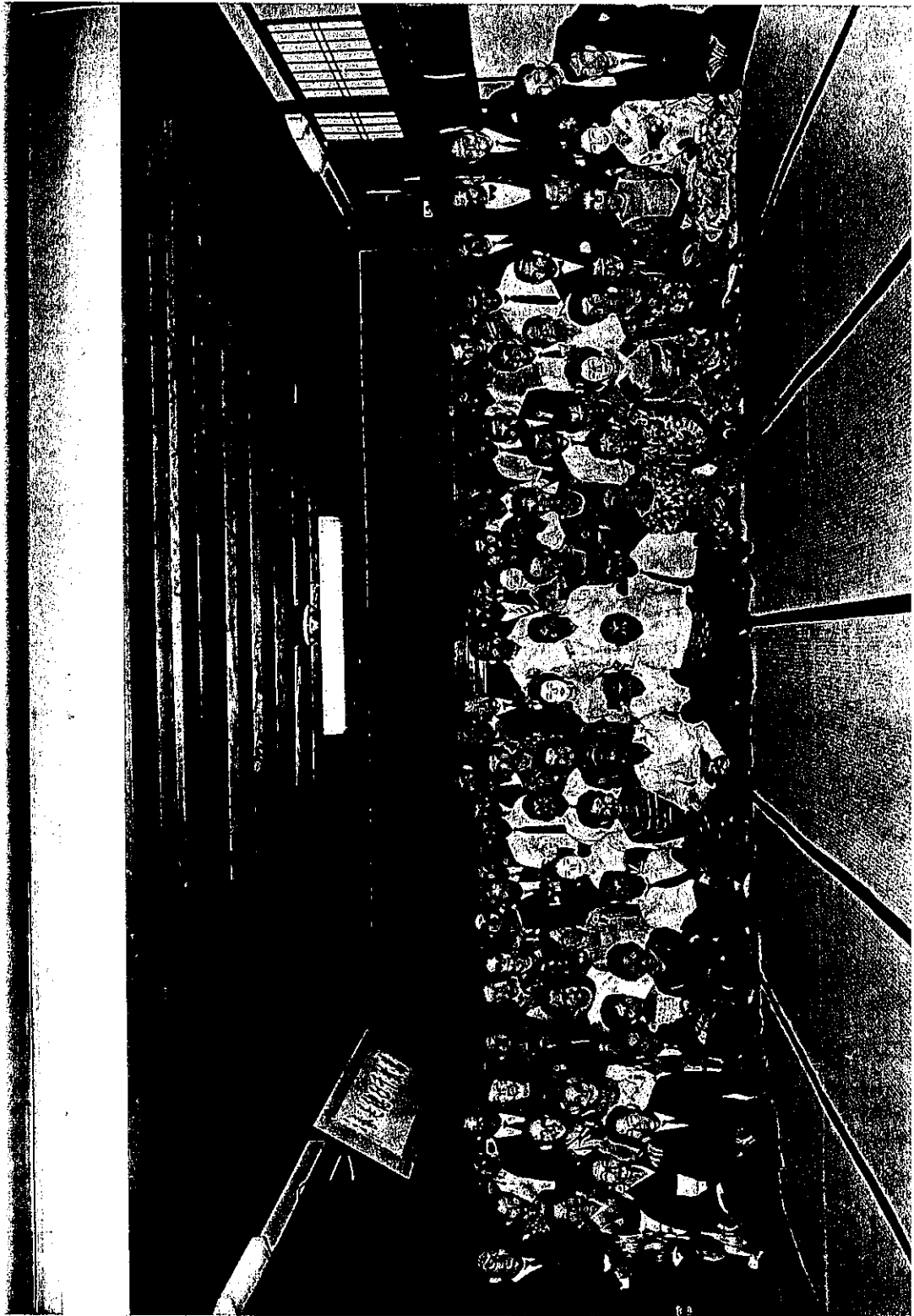
Kinkakuji or the Gold Pavilion



Sanjusangendo Hall



Nijo Castle



Appendix No. 1: List of the Attendants

ARGENTINA

ARGUAS, Margarita

CANO, Guillermo J.

Mrs. Cano

Miss Cano

LOPEZ DEL CARRIL, Julio

Mrs. Lopez del Carril

MACIEL, Jose Maria

Mrs. Maciel

AUSTRALIA

AHRENS

ALLEN, Maurice

Mrs. Allen

BARTON, John Lacey

Mrs. Barton

BOREHAM, J.

BRODERICK, Margaret Jean

BURNS, Noel Robert

Mrs. Burns

BUTTON, Tasman Charles

Mrs. Button

BYRNE, James Roderick

CARTER, Arthur Barton

Mrs. Carter

CATTERMOLE, George Alfred

Mrs. Cattermole

CHRISTOFF, Samuel Robert

Mrs. Christoff

Mrs. Christoff

COHEN, Kenneth Arthur
Mrs. Cohen
d'APICE, John William Charles
Mrs. d'Apice
DAVIES, Geoffrey Lance
DAWES, Edward Naasson
DELANY, Bryan William
DOBSON, Henry
ELLIOTT, Michael Frederick
FAZIO, Robert Antony
Mrs. Fazio
FOWLER, Archibald John
Mrs. Fowler
FRASER, Archibald McDonald
Mrs. Fraser
FRISBY, Thomas Christopher
GILLMAN, William James
GLASS, Kenneth Maurice
Mrs. Glass
GLEESON, Helen Andrea
GREENING, Hulbert Andrew
Mrs. Greening
GREENWELL, John Henry
HAM, Maxwell Rubert
Mrs. Ham
HARRIS, Lewis A.
HART, Graham Lloyd
HERBERT, Geoffrey Ronald
Mrs. Herbert

HODGKINSON, Thomas Kim
Mrs. Hodgkinson
Miss Hodgkinson
Mr. Hodgkinson
Miss Hodgkinson
JONES, Gregory Howard Ross
Mrs. Jones
KOENIG, K. J.
Mrs. Koenig
LAURIE, E. A. H.
L'ESTRANGE, Laurence Frederick
LINN, Beryl Eileen (Miss)
Miss Helen Linn
LUCAS, Charles Kenneth
Mrs. Lucas
MACOBOY, Herbert Dudley Stewart
McDONALD, Gordon Wallace
Mrs. McDonald
MARSH, Robert Robertson Cecil Windham
Mrs. Marsh
MASEL, Leigh
MORGAN, Charles Albert
O'CONNELL, Daniel Patrick
O'KEEFFE, John Sydney Power
OGGE, James Patrick
Mrs. Ogge
PATON, Hew Lindsay
Mrs. Paton
PHILLIPS, Regionald Sinclair
Mrs. Phillips

PENN-TONKIN, L. M.
PIGGOT, John Bruce
PURVIS, Rodney Norman James

Mrs. Purvis

RAILTON, Alan Clyde

Mrs. Railton

RIDGEWAY, Thomas George

Mrs. Ridgeway

ROBERTS, Ian Houghton

Mrs. Roberts

ROWLAND, P.R.

RUNDLE, Leslie

Mrs. Rundle

SMALL, David Kennedy

Mrs. Small

SOLOMON, Ezekiel

VELIK, Léon

Mrs. Velik

WATSON, Raymond Sanders

Mrs. Watson

WRIGHT-SMITH, S.

AUSTRIA

KRALIK, Winfried

WEISS-TESSBACH, Adolf

BELGIUM

COCHAUX, Henri

Mrs. Cochaux

DALCO, Roger

GAUDET, Michel

VAN DIEREN, Luc

Mrs. Van Dieren

Van HECKE, George A.

VOGLAAR, Theodore

WIFFELS, Robert

BRAZIL

DE ABRANCHES, Carlos Alberto Dunshee

Mrs. de Abranches

VALLADAO, Haroldo

Mrs. Valladão

Miss Valladão

Mr. Valladão

CANADA

BATSHAW, Harry

Mrs. Batshaw

BEAUREGARD, Lucien

BILD, Fred

Mrs. Bild

BOURNE, Charles B.

CASTEL, J.G.

FISHER, Hugo

FITZGERALD, Gerald Francis

GOLDIE, David Michael Mills

LAWFORD, Hugh J.

MacCALLUM, Joseph Lloyd

McWHINNEY, Edward

MATTE, Nicholas M.

Mrs. Matte

MORIN, Jacques-Yvan

NUTT, Jim S.

OHARA, Yasunaga

Mrs. Ohara

PHARAND, Donat

POURCELET, Michel

READ, Horace Emerson

Mrs. Read

ROSEVEAR, Alfred B.

Mrs. Rosevear

TAYLOR, Francis

VINEBERG, Philip

Mrs. Vineberg

WISHART,

Mrs. Wishart

CHINA

CHANG, Yi-ting

HUANG, Tsen-Ming

MIAO, Chuan-Chi

PENG, Cheng-kong

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZOUREK, Jaroslav

DENMARK

BOEG, Niels Vilhelm

HEEGAARD, Povl

Mrs. Heegaard

Mrs. Jantzen

KAUFMANN, Axel

KAUFMANN, Elsebeth Sundbo (Mrs.)

KLÄEBEL, Ernst Hviid

Mrs. Klaebel

PHILIP, Allan

RIIS, Robert

Mrs. Riis

TYBJERG, Niels

Mrs. Tybjerg

FINLAND

AHOKAS, Viljo

Mrs. Ahokas

HAKULINEN, Yrjo Juho

MANNER, Eero Johannes

Mrs. Manner

METSÄLAMPI, Veli-Martti

Mrs. Metsälampi

FRANCE

BREDIN, Jean Denis

Mrs. Bredin

FRANÇON, André

GOLDMAN, Berthold

Mrs. KRAEMER-BACH

Mr. KAEMER-RAINE

LOUSSOUARN, Yvon

Mrs. Loussouarn

MEZGER, Ernest

NETTER, Léon

Mrs. Netter

PÉPIN, Eugène

PINTO, Roger

ROUSSEAU, Charles

GERMANY

BASEDOW

BECHER, Gunther

Mrs. Becher

BEITZKE, Günther

BERBER, Friedrich Joseph

BODENSCHATZ, M.

COELER, Benno Alfred Gerd

CULMANN, Herbert

Mrs. Culmann

DOEHRING, Karl

Mrs. Doehring

DUDEN, Konrad

JAENICKE, Guenther

KÜLZ, Helmut Robert

LAUTERBACH, Wolfgang

Mrs. Lauterbach

RUDOLF, Alfred

SCHEUNER, Ulrich

SCHUELE, Adolf

SCHWENN, Herman

STÖDTER, Rolf

STÖDTER-HODEIGE, Helga (Mrs.)

GREECE

DELOUKAS, Nicholas

POULANTZAS, Nicholas Michael

SIHANTIRAS, Constantine

HUNGARY

HARASZTI, György

HAJDU, Gyurá

INDIA

DAPHTARY, C. K.

GUPTE, Shankar Vinayak

LOKUR, B. N.

RAO, Krishna K.

SHROFF, Indravadan Nanalal

SIKRI, Sarv Mittra

SINGH, Nagendra

Mrs. Singh

ISRAEL

FEINBERG, Nathan

JACOBSON, Daniel

IRAN

AGHABABIAN, R.

ITALY

CAPPA, Francesco

Mrs. Cappa

FLORIO, Francesco

Mrs. Florio

GUERRERI, Giuseppe

Mrs. Guerreri

MATTEUCCI, Mario

Mrs. Matteucci

MEDINA, Massimo

Mrs. Medina

SOCINI, Roberto

KOREA

KIM, Kyoonan

LEE, Han-Key

KIM, Young Taik

PAK, Zai-Sup

PAIK, Tow Kwang

PARK, Tong Su

SHINN, Dong-Wook

MALAYSIA

GREEN, Leslie Claude

Mrs. Green

Miss Green

MOHAMED, Yuseff bin

Mrs. Mohamed

NETHERLANDS

ELLIS, Joseph Jean Antoine

GOEDHUIS

HONDIUS, Frits W.

JANSMA, Kornelis

JITTA, Jan W. J.

NAUTA, Hemmo Hyleco

Mrs. Nauta

SCHEFFER, Henri Eduard

VAN HOOGSTRATEN, Matthijs, H.

NIGERIA

OKUNRIBIDO, Samuel Olu

NORWAY

ECKBO, Nils W. K.

NYGAARD, Eigil

ROED, Ole Torleif

PAKISTAN

AHMAD, Syed Ishtiaq

ALAM, Mansur

HUSAIN, Shaikh Aftab

Mr. Woodhouse T. E.

Khan, Mujibur R.

MUHAMMAD, Hayat Junejo

PESH IMAM, Musheer Ahmed

Mrs. Pesh Imam

PIRZADA, Syed Haiderali

PHILIPPINES

COQUIA, Jorge R.

FELICIANO, Florentino

LACUNA, Salvador D.

Mrs. Lacuna

Miss Lacuna

SPAIN

COBOS, Eduardo

VIVES RODRIGUEZ DE HINOJOSA, Juan

SWEDEN

AHRNBORG, Bertil

BLIX, Hans Martin

Mrs. Blix

HJERNER, Lars

SWITZERLAND

FREYMOND, Pierre

PETER-RUETSCHI, Tina

PREISWERK, Max

Mrs. Preiswerk

RIEDWEG, Koechlin

Mrs. Riedweg

VISCHER, Frank

Mrs. Vischer

U.S.S.R.

ALEXIDZE, Levan Andreevitch

AVAKOV, Mirza Mosesovitch

BLISTCHENKO, Igor Pavlovitch

BORISOV, Kir Gueorguievitch

KHALFINA, Raisa Osipovna

LIXOVSKY, Vadim Ivanovitch

MIKHAILOV, Valentin Stepanoyitch

OUCHAKOV, A. Nikolai

RADBIL, S. Oscar

STARUCKENKO, B. Glebe

U.A.R.

ABDALLA, Mohamed Muchtar

ELHADIDI

GHANEM, Mohamed Hafez

MOUSSA, Ahmed

RIAD, Fouad

SAID, Ahmad Khaïrat

Mrs. Saïd

SULTAN, Hamed

U.K.

BADA, Alade Ramos

BOYDELL, Frank Anthony Stirrup

CHENG, Bin

DONALDSON, Alfred Gaston

DRUCKER, Alfred

EDWARDS, J. B. S.

GOEDHUIS, Daniel

HARVEY-Moore, Maud

JENNINGS, Robert Yewdall

JOHNSON, David Hugh Nevil

Mrs. Johnson

MACDONALD, Ian Alexander

MacGIBBON, Iain Campbell

MARTIN, Andrew

Mrs. Martin

ROSSELLI, G. (Mrs.)

ROSSELLI, Jacques

RUSK, Peter

Mrs. Ishihara

SCHISA, Emilio

SIMMONDS, Kenneth Royston

SINCLAIR, Ian McTaggart

Lord SPENS

Lady Spens

Sir WILBERFORCE, Richard

WORSLEY, George

Mrs. Worsley

U.S.A.

ALBRECHT, Ralph G.

ALPERN, Anne X.

ARENSBERG, Charles F. C.

ARENSBERG, Ella Graubart (Mrs.)

BAXTER, Richard Reeve

Mrs. Baxter

BUCHANAN, John Grier

Mrs. Buchanan

CARROLL, Charles C.

Mrs. Carroll

CASMAN, Meyer L.

COOK, Charles, D.

Mrs. Cook

DOMAN, Nicholas

Mrs. Doman

EDER, Phanor J.

Mrs. Eder

FALK, R. A.

FAWCETT, John

FRANCK, Thomas
FROOKS, Dorothy (Miss)
Mrs. Hoefer
GARRETSON
Albert Henry
GROSE, John L.
Mrs. Grose
HAIGHT, George Winthrop
HAND Ned
HAYTON, Robert D.
HAZARD, John N.
Mrs. Hazard
Miss Hazard
Lawrence, Phyllis
HODEL, Florence (Miss)
HOUSTON, Oscar R.
Mrs. Houston
HOWARD, J. B.
KING, John Bedford
Mrs. King
KOOIMAN, Pieter J.
Mrs. Kooiman
Boutmy, Theodore T.
Tuinzing, Mariette (Miss)
LEIGH, Monroe
Mrs. Leigh
LIPPER, Jerome
Mrs. Lipper
LOFVENBORG, Donald H.
MALLAMUD, Jonathan

MARTIN
Mrs. Martin
McDOUGAL, Myres Smith
Ouchi, Kazuomi
MERILLAT, Herbert Christian L.
O'CONNOR, Dennis M.
Atterbury, B. P.
OLMSTEAD, Cecil J.
Mrs. Olmstead
OPPENHEIMER, Fritz E.
PREM, F. Herbert
Mrs. Prem
RAY, George W. Jr.
REQUE, Robert R.
Mrs. Reque
RHYNE, Charles S.
SCHWARZ
SCHWEBEL, Stephen M.
SOHN, Louis B.
Mrs. Sohn
TAYLOR, Francis E.
von HOFMANNSTHAL, Emilio
Mrs. von Hofmannsthal
WAY, G.
YAMAOKA, George
ZWERIN, Kenneth C.
YUGOSLAVIA
ANDRASSY, J.
BARTOS, M.
MESTEROVIC D. J.

MILIC, Milenko

RADOJKOVIC M.

JAPAN

ABE, Shiro

ASHINO, Hiroshi

ADACHI, Sumio

AKIBA, Jun

AMAU, Tamio

ARIGA, Michiko (Mrs.)

IYORI, Hiroshi

AZUMA, Suehiko

BLAKEMORE, J.

Mrs. Blakemore

DOI, Tomoyoshi

EGAWA, Hidebumi

Mrs. Egawa

Mrs. Egawa Jr. (daughter-in-law)

ENOMOTO, Juji

FUJISAKI, Masato

FUKATSU, Ei'ichi

HATANO, Ribot

Mrs. Hatano

HARUKI, Takeshi

Mrs. Haruki

HAYASHIWAKI, Toshiko (Mrs.)

HAYATA, Yoshiro

HIGASHI, Jutaro

Hirose, Yoshio

HIRAGA, Kenta

HIROTA, Hiroo

HOSHINO, Ei'ichi

HOSONO, Gunji

ICHIMATA, Masao

Mrs. Ichimata

IKEDA, Fumio

IKEHARA, Sueo

Mrs. Ikehara

INOMATA, Koichi

IRIE, Keishiro

ISHIDA, Hideo

ISHII, Teruhisa

ISHIKAWA, Kichi'emon

Mrs. Ishikawa

ISHIMOTO, Yasuo

ITO, Fujio

ITO, Masami

JENSEN, Norman

Fukuda, Tsuyoshi

Beem, Jack

KANAZAWA, Yoshio

KANEMATSU, Takeshi

KANO, Toru

KATO, Ichiro

KAWAKAMI, Kei'itsu

KAWAKAMI, Taro

KAWAMATA, Yoshiya

KIDO, Masahiko

KITAGAWA, Tokusuke

Mrs. Kitagawa

KOBAYASHI, Ichiro

KOSHIKAWA, Junkichi
Mrs. Koshikawa
Miss Koshikawa
KOTANI, Tsuruji
KOZAI, Shigeru
KUBO, Iwataro
KUMAGAI, Naohiro
KURATA, Kankichi
KURIYA, Keizo
KURIYAMA, Shigeru
Simes, Stephen
KUWAHARA, Teruji
KUWATA, Saburo
KYOZUKA, Sakutaro
MAEHARA, Mitsuo
MAKINO, Ryoza
MATSUSHITA, Mitsuo
MATSUYAMA, Toshizo
MIURA, Masato
MIYAZAKI, Shigeki
MIZUTA, Koichi
MURAOKA, Jiro
NAGAI, Alexander
NAITO, Yorihiro
NAKAE, Yosuke
NAKAMATSU, Kannosuke
Mrs. Nakamatsu
NAKAMURA, Ko
NODA, Yoshiyuki
ODA, Shigeru

OGAWA, Ichiro
OHARA, Yoshio
Mrs. Ohara
OHIRA, Zengo
OHTA, Masatoshi
OHTORI, Tsuneo
OMORI, Sei'ichi
OWADA, Hisashi
SAIKI, Toshio
SAMEJIMA, Ryuma
SATO, Shintaro
SATO, Yoshisuke
Segawa, Yoshinobu
SAWAKI, Takao
SONDERHOFF, Roland
SUEMATSU, Mitsuru
SUGIYAMA, Shigeaki
SUGIYAMA, Shigeo
SUZUKI, Fujio
SUZUKI, Takeo
TABATA, Shigejiro
TAIJUDO, Kanae
TAKABAYASHI, Hideo
TAKAHASHI, Yu
TAKANASHI, Masao
Mrs. Takanashi
Horino, Seijiro
TAKANO, Yuichi
Mrs. Takano
Takano, Mikihisa

TAKEDA, Masahiko
 TAKEMOTO, Masayuki
 TAMEIKE, Yoshio
 TAMURA, Kosaku
 TANAKA, Hikoza
 TANIGUCHI, Sadakazu
 TANIKAWA, Hisashi
 TERASAWA, Hajime
 TOKUHISA, Shigeru
 TORII, Junko (Miss)
 TSUBOI, Tatsufumi
 TSUCHIYA, Shigeki
 UEDA, Toshio
 UEDA, Torazo
 Moro, Shigeki
 UNEMURA, Shigeru
 USAMI, Rokuro
 YAMADA, Akira
 YAMADA, Ryoichi
 Mrs. Yamada
 YAMAGUCHI, Tatsuya
 YAMAMOTO, Soji
 YAMATE, Haruyuki
 YANAI, Hisao
 YATOH, Toshiya
 YAZAWA, Makoto
 Mrs. Yazawa
 YOKOTA, Kisaburo
 YUASA, Kyozo
 Sakamoto, Yoshikatsu
 Kubota, Yutaka

Numbers of the Attendance

Country	Member	Guest	Total
Argentina	4	4	8
Australia	61	38	99
Austria	2	0	2
Belgium	7	2	9
Brazil	2	4	6
Canada	22	8	30
China	4	0	4
Czechoslovakia	1	0	1
Denmark	8	5	13
Finland	4	3	7
France	11	3	14
Germany	18	4	22
Greece	3	0	3
Hungary	2	0	2
India	7	1	8
Israel	2	0	2
Iran	1	0	1
Italy	6	5	11
Korea	6	1	7
Malaysia	2	3	5
Netherlands	8	1	9
Nigeria	1	0	1
Norway	3	0	3
Pakistan	7	2	9
Philippines	3	2	5
Spain	2	0	2
Sweden	3	1	4
Switzerland	5	3	8
U.S.S.R.	10	0	10
U.A.R.	7	1	8
U.K.	22	5	27
U.S.A.	48	26	74
Yugoslavia	5	0	5
Total	297	122	419
Japan	120	28	148
Grand Total	417	150	567

Appendix No. 2: List of International Organizations Represented at the Conference

The following Organizations have honoured the Association in accepting its invitation to be represented at the Conference

International Monetary Fund:

Miss Florence Hodel (Assistant to the General Counsel)

International Labour Office:

Mr. Y. Sakurai (Director, Tokyo Office of the I.L.O.)

International Maritime Committee:

Mr. Oscar R. Houston

International Civil Aviation Organization:

Dr. G. F. FitzGerald (Senior Legal Officer)

Service Juridique des Exécutifs Européens:

(Legal Service of the European Communities)

Mr. M. Gaudet (Director-General)

Mr. Theodore Vogelaar (Chief of the "Euratom" Branch of the Legal Service)

Conférence de La Haye de Droit International Privé:

Mr. M. H. van Hoogstraten (Secretary-General)

International Institute of the Unification of Private

Law:

("UNIDROIT")

Dr. Mario Mateucci (Secretary-General)

International Chamber of Commerce:

Mr. Hiroo Hirota (Secretary-General, Japan National Committee)

Mr. J. J. A. Ellis

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge:

Mr. Masutaro Inoue

Mr. André Durand

Fédération Mondiale des Anciens Combattants:

(World Veterans Federation)

Mr. Kiyochi Aichi

Lieutenant-General Seizo Arisue

Captain Matao Okino

Mr. Fred Saito

British Institute of International and Comparative

Law:

Dr. K. R. Simmonds (Assistant Director)

World Medical Association

Mr. Katsunuma, Haruo

Mr. Mitsufuji, Kunihiro

Mr. Minamizaki, Yushichi

Appendix No. 3: List of the Contributors

(A)

Adachi Electric Co., Ltd.
Aichi Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Amagasaki Iron & Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Arabian Oil Co., Ltd.
Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.
Automotive Industrial Association

(B)

Bridgestone Tire Co., Ltd.
Building Constructors Society (Hatsuka-Kai)

(C)

Cement Association, The
C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

(D)

Daido Steel Co., Ltd.
Daiichi Nippon Cables Ltd.

(F)

Federation of Electric Power Co., Ltd., The
Flour Millers Association
Fuji Communication Apparatus Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Fuji Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd.
Fuji Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
Fujikura Cable Works, Ltd.
Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

(G)

General Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

(H)

Hakodate High-seas Fishing Co., Ltd.
Hitachi, Ltd.
Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Ltd.
Hokkaido Fisheries Co., Ltd.
Hoko Fishing Co., Ltd.
Hokoku Suisan Co., Ltd.
Hokuyo Suisan Co., Ltd.

(I)

Iwasaki Communication Apparatus Co., Ltd.

(J)

Japan Beer Brewers Foundation
Japan Chemical Fibers Association
Japan Department Store Association
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers, The
Japan Special Steel Co., Ltd.
Japan Steel Works, Ltd.
Japan Sugar Refiners Association
Japan Travel Bureau

(K)

Kawasaki Steel Corporation
Kinoshita Sansho Co., Ltd.
Kobe Steel Works, Ltd.
Kogure, Kazuo
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Kubota Iron & Machinery Works, Ltd.
Kyokuto Trading Co., Ltd.

(L)

Life Insurance Association

Light Metal Society

Local Bank Association, The

(M)

Marine & Fire Insurance Association of Japan

Marubeni Iida Co., Ltd.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Midget Motor Manufacturers Association of
Japan

Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Cement Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Edogawa Chemical Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Electric Mfg., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Metal Mining Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Monsanto Chemical Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Limited.

Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation

Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Agriculture & Forestry Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Bank Limited, The

Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Miike Machinery Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Mining Company Limited

Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd.

Mitsui Real Estate Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Seiki Kogyo K.K.

Mitsui Steamship Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Steamship & Engineering Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., The

Mitsui Warehouse Co., Ltd., The

Mizuno-Gumi Co., Ltd. (Tokyo Office)

Moriya Shokai Co., Ltd.

(N)

Nagase Sangyo Co., Ltd.

Nichiro Fisheries Co., Ltd.

Nippon Cultural Broadcast Inc.

Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.

Nippon Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.

Nippon Express Co., Ltd.

Nippon Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Nippon Reizo K.K.

Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.

Nippon Steel Industry Co., Ltd.

Nippon Steel Tube Co., Ltd.

Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd.

Nippon Trading Co., Ltd.

Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd.

Nissho Co., Ltd.

Noda Shoyu Co., Ltd.

Nomura Trading Co., Ltd.

Nozaki & Co., Ltd.

(O)

Oji Paper Co., Ltd.

Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd.

Okura Trading Co., Ltd.

Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd. (O.S.K. Line)

(P)

Petroleum Association of Japan

Polar Whaling Co., Ltd.

Private Railway Association

(S)

Sanki Machinery Works, Ltd.

Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.

Sheet Glass Association of Japan

Shinko Electric Co., Ltd.

Showa Aircraft Industry Co., Ltd.

Showa Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.

Ship Builders Association of Japan, The

Sony Corporation

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

Sumitomo Cement Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Coal Mining Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.

Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Machinery Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Real Estate Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd.

Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Ltd.

(T)

Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Taiyo Fishery Co., Ltd.

Takemura Teisho Co., Ltd.

Toho Gas Co., Ltd.

Tokushu Seiki Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Bankers Association, The

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd.

Toshoku Ltd.

Tosho Seikain Association

Toto Seiko K.K.

Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.

Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd.

Trust Companies Association, The

(Y)

Yasukawa Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

Yodogawa Steel Works, Ltd.

Yuasa Trading Co., Ltd.

CORRECTIONS

Page	Line	Error	Correction
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96	12	about	about
99	6	T. K. Hodgkinson	T. K. Hodgkinson
102	18	commitee	committee
129	Caption 2, 3	At the Olympic Main Stadium Maitre Cochaux with the lady guests	At the Olympic Main Stadium
153	Caption 3	the Olympic	the Olympics
163	Caption 1, 2	Eisaburo Yokota	Kisaburo Yokota