

PART I

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN GENERAL

I.—Nature and Binding Force

International law in general—Nature and binding force—Dispute concerning sovereignty over island and surrounding waters — Whether governed by law—Whether States subject to law in their external relations — Whether any manageable judicial standards exist for determination of such a dispute—The law of the United States

See p. 329 (*Occidental of Umm al Qaywayn v. A Certain Cargo of Oil*).

II.—Sources

International law in general— Sources — Decisions of municipal courts as sources of international law—Decisions of United States courts concerning expropriation of foreign property — Value as precedents—The law of the United States

See p. 102 (*First National City Bank v. Banco Nacional de Cuba*).

International law in general—Sources—General principles of law —Role and importance—Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations — Resolutions on nationalization of foreign-owned property—Value as sources of international law

See p. 518 (*Government of Kuwait v. Aminoil*).

IV.—Relation to Municipal Law

International law in general — Relation to municipal law — Act of State doctrine — Whether United States courts should apply international law to determine validity of act of foreign State — Expropriation—Whether lack of consensus about applicable rules of international law—The law of the United States

See p. 102 (*First National City Bank v. Banco Nacional de Cuba*).

International law in general—Relation to municipal law—Govern- ing law of oil concession—Reference to laws of the host State and the concessionaire’s State and to general principles — Whether including public international law—International law and the law of Kuwait

See p. 518 (*Government of Kuwait v. Aminoil*).

International law in general—Relation to municipal law—Treaties —Status as part of United States law—Whether conferring rights of action upon individuals in absence of legislation—The law of the United States

See p. 487 (*Mannington Mills Inc. v. Congoleum Corporation*).

International law in general—Relation to municipal law—Capacity of municipal courts to determine question of international law— Act of State doctrine—Political question—The law of the United States

See p. 329 (*Occidental of Umm al Qaywayn v. A Certain Cargo of Oil*).

V.—International Comity

International law in general—International comity—Duty of court to take account of comity in deciding whether to assert extraterritorial jurisdiction—Antitrust actions—The law of the United States

See p. 487 (*Mannington Mills Inc. v. Congoleum Corporation*).

International law in general—International comity—Extraterritorial effect of foreign public law—Public policy of New York—Action to enforce letter of credit—Repudiation by attempted confiscatory act of Government of Uganda — International Monetary Fund Agreement—The law of the United States

See p. 168 (*Zeevi and Sons Ltd. v. Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd.*).

International law in general—International comity—Antitrust proceedings—Extraterritorial jurisdiction—Need to balance interests of United States and those of other countries — The law of the United States

See p. 270 (*Timberlane Lumber v. Bank of America*).

International law in general — International comity — Antitrust proceedings—Extraterritorial jurisdiction—Duty of court to take account of comity in deciding whether to assert jurisdiction—The law of the United States

See p. 378 (*Dominicus Americano Bohio v. Gulf and Western Industries, Inc.*).