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U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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against nationals of an enemy country, and then of not more than seventy-five per cent of their respective net capital when the foreigners are married to Nicaraguan wives or have Nicaraguan children. The twenty-five per cent shall be for the benefit of such Nicaraguan wife and children.

The proceeds of the confiscated property must serve in the first place to indemnify Nicaraguans for confiscations or exactions they have suffered at the hands of the enemy country. . . .

ARTICLE 100. The State does not recognize the legal existence of political parties having an international organization, nor that of communist and fascist parties with similar tendencies even when they adopt other designations. Individuals belonging to them cannot perform any public charge and shall be subject to the sanction established by law. The sole exception is international parties which are neither communist nor totalitarian and which tend toward the union of Central America.

ARTICLE 133. The Legislative Power, acting in separate Chambers, shall have power: . . .

(7) To approve or disapprove treaties concluded with foreign nations. The treaties referred to in Article 3 shall require a two-thirds vote for their approval.

(13) To declare war or authorize the Executive to such end.

ARTICLE 182. The President of the Republic as the supreme administrative authority shall have power:

(1) To defend the independence and the honor of the Nation and the integrity of its territory.

(5) To direct foreign relations, to name the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic, and to receive the Diplomatic Agents and admit the Consuls of other nations.

(6) To declare war with the authorization of Congress or to make war without such authorization when it is urgent to repel a foreign aggression.

(7) To conclude treaties and all other diplomatic negotiations, and to ratify them with the previous approval of the Legislative Power.

(8) To permit or deny the transit of foreign troops through the territory of the Republic.

## 12. Constitution of the Republic of Panama, 1 March 1946

(*Constitución de la República de Panamá, Edición Oficial*; translation based on

R. H. Fitzgibbon, *The Constitutions of the America*, pp. 605-651.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 3. The Republic of Panama is constituted on the

continental and insular territory included between Colombia and Costa Rica, in accordance with the boundary treaties concluded by Panama with those Republics.

The jurisdictional limitations stipulated in the public treaties negotiated prior to this Constitution are recognized.

ARTICLE 4. The Republic of Panama respects the norms of international law.

ARTICLE 118. The legislative functions of the National Assembly consist in enacting the laws necessary for the fulfillment of the ends and the exercise of the functions of the State declared in this Constitution, and especially the following: . . .

5th. To approve or disapprove public treaties negotiated by the Executive.

8th. To declare war and empower the Executive to negotiate peace

ARTICLE 144. Powers that the President of the Republic must exercise with the co-operation of the respective Minister, of the Cabinet Council, or of the permanent legislative committee, as the case may be, are: . . .

8th. To direct foreign relations; to accredit and receive diplomatic agents and consuls as well as to negotiate public treaties and conventions, which will be submitted to the consideration of the National Assembly.

ARTICLE 231. No foreign Government or foreign official or semi-official entity or institution may acquire ownership over any part of the national territory.

### 13. Constitution of the United States of Venezuela, 5 July 1947

[Venezuela, Ministry of Interior Relations, *Constitucion Nacional* (1947).]  
Translation]

*Preliminary Declaration.*—The Venezuelan Nation proclaims as the basic reason of its existence the spiritual, political, and economic liberty of man, based on human dignity, social justice, and the equitable participation of all the people in the enjoyment of the national wealth.

From that fundamental reason the Nation derives its functions of defense, of law, and of culture, for the achievement of its essential aims, consisting chiefly of: . . .

the affirmation of its own nationality, in sustained harmony with paternal cooperation in the concert of nations for the