

International Law Studies – Volume 46

International Law Documents

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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Nations; and Italy promotes and favors international organizations directed to this end.

ARTICLE 16. . . . Every citizen is free to leave and re-enter the territory of the Republic, subject only to legal obligations.

ARTICLE 26. The extradition of a citizen can be consented to only where it is expressly provided for by international conventions.

It cannot be allowed in any case for political offenses.

ARTICLE 35. The Republic . . . promotes and favors international agreements and organizations intended to strengthen and regulate the rights of labor.

It recognizes freedom of emigration, except where contrary to obligations established by law in the general interest, and protects Italian labor abroad.

ARTICLE 75. . . . The referendum is not allowed for laws . . . granting authoriaztion to ratify international treaties.

ARTICLE 80. The Chambers [Chamber of Deputies and Senate] authorize by laws the ratification of international treaties which are of a political nature, or provide for arbitrations or judicial settlements, or bring about changes of territory or burdens on the finances or modifications of laws.

ARTICLE 87. The President of the Republic is the head of the State and represents the national unity. . . .

He accredits and receives diplomatic representatives and ratifies international treaties, with previous authorization of the Chambers when necessary.

10. Constitution of Japan, 3 November 1946

(United States Department of State Publication 2836.)

[Translation]

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain

their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

ARTICLE 7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of state on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties. . . .

ARTICLE 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

ARTICLE 73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall perform the following functions:

Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of state.

Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet. . . .

ARTICLE 98. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

11. Constitution of Nicaragua, 22 January 1948

(*Constitucion Política y Leyes Constitutivas de Nicaragua*, 1948)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua is a unitary, free, sovereign and independent State.

ARTICLE 2. The basis of the national territory is the *uti possidetis juris* of 1821. The territory between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Republics of Honduras and Costa Rica is included, and this territory embraces also the adjacent islands, the territorial sea, the continental shelves, and the air space and stratospheric space. Boundaries which are not yet determined shall be fixed by treaties and the law.

ARTICLE 3. The territory and the sovereignty are indivisible and inalienable. Nonetheless treaties may be concluded which tend toward union with one or more republics of Central