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C. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HESSE, 1 DECEMBER 1946

(Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse, and Württemberg-Baden (1947), pp. 33–55.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 67. The rules of international law are valid as part of the law of the State without requiring express incorporation in the law of the State. No law is valid which conflicts with such rules or with a State treaty.

D. CONSTITUTION FOR WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN,
24 NOVEMBER 1946

(Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse, and Württemberg-Baden (1947), pp. 33–55.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 46. The generally recognized rules of international law are binding integral parts of the law of the State. They are binding for the State and for the individual citizen.

The rights granted to foreigners by international law may be claimed by them, even though they are not set forth in State legislation.

8. Constitution of the Republic of Haiti, 23 December 1946

(*Le Moniteur*, 23 December 1946; translation based on R. H. Fitzgibbon, *The Constitutions of the Americas*, pp. 444–466.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 1. The Republic of Haiti is one, indivisible, free, sovereign, independent, democratic, and social.

Port-au-Prince is its capital and the seat of its government.

All islands lying within the limits consecrated by international law, of which the principal ones are La Tortue, La Gonâve, l'Ile-à-Vache, les Cayemittes, la Navase, and la Grande Caye, from an integral part of the territory of the Republic, which territory is inviolable and cannot be alienated by any treaty or convention.

ARTICLE 10. The right of [owning] real property is granted to aliens resident in Haiti and to foreign corporations for their dwelling needs.

However, an alien resident in Haiti may not, in any case, become owner of more than one place of habitation in a locality. He may not, in any case, engage in the business of renting real property.

The right of [owning] real property is likewise granted to

aliens resident in Haiti and to foreign corporations for the needs of their agricultural, commercial, industrial, or teaching enterprises, within the limits and conditions to be determined by the law.

The right will come to an end within a period of two years after the alien has ceased to reside in the country or the corporations have ceased operations. And the State will become owner in full right, in conformity with the law that determines the extent of the right of property and the regulations to be followed for the transmission and liquidation of properties.

Any citizen is entitled, with benefit to himself of certain advantages determined by law, to denounce violations of this present provision.

ARTICLE 31. Extradition will not be granted or requested in political matters.

ARTICLE 47. The powers of the National Assembly are: . . .

2nd. To declare war, upon a report by the Executive.

3rd. To approve or reject treaties of peace and other international treaties and conventions.

ARTICLE 84. The President of the Republic . . . is charged with supervising the execution of the treaties of the Republic.

He makes all international treaties or conventions, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, to the ratification of which he likewise submits all executive agreements.

9. Constitution of the Italian Republic, 1 January 1948

(*Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 27 December 1947.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 10. The Italian juridical order conforms to the generally recognized forms of international law.

The juridical condition of aliens is regulated by the law in conformity with international norms and treaties.

An alien whose effective exercise of the democratic liberties guaranteed by the Italian Constitution is hindered in his own country has a right of asylum in the territory of the Republic, under conditions established by law.

Extradition of aliens for political offenses is not allowed.

ARTICLE 11. Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other peoples and as a means of solution of international controversies; Italy consents, on condition of parity with other States, to limitations of sovereignty necessary to an order which will assure peace and justice among