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International Law Documents

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

3. Constitution of The Union of Burma, 24 September 1947

(Text published by the Burmese Government, 1947.)

CHAPTER XII

International Relations

211. The Union of Burma renounces war as an instrument of national policy, and accepts the generally recognized principles of international law as its rule of conduct in its relation with foreign States.

212. The Union of Burma affirms its devotion to the ideal of peace and friendly co-operation amongst nations founded on international justice and morality.

213. (1) Every international agreement to which the Union becomes a party shall be laid before the Parliament.

(2) No international agreement requiring or likely to require legislation in order to give effect thereto shall be ratified except with the approval of the Parliament.

(3) No international agreement involving a charge upon the revenues of the Union shall be ratified unless the terms of the agreement shall have been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

Explanation.—This section shall not apply to inter-governmental agreements or conventions of a technical or administrative character.

214. No international agreement as such shall be part of the municipal law of the Union, save as may be determined by the Parliament.

4. Constitution of the Dominican Republic, 10 January 1947

(*Gaceta Oficial*, 19 January 1947, No. 6569; translation from R. H. Fitzgibbon, *The Constitutions of the Americas*, pp. 299–320.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 33. The powers of the Congress are: . . .

15. To approve or disapprove international treaties and conventions that the Executive negotiates.

ARTICLE 49. The President of the Republic is the chief of the public administration and the supreme commander of all the armed forces of the Republic.

It is within the competence of the President of the Republic: . . .

6. To receive foreign chiefs of State and their representatives.

7. To preside over all the official acts of the Nation, to direct diplomatic negotiations, and to negotiate treaties with foreign Nations, having to submit them to the approval of the

Congress, without which they have no validity and do not obligate the Republic.

14. To declare war, on a previous decree of the Congress, and to settle the peace, when it may be necessary, with the approval of the Congress.

15. In case of international war, he may arrest or expel from national territory individuals of the Nation with which the war is being waged, and, in general, aliens whose activities, in the judgment of the Executive, have been or may be prejudicial to the national interest.

5. Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 31 December 1946

(*Registro Oficial*, 31 December 1946; translation based on R. H. Fitzgibbon,
The Constitutions of the Americas, pp. 323–365.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 4. The national territory includes, in addition to the continental Provinces situated in South America, the adjacent islands, the Archipelago of Colón or of the Galápagos, the territorial sea, the subsoil, and their respective air spaces.

The national territory is inalienable, and no treaty may be concluded which affects its integrity or impairs national sovereignty, without prejudice to the duties imposed by the international juridical community.

ARTICLE 5. The Republic of Ecuador respects the norms of international law, and proclaims the principle of cooperation and good neighborliness among States, and the solution by juridical means of international controversies.

ARTICLE 6. Ecuador will collaborate within the world community of nations for the defense of its common territorial, economic, and cultural interests, especially with the Ibero-American States, with which it is united by ties of solidarity and interdependence arising out of identity of origin and culture. It may, consequently, form with one or more of the said States associations which have as their object the defense of such interests.

ARTICLE 53. The Congress, divided into Chambers, has power: . . .

15th. To approve or disapprove of public treaties or other conventions, which cannot be ratified and whose ratifications cannot be exchanged without this approval.

17th. To permit or deny the transit of foreign troops through the territory of the Republic, and the transit or stopping of