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U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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the United States actually began, with the exception of the lands situated in the Corregimiento of Rio Hato designated by No. 12 in the attached Memorandum, rental for which shall commence January 1, 1943.

“ARTICLE XIII

“The provisions of this Agreement may be terminated upon the mutual consent of the signatory parties even prior to the expiration thereof in conformity with Articles I and V above, it being understood also that any of the areas to which this Agreement refers may be evacuated by the United States and the use thereof by the United States terminated prior to that date.

“ARTICLE XIV

“This Agreement will enter into effect when approved by the National Executive Power of Panamá and by the National Assembly of Panamá.”

XLVI. DECLARATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR WITH BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND RUMANIA

(Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 154, June 6, 1942)

“JOINT RESOLUTION Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

“Whereas the Government of Bulgaria has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Bulgaria which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Government of Bulgaria; and, to bring the conflict to a success-

ful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

“Approved, June 5, 1942.” [Joint resolutions declaring a state of war with Hungary and Rumania, *Mutatis mutandis*, were also approved June 5, 1942.]

XLVII. CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MOLOTOV

(Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 155, June 13, 1942)

The People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. M. Molotov, following the invitation of the President of the United States of America, arrived in Washington on May 29 and was for some time the President's guest. This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisers on the one hand and Mr. Molotov and his party on the other. Among those who participated in the conversations were: The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff; Mr. Harry Hopkins; the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; and the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

In the course of the conversations full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks, and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed. Also discussed were the fundamental problems of cooperation of the