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International Law Situations

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ferred to in article 8 of the Royal Decree No. 860 of the 28th May, 1922, as modified by the Royal Decree No. 899 of the 29th March, 1923, must, in order to utilise their radiotelegraphic or radiotelephonic apparatus, obtain from the commander of the place or port the relative permission on previous notification of the system, the wave-length to be employed in transmission and the time of working.

3. Foreign warships and the aeromobiles accompanying them, while in other ports of the kingdom and colonies not adjacent to a maritime fortified place or naval base, must conform to the following rules:

(a) Transmissions on waves of 600 metres are forbidden except for messages for assistance or in answer to the same;

(b) Interference with messages of national radiotelegraphic stations, whether movable or stationary, must be avoided;

(c) Transmissions must be suspended on a request from any naval or port authority or any stationary national radiotelegraphic station.

(d) Prolonged messages with apparatus which do not transmit with a pure continuous wave must be avoided;

(e) If units of the royal navy are in port, their high command must be asked previously.

The present Decree will have effect from the date it bears.

We order, &c., &c., &c.

(120 Brit. and For. State Papers, p. 657.)

V

NORWEGIAN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS TO NORWEGIAN PORTS AND HARBOURS. CHRISTIANIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1922.

NOTE.—These regulations were promulgated by the Royal Order of January 20, 1913 (Vol. CVII, p. 1064) and were modified by the Royal Orders of August 21 and September 11, 1914, and February 14, 1922.

[Translation]

ART. 1. No foreign warships, except those mentioned in article 4, may enter Norwegian military ports or naval stations without having previously obtained permission to do so from His Majesty the King or from such person as he may have authorised to grant such permission.

The types and names of the warships which desire to enter Norwegian military ports or naval stations, and the time and duration of the visit, must be stated in advance.

The duration of the visit must not, without special permission and in extraordinary circumstances, exceed eight days, and not more than three warships of the same nationality will, as a rule, be permitted to visit the same port at the same time.

2. The following sections of the Norwegian coast are at present considered to be military ports or naval stations:

The Christiania Fjord, with the waters within the line formed by Tonsberg Tonde, Faerder Light, Torbjørnskjaer Light, Vikertangen to Asmalö, Askholm to the coast east of Skjebergkilen.

Christiansand Harbour, with the waters within Fredriksholm, Oxö Light, Grönningen Light, Torsö Light.

Bergen Harbour and the entrances thereto within the line formed by Fonnes (eastern side of Lygre Fjord), Hellisö Light, Tekslen (northern side of Kors Fjord), Lysekloster Church.

Trondjhem Fjord, within Smellingen-Grindviktangen (Rishaug). Vardö Harbour.

3. After previous notice has been given, foreign warships are free to enter other ports and anchorages in the Kingdom provided no regulations to the contrary have been issued in special cases. Not more than three such vessels of the same nationality may, however, stay in the same port, and the duration of the stay must not exceed fourteen days.

Deviations from the regulations contained in this section can only be made in accordance with permission obtained through the diplomatic channel.

4. The following are exempt from the main regulations contained in articles 1 and 3:

(a) Warships carrying the heads of foreign States and escorting vessels.

(b) Warships in evident distress through perils of the sea; these can at any time seek shelter in the ports of the Kingdom.

(c) Warships intended or used for fishery inspection or for hydrographic or other scientific work.

5. In every Norwegian port where harbour authorities exist, foreign warships are obliged to take up the anchorage berths which may be assigned to them by the harbour authorities (the harbour master).

Permission granted to foreign warships to visit Norwegian ports or anchorages may be withdrawn at any time.

Every foreign warship lying in a Norwegian port or anchorage must at any time—even if it is entitled to lie there in accordance with what is stated above—comply with a request to weigh anchor and leave the port within six hours, or shift berth in accordance with directions received.

6. No person from a foreign warship lying in a Norwegian port or waters may, without special permission, approach or enter any

zone within which there are batteries, fortifications, or other military works, or which is enclosed by the military authorities.

Landing exercises and firing exercises with guns, rifles or torpedoes must not be carried out. The crew must be unarmed when on shore, but officers, petty officers and cadets may bear the arms belonging to their respective uniforms.

7. No person belonging to a foreign warship may make, multiply or publish plans or sketches of the ports and waters of the kingdom, or take measurements or soundings other than such as may be considered necessary for safe navigation in the ordinary channels.

Similarly, no person may make, multiply or publish plans, sketches, drawings, photographs, or descriptions of Norwegian fortifications or of establishments, &c., belonging to them (see article 3 of the Military Secrets Law, August 18, 1914).

8. The commander of a foreign warship must comply with the sanitary, customs, pilotage and harbour regulations issued by the local authorities.

9. The above regulations shall remain in force until His Majesty the King orders otherwise.

(116 Br. and For. State Papers, 897.)

VI

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ENTRY AND SOJOURN OF FOREIGN SHIPS OF WAR IN THE TERRITORIAL WATERS AND PORTS OF THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE. BLED, JUNE 20, 1924

Nous, Alexandre I^{er}, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté du peuple, Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, prescrivons ce Règlement sur l'accès et le séjour des bâtiments de guerre étrangers dans les eaux territoriales maritimes et les ports de Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.

ART. 1^{er}. Ce Règlement n'est en vigueur qu'en temps de paix et n'est applicable qu'aux bâtiments de guerre des États non belligérants qui mouillent dans les ports et autres eaux territoriales maritimes du Royaume serbe-croate-slovène.

2. Sont considérés comme bâtiments de guerre, non seulement les unités de combat qui battent pavillon de guerre, mais aussi les autres bâtiments de toute catégorie arborant pavillon de guerre et naviguant au service des États dont ils ont droit de porter le pavillon.

3. En temps normal, les bâtiments de guerre étrangers sont autorisés, en principe, à visiter les ports et les eaux territoriales