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International Law Documents: Regulation of Maritime Warfare

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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PREFACE

The discussions on international law at the Naval War College have often concerned the regulation of maritime warfare. During the World War many States issued new or more extended rules for their naval forces. It is not possible to reprint all these, but it seems desirable to have typical rules of this and earlier periods easily available for comparison.

It should be emphasized that the official version is in the language of the State issuing the rules.

In 1925, as in recent years, George Grafton Wilson, LL. D., professor of international law in Harvard University, conducted the discussions on international law, under the auspices of the War College authorities.

W. V. Pratt,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
President, Naval War College.

June 5, 1926.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS—REGULATION OF MARITIME WARFARE

During the period of the World War, 1914–1918, regulations relating to the conduct of maritime warfare were issued by many States. Some of these were published as regulations, others in decrees and in varying forms, but prescribing conduct for maritime forces and defining rights and obligations of neutrals and belligerents. Many referred directly or indirectly to earlier formulations of rules, such as those of the Hague or other conventions and declarations, and to the resolutions of the Institute of International Law. There has often been marked difference in rules even when the same convention or other document has been their basis. Nearly all these documents are scattered and not easily available for comparison. For convenience in comparison a considerable number of these have been brought together in topical arrangement in the following pages.

It is recognized that even under identic regulations there may be unlike practice, but a knowledge of the degree of uniformity in the written rules is desirable. Subsequent attempts to draw up international conventions or to secure other international action may be facilitated by some acquaintance with what has already been done, and this comparison would also be helpful in drafting national rules which relate to conduct in time of war.

In the Hague conventions and in the Declaration of London the official language is French. In other cases the language of the State issuing the rule is the official language. Some special instances of State orders and decrees have been inserted as illustrative. The instructions relating to retaliatory measures have in general been omitted as outside the field of international law.

Other rules, regulations, decrees, etc., not here printed, may be found in the Naval War College International Law Publications, particularly of the years 1915–1918. In the General Index to International Law Situations, Topics, and Discussions, 1901–1920, and indexes to subsequent volumes, references to special subjects may be found.

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