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International Law Documents

Neutrality

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

War

With Notes

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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Government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

Foreign submarines, while traveling in Norwegian waters, must, because of the difficulties connected with distinguishing the different kinds of submarines, bear all risks of any damage, or even destruction, as the result of confusion of the ship's character.

This resolution goes into effect October 20, 1916.

Royal ordinance, in reference to belligerent submarines January 30, 1917.

The royal ordinance dated October 13, 1916, respecting the movements or stay in Norwegian territorial waters, etc., of submarine craft equipped for use in war and belonging to a belligerent power has been so amended that on and after February 6, 1917, it shall read as follows:

Submarines, equipped for use in war, and belonging to a belligerent power, may not be navigated or remain in Norwegian territorial waters. Breach of this prohibition will render such vessels liable to attack by armed force without previous warning.

This prohibition shall not prevent submarines from seeking Norwegian territorial waters on account of stress of weather, or damage, or in order to save human life; when within territorial waters in such cases the vessel shall be kept at the surface and shall fly her national flag and also the international signal indicating the reason of her presence. As soon as the reasons justifying the arrival of the vessel are no longer present, she shall depart from territorial waters.

Submarines that are equipped for use in war and belong to a nonbelligerent foreign power, are also prohibited from navigating or remaining in Norwegian territorial waters; unless by daylight in clear weather, and in surface condition with their national flag displayed.

PANAMA.

Instructions from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to port inspectors relating to neutrality, October 24, 1914.

No. S-4806.]

SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Panama, October 24, 1914.

SIR: On the 10th instant there was signed in Washington by the Secretary of State of the United States and the minister of Panama in said country the protocol, a copy of which I inclose to you.¹

In order to carry it out in practice, it has been agreed with the authorities of the zone that the inspectors of the ports of the

¹ Naval War College, Int. Law Topics, 1916, p. 94.

Republic should inform directly the inspectors of the ports of the zone of any hospitality extended to the ships of belligerent nations, or of neutral nations used by belligerent nations for military purposes, reporting at the same time to the Government of Panama; and that the inspectors of the ports of the zone should do the same to the inspectors of the ports of the Republic, reporting at the same time to the government of the canal.

All of which I take pleasure in informing you of for its proper fulfillment.

I am, your attentive and sure servant,

E. T. LEFEVRE.

To the INSPECTOR OF THE PORT,

Chief of the National Preventive Service.

Panama (also sent to same officials in Colon and Bocas del Toro).

Proclamation of cooperation with the United States in war against Germany, April 7, 1917.

Our indisputable duty in this tremendous hour of history is of a common ally, whose interests and existence as well are linked indissolubly with the United States. As the situation creates dangers for our country, it is the duty of the Panaman people to cooperate with all the energies and resources they can command for the protection of the canal and to safeguard national territory.

The attitude of the people was foreseen and interpreted faithfully in a resolution unanimously approved by the National Assembly on February 24, and confirmed by later laws, and the moment has arrived for the Executive to act in accordance with the declarations of the supreme body. I therefore declare that the Panaman Nation will lend emphatic cooperation to the United States against enemies who execute or attempt to execute hostile acts against the territory of the canal, or in any manner affect or tend to affect the common interests.

The Government will adopt adequate measures in accordance with the circumstances. I consider it the patriotic duty of all Panaman citizens to facilitate the military operations which the forces of the United States undertake within the limits of our country. Foreigners, resident or transient, will be obliged to submit to the conditions of this declaration.

RAMON VALDEZ, *President.*

Declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, December 10, 1917.

The National Assembly of Panama: In view of the message of the President in which he advises the National Assembly of the declaration of war made by the Congress of the United States of

America on the Austro-Hungarian Empire and considering that the Republic of Panama has expressed before in its laws and resolutions its firm willingness to lend to the United States of America all the powers and cooperation it may be capable of in the present war, making common cause with the democratic nations which are fighting to impede the predominance of the world by the Teuton powers, be it

Resolved, That the Republic of Panama be declared in a state of war from to-day, December 10, 1917, with the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

That the President be invested with the necessary powers to cooperate with the United States of America in the prosecution of the war in accordance with the principles of international law.

PERU.

Proclamation of attitude in war between United States and Germany, July 28, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 89, p. 1.]

Address of M. Pardo, President of Peru, to Congress.

President Wilson, in his message read before the American Congress on the 2d of last April, set forth the motives of intervention of his country in the European war and the plans pursued to save the principles of peace and justice in the world, declaring that the United States would be satisfied only when they have consolidated the faith in liberty which the nations can give, adding that they will fight for the triumph of democratic rights, for the liberty of those who are living under oppression and have no voice before their Governments, for the rights and liberties of the small nations, for the universal dominion of justice, and because the concert of all the people carry and assure peace and humanity, and may make the entire world positively free.

Peru, which in all its acts of international life has endeavored to incorporate these principles of justice in the judicial and political relations of the American people; Peru, which in a war not far back sacrificed for these ideals the blood of its sons, the richness of its treasures, and the hope of its future, can not be indifferent to the words of President Wilson, and adheres once more to such noble purposes.

The sufferings of humanity during these years of terrible war, which draws to her the more powerful and more peaceful democracy of the history, shall not have been sterile if with its effort there is raised the new building of international society upon the immovable foundation of justice and of respect to sovereignty.