

Art. 18. Die Ausführungsbestimmungen, die der gegenwärtigen Verordnung entgegenstehen, werden aufgehoben.

Art. 19. Mitzuteilen, zu veröffentlichen, in das Registro Nacional aufzunehmen und zum Archiv zu nehmen.

URIBURU. — Octavio S. Pico. — Ernesto Bosch. —
 Enrique Uriburu. — Guillermo Rothe. — Francisco
 Medina. — Carlos G. Daireaux. — David M. Arias.
 — Pablo Calatayud

Britisches Reich

Gesetzgebung

Statute of Westminster. (22 Geo. 5 Ch. 4.)

Vorbemerkung: Das folgende Gesetz stellt den rechtlichen, nur formalen Schlußstein der Entwicklung dar, welche im Verlauf der letzten Dezennien im Gefüge des Britischen Weltreichs vor sich gegangen ist, zu einer starken Verselbständigung der Dominien dem Mutterlande gegenüber geführt und diese zu grundsätzlich gleichberechtigten Mitgliedern der britischen Staatengemeinschaft gemacht hat. Dies ist in der bekannten Erklärung des Balfour-Ausschusses der Reichskonferenz von 1926 zum Ausdruck gebracht worden¹⁾. Gewisse verfassungsrechtliche Ungleichheiten aus früherer Zeit bedurften deshalb einer Abänderung. Die Konferenz von 1929 über die Gesetzgebung der Dominien und die Handelsschiffahrtsgesetze²⁾ hat sie vorbereitet, die Reichskonferenz von 1930³⁾ darüber beschlossen. Zu ihrer Verwirklichung erging das "Statute of Westminster".

An Act to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930. 11 th December 1931.

Whereas the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences holden at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

oder die Urheber oder Teilnehmer an der Umstürzbewegung in der Provinz Corrientes und an anderen gegenrevolutionären Unternehmungen der personalistischen radikalen Partei aufgeführt sind.

¹⁾ Vgl. hierzu K. Heck, Der Aufbau des Britischen Reiches (Beiträge zum ausländ. öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht, H. 3), Berlin 1927, S. 69 und S. 9 ff.

²⁾ Vgl. deren Bericht Bd. 2 T. 2, S. 410 ff. dieser Zeitschrift.

³⁾ Vgl. deren Bericht ebenda, S. 384 ff.

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is in accord with the established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion:

And whereas it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences that a law be made and enacted in due form by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid as is hereafter in this Act contained:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression "Dominion" means any of the following Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

Meaning of "Dominion" in this Act.

2.—(1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

Validity of laws made by Parliament of a Dominion. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 63.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

3. It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

Power of Parliament of Dominion to legislate extra-territorially.

Parliament of United Kingdom not to legislate for Dominion except by consent.

Powers of Dominion Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

Powers of Dominion Parliaments in relation to Courts of Admiralty. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 27.

Saving for British North America Acts and application of the Act to Canada.

Saving for Constitution Acts of Australia and New Zealand.

Saving with respect to States of Australia.

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, sections seven hundred and thirty-five and seven hundred and thirty-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall be construed as though reference therein to the Legislature of a British possession did not include reference to the Parliament of a Dominion.

6. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, section four of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (which requires certain laws to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure or to contain a suspending clause), and so much of section seven of that Act as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, shall cease to have effect in any Dominion as from the commencement of this Act.

7.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder.

(2) The provisions of section two of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the legislatures of such Provinces.

(3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer any power to repeal or alter the Constitution or the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth of Australia or the Constitution Act of the Dominion of New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with the law existing before the commencement of this Act.

9.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorise the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to make laws on any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in any law made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom with respect to any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commen-

cement of this Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence.

(3) In the application of this Act to the Commonwealth of Australia the request and consent referred to in section four shall mean the request and consent of the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth.

10.—(1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections two, three, four, five and six, shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies as part of the law of that Dominion unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act may provide that the adoption shall have effect either from the commencement of this Act or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

Certain sections of Act not to apply to Australia, New Zealand or Newfoundland unless adopted.

(2) The Parliament of any such Dominion as aforesaid may at any time revoke the adoption of any section referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Dominions to which this section applies are the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and Newfoundland.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression "Colony" shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming part of a Dominion.

Meaning of "Colony" in future Acts. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. Short title.

12. This Act may be cited as the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

Bericht

Indische Verfassungskonferenz

Berichte der Indian Round Table Conference, Second Session, September—December, 1931. (Aus Cmd 3997 von 1932)¹⁾

Die Indische Verfassungskonferenz in London hatte in ihrer 1. Sitzungsperiode (November 1930 bis Januar 1931) eine Reihe von Ausschüssen eingesetzt, deren Berichte in Cmd 3772 von 1931 niedergelegt sind. Sie sind auch in dieser Zeitschrift, Bd. 2, T. 2, S. 443 ff.²⁾, abgedruckt worden. In der 2. Sitzungsperiode traten von den früheren Ausschüssen nur zwei wieder zusammen: der Minderheitenausschuß, dem es nicht gelang, zu endgültigen Entschließungen zu kommen, und der Ausschuß zum Studium der künftigen indischen Bundesverfassung, das sogenannte Federal Structure Committee. Er erstattete schon in der 1. Sitzungsperiode einen Zwischen- und einen zweiten Bericht, denen nun weitere, der dritte und vierte, gefolgt sind — veröffentlicht in Cmd 3997 von 1932, S. 14 ff., 51 ff. (die Ver-

¹⁾ Als Auszug bearbeitet von Dr. Adolf Schüle.

²⁾ Ein Verzeichnis aller englischen Regierungsdrucksachen zur gegenwärtigen Reform der Indischen Verfassung ebenda S. 500 ff.