

International Law Studies – Volume 16

International Law Topics: Neutrality Proclamations and Regulations with Notes

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made false statements regarding their destination when sailing from a port of the Republic on a former occasion; being known, by official notice, to have supplied fuel or provisions to war vessels of belligerents; having employed an excessive length of time in their voyage; being painted with colors peculiar to war vessels or with similarly distinctive signs, shall be interned in their respective ports, the respective authorities of which shall immediately inform the Office of Foreign Affairs of the necessary ulterior measures.

Hoping that you will acknowledge receipt of this dispatch and see that it is put into effect,

I remain, your attentive servant,

CHAMORRO.

PERSIA.

Proclamation of neutrality, November 1, 1914, by His Majesty Ahmed Schah, at the opening of the Persian Parliament.

[Rev. Gén., Doc. 22 : 180.]

God is Sovereign. We, Sultan Ahmed Schah, Emperor and son of the Emperor of Persia.

In consideration of the hostilities, unfortunately being carried on at this moment in Europe; noticing the adjacency of our frontiers to the theater of war; in view of the relations of friendship happily existing between us and the belligerent powers: In order to make known to our people our sacred intention to safeguard these good relations with the States at war.

Command His Highness Mastafi-el-Mamalek, our illustrious president of the council and minister of interior, to bring this imperial firman (decree) to the knowledge of all the governors-general, generals, and functionaries of our Empire and to inform them that our Government in the actual circumstances has adopted the strictest neutrality. He will publish in addition that we have decided to maintain, as in the past, our amicable relations with the belligerent countries. In consequence, it is notified to the functionaries of our Government that it is their duty to commit no act on land or sea, either for or against the belligerent States. They are enjoined to furnish them with neither arms nor munitions. They should avoid taking part with any of the countries at war and will be bound to make the strictest neutrality of Persia respected. We reserve it to ourselves to command the execution of other measures which our Government may judge necessary to propose to us and which will be of a nature to assure the maintenance of our neutrality and of our good relations with all the countries.