

International Law Studies – Volume 16

International Law Topics: Neutrality Proclamations and Regulations with Notes

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lands nationality and respecting domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); article 2, No. 3, of the law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Surinam; articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Curaçao).

Similarly, the attention of commanding officers, owners, and charterers of ships is called to the dangers and inconveniences to which they would expose themselves by disregarding the effective blockade of belligerents, by carrying contraband of war, or military dispatches for belligerents (except in the course of the regular postal service), or by rendering them other transport services.

Any person guilty of the acts aforesaid would expose himself to all the consequences of those acts and would not be able, as regards them, to obtain any protection or intervention on the part of the Netherlands Government.

## NICARAGUA.

*Neutrality circular, December 5, 1914.*

To correspond with the action of foreign countries who are on friendly terms with the Republic, and with the object of preventing difficulties, by rendering more efficacious the observance of the neutrality of Nicaragua in the present European conflict, according to the instructions of the President of the Republic and in his name, I confirm to you the former dispositions in this regard, and furthermore, I inform you that you can make use of this note, as soon as an occasion presents itself, in the following form:

First, all commercial vessels of the belligerent nations that meet in, or arrive at, the ports of the Republic and that possess stations of wireless telegraphy, shall keep one flag hoisted while they remain in a Nicaraguan port.

Second, mercantile vessels not belonging to countries at war and which have wireless apparatus shall not use this until after their departure from the ports of the Republic.

Third, it is absolutely prohibited for the submarine cable at San Juan del Sur and for the telegraphic office on the island of Bluefields to transmit, directly or indirectly, for either of the belligerent nations, messages in code, or with incomplete address or signature, or messages which contain military information or data, or that in any manner compromise the neutrality of Nicaragua; the superior administrative authorities of the port shall permit the transmission of those dispatches which they consider not to be subject to censorial rules.

Fourth, mercantile vessels of any nationality that arrive at Nicaraguan ports under suspicious circumstances, such as having

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.