

International Law Studies – Volume 16

International Law Topics: Neutrality Proclamations and Regulations with Notes

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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and duly confirmed information of all circumstances regarding the arrest.

If any commander thinks himself entitled to complain of the treatment that has been accorded him he must as soon as possible hand his statement to the ministry of foreign affairs or to a Danish royal legation or consulate.

10.

These regulations are put into force at once and are to be observed by all concerned.

Given at Amalienborg, August 6, 1914.

[L. S.]

CHRISTIAN R.
ERIK SCAVENIUS.

ECUADOR.*Neutrality proclamation, August 17, 1914.*

LEONIDAS PLAZA G., CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Considering:

1st. That between Germany and Austria, on one side, and France, Great Britain, and Russia, on the other, there exists at present a state of war, and that this conflagration has extended itself, and may further extend itself to other nations;

2d. That Ecuador has always maintained good relations of friendship with the belligerent nations, and that it desires to continue in them; and

3d. That it is a duty of the Government to employ adequate means to guard over the national interests which may be affected by the present war;

Decrees:

The Republic of Ecuador shall observe the strictest neutrality in the above-mentioned war, conforming itself to the convention of The Hague of the 18th of October, 1907, which established the rights and duties of neutrals, and to the general principles of international law on such matters.

At the National Palace, in Quito, the 17th of August, 1914.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs: R. H. ELIZALDE.

Decree relating to the departure of merchant vessels, November 28th, 1914.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G., CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Considering:

That it is necessary to take every measure that may conduce to the strict maintenance of the international neutrality proclaimed

with the decree of the 17th of August of the present year and in virtue of the authority which international law gives us ;

Decrees:

To the rules of the Convention of The Hague, to which the Government of Ecuador has resolved to conform, are added the following :

1st. No merchant ship, no matter what be its nationality nor whether it belongs to a belligerent country or not, shall be allowed to leave an Ecuadorian port unless the authorities of the port have previously obtained from the consul of the nationality to which the ship belongs, a written certificate indicating the next port at which the ship will stop, as also its final destination, and stating that the ship's voyage is for commercial purposes only ;

2d. Whenever a case should arise in which a merchant ship had left or intended to leave an Ecuadorian port, and should have been an unusual time on its voyage to the port of its destination or should have taken an unusual route, or were not to have taken the direction stated by the consul ; or, finally, should it, before reaching port, have changed its cargo, such a ship shall be regarded as suspicious and on its next arrival at an Ecuadorian port may be detained by the Ecuadorian naval authorities and is liable to be considered as part of the belligerent forces of the Nation to which it belongs and to be treated as such.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine, respectively, shall take charge of the enforcement of the above decree.

At the National Palace, in Quito, the 28th of November, 1914.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

The minister of Foreign Affairs: R. H. ELIZALDE.

The Minister of Finance charged with the Portfolio of War and Marine: AUGUSTIN CABEZAS G.

GUATEMALA.

Declaration of neutrality, decree No. 718, August 12, 1914.

[El Guatemalteco, Official Gazette. Guatemala, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914.]

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala.

Whereas a state of war has been declared between several European nations, with which Guatemala maintains cordial relations ;

Therefore, in a cabinet meeting, decrees :

ARTICLE 1. The Republic is declared neutral in the present European conflict.

ART. 2. The authorities and inhabitants of the Republic will comply with the conventions regarding the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in the case of war on land and the rights and duties of neutral powers in the case of war on sea. signed at The Hague, October 18, 1907.

Let it be communicated and published.