

as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. In this case, however, the presumptions are rebuttable, and the neutral owner is at liberty to show, if he can, that his goods are in fact intended for the civil population. As a result of Articles 35 and 36 the Declaration exempts conditional contraband from the doctrine of continuous voyage, except in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard; but the matter was very hotly disputed at the Conference, and the British delegates only agreed to this provision as a contribution to the compromise between conflicting theories and practices.

Article 27 provides generally that articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband, and Article 28 specifies seventeen classes of commodities which are deemed to come within that category. Among these are included several articles, such as cotton, resin, metals, and paper, which have in particular cases been treated as contraband. In accordance with the universal practice it is also provided that articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, or for the use of the crew and passengers during the voyage, may not be treated as contraband.¹ Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded are similarly exempted from treatment as contraband; but in case of urgent military necessity such articles may be requisitioned, subject to the payment of compensation, if their destination is the same as that required for absolute contraband.²

CONTRABAND IN THE PRESENT WAR

Since the commencement of the present war several changes have been made by Great Britain and her Allies in the lists of contraband articles. The absolute list

¹ Article 29 (2).

² Article 29 (1).