

Sir Frederick Macmillan, Knight;  
Sir Rowland Bailey, Knight, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of  
the Bath, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Member of the Fifth Class  
of Our Royal Victorian Order;  
George Brown, Esquire;  
Walter Howard Hazell, Esquire;  
John Jeremiah, Esquire;  
Ernest Parke, Esquire;  
Oswald Partington, Esquire; and  
Albert Reed, Esquire,

Greeting!

Whereas by Our Proclamation of the 15th instant the importation of all  
materials for the manufacture of paper, and of paper and cardboard and  
manufactures of paper and cardboard (other than such goods as are imported under  
Licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade) is prohibited as from the  
first day of March, 1916:

And whereas we have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith  
issue for the grant of licences for the purpose aforesaid and to arrange for the  
importation of the quantity or the proportion of all materials for the manufacture  
of paper, and of paper and cardboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard,  
which may have been directed by the Board of Trade, and for their distribution  
among paper makers and paper users on such terms and subject to such conditions  
as may appear to the Commission to be equitable:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge  
and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize  
and appoint you, the said Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker (Chairman); Sir Albert  
Spicer; Sir Walter Richard Nugent; Sir Frederick Macmillan; Sir Rowland  
Bailey; George Brown; Walter Howard Hazell; John Jeremiah; Ernest Parke;  
Oswald Partington and Albert Reed to be Our Commissioners for the purposes  
aforesaid.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by  
these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power  
to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any in-  
formation upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have  
access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may  
afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to enquire of and concerning



the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.  
 And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And Our will and pleasure is that you report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your proceedings under this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Fifteenth day of *February*, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

*Herbert Samuel.*

(F) 英國ニ於ケル木材類及葺ノ輸入禁止

○英國ニ於ケル木材類及葺ノ輸入禁止(五月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本年三月十四日ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

家具製造用木材、硬質木材、被木、石材、瓦及葺ハ三月一日以後商務省ノ許可ヲ得ルニアラサレハ其輸入ヲ禁セラルルコトト爲リタルハ曩ニ電報ヲ以テ報告セシカ右ニ關シ木材及石材輸入特許委員並ニ葺輸入特許委員ハ今回左ノ通發表シタリ

家具製造用木材、硬質木材、被木(Veneer)、石材、瓦及葺(製品タルト未製品タルトヲ問ハス)ニシテ二月十五日以前ニ原産地ヨリ荷受人ヘ向ケ發送セラレタルコトヲ證明シ得ラルルモノハ其著荷ニ際シ輸入ヲ許可スヘシ而シテ輸入禁止セラルヘキ木材ノ種類ニ關シ疑義ヲ挾△モノアル所木材、石材輸入特許委員ハ目下ノ所輸入ヲ禁止ス  
 ㄨキハ Acacia or locust tree, Alerce, Amboyua, Bass, Beef, Blackwood, Blackbutt, Boxwood, Cedar, Cocobolo, Cocus, Cochinella, Dogwood, Ebony (not being green ebony), Greenheart, Ganicum, Gum, Hickory, Ironwood or Ironbark, Jarrah, Juniper, Karro, Kingwood, Lancewood, Letterwood, Lignum-vitae, Mahogany, Maple, Maracauba, New Zealand, Olive, Padouk, Partridge, Plane, Purple, Rose, Sabicu, Sandalwood (White or Yellow), Sanders (White or Yellow), Santa Maria, Satinwood, Snake, Speckled, Sweet, Tulip, Walnut, White (American), Jebra ニシテ Sir, Pine, Spruce, Oak, Teak, Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm, 壁板、杭柱、枕木又ハ桶、板及木製品ハ輸入禁止ト看做サス尙ホ Havana 「シガー」ニ關シテハ三月十八日



以前ニキユーバヨ 發送セラレタルモノハ其輸入ヲ許可スヘシ

(ロ) 罐詰果實其他ノ輸入禁止ニ關スル件

(A) 罐詰罐詰果實乾果等輸入禁止ニ關スル

三月十日附勅令

(第七輯第三一二頁參照)

(三月十日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CANNED, BOTTLED, DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods of a bulky character should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the thirteenth day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Canned, bottled, dried and preserved fruits, except currants.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any canned, bottled, dried or preserved fruits which are the produce of any of Our Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, nor to any fruits which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Fruits) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Tenth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



(B) 英國ノ輸入禁止ト西班牙ノ果實輸出業

(大正五年二月十日附在西帝國臨時代理公使堀口九萬一報告)

今回英國政府カ日常必需品以外ノ或種ノ物貨ノ輸入ヲ禁止セントスル計畫ハ英國ヲ以テソノ主要ノ市場トスル當國果實(殊ニ蜜柑)輸出業者ヲシテ多大ノ恐慌ヲ來タサシメタリ右輸入禁止ノ品目ハ未タ公表ニ至ラサルモ當國果實輸出業者ハ早クモ果實カ同品目中ニ加入セラル、ナキヤチ懸念シ政府ニ請願シ英國ニ交渉シテ果實ヲ英國輸入禁止ノ品目ニ加ヘサル様斡旋セラレンコトヲ以テシ若シ又英國政府今回ノ施設カ英國船腹不足ノ結果贅澤品ヲ搭載運搬スル時ハ之レカ爲メ一般日常必需品ノ輸送ノ害トナルコトヲ顧慮スルニ出テタルモノナレハ今後果實ノ輸送ニ對シテハ全部西班牙ノ船舶ヲ以テ之レニ充テシ等ノ議ヲ具シテ英國政府ニ交渉センコトヲ請願セリ

果實ハ實ニ礦物・「キルク」・「ガリーブ」等ト共ニ當國重要ノ輸出品ニシテ盛ニ歐洲諸國ニ輸出セラレ殊ニ英國ヲ以テソノ最大市場トス然ルニ獨、澳兩國ヘノ同品輸出ハ既ニ英國ノ獨、澳封鎖緊縮策ニヨリテ勢ヒ益々減少セサル可ラサルニ加ヘテ今又前記施設ニヨリテ英國ニ於ケル同品ノ市場ヲ閉鎖セラル、ニ於テハ當國東南海岸地方一帶ニアル蜜柑其他ノ果實培養業者並ニ之レカ輸出業者ハ殆ト失業ノ状態ニ陥リ且ツ又同業ニ關係スル數萬ノ労働者ハ全クソノ職ヲ失フニ至リ延テ當國經濟界ニ多大ノ打擊ヲ與フヘキハ明カナル處ナリサレハ

右果實業關係者ハ之レカ救濟ノ爲メ盛ニ輿論ノ喚起ヲ求メツ、アリ且ツ同業者ハ本問題カ英西兩國ノ親善ナル從來ノ關係ニ徴シ外交手段ニヨリテ圓滿ニ解決セラレンコトヲ希望シツ、アリ

(C) 罐詰果實等輸入禁止品ノ輸入特許

○英國輸入禁止品輸入特許(六月二十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ去月九日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年三月十七日本欄内參看)(外務省)

罐詰果實及罐詰果實竝ニ乾果及糖果ノ英國輸入禁止ニ就テハ曩ニ報告スル所アリシカ今般商務省ハ來ル十月三十一日以降本件果實ニ對シ總額ニ於テ千九百十五年中ニ於ケル輸入高ノ五割ニ相當スル額ノ輸入ヲ許可スヘキ旨告示セリ尙ホ右輸入特許ニ關スル細則ハ追テ發表セラルヘキ筈ナリ

(ハ) 自動車其他ニ關スル三月二十一日附輸入禁止令

(三月二十一日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

By THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION



FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE  
UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1916, subject as herein-after provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz:—

Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres) with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.

Musical instruments, including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, component parts and records therefor.

Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except Brandy and Rum.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Twenty-first day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(二) 籠其他ノ輸入禁止ニ關スル件

(A) 籠其他ニ關スル三月三十日輸入禁止令

(三月三十日 ロンドン・ガゼット)



By the KING.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE  
A PROCLAMATION  
UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:

As from and after the Thirtieth day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Baskets and basket ware (except baskets and basket ware of bamboo).  
Cement.

China ware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.

Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.

Cutlery.

Fatty acids.

Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.

Hardware and hollow-ware.

Oilcloth.

Soap.

Toys, games and playing cards.

Wood and timber of the following kinds, viz.:—beech, birch, elm, and oak.

Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 4) Proclama-



tion, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(B) 奢侈品輸入禁止ノ件

○英國ニ於ケル奢侈品輸入禁止(四月五日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ本月一日著電報左ノ如シ(去月三十一日本欄内參看)(外務省)  
英國ニ於ケル輸入禁止ニ關シ三月三十日附テ以テ勅令發布セラレタルカ同勅令記載ノ輸入禁止品目ハ既報ノ通ニシテ禁止實施期モ亦同シ

(C) 奢侈品輸入特許方

○英國輸入禁止品輸入特許方(四月十三日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ一昨十一日著電報左ノ如シ(去月三十一日本欄内參看)(外務省)  
英國ニ於ケル輸入禁止令ニ關シ當業者ノ問合ニ對スル商務省ノ回答ニ依レハ第一、三月二十五日以前ニ發行セラレタル信用狀ニ依リ COVER セラルル當該貨物ニ對シテハ輸入特許ヲ與フヘク第二、同日以前ニ貨物カ生産地ヨリ發送セラレタルコトヲ證スヘキ船荷證

券又ハ鐵道荷物受取證ヲ英國稅關ニ提示スルコトニ依リ輸入ヲ許可セラルヘシトノコトナリ

(D) 英國輸入禁止品輸入手續

(外務省通商局)

英國輸入禁止問題ニ關シ英國外務大臣ヨリ在本邦同國大使ニ達シタル電報寫今般在本邦英國商務官ヨリ通商局長ヘ開示セラレタルトコロ右ノ内當業者ノ參考トナルヘキ點左ノ如シ

- (一) 代金ハ拂濟ノ物品ニ對スル輸入許可ハ在倫敦輸入業者ヨリ之レヲ申請スルコトヲ要ス而シテ右許可書ハ二通發給セラレ其一通ハ荷送人ニ送付スヘキモノトス
- (二) 綿製靴紐及綿製手袋ハ輸入禁止品中ニ包含セララルルモ左記物品ハ輸入ヲ禁止セラルルコトナシ

蟹罐詰

安質母尼製品

「ドローンウオークス」

(E) 輸入禁止品ニアラサルモノ

○英國輸入禁止品(四月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ英吉利國法令



ノ本月二十日發一昨二十四日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)  
 英國輸入禁止ニ關シ當局ヨリノ回答ニ依リハ Porcelain table ware, Cotton duck ハ輸  
 入禁止品ニシテ Renaissance lace, Drawn work, Cluny lace, Crochet lace 及右等ノモ  
 ノヲ以テ製シタル Dolly table cloth ハ禁止品ニアラス又序ニ莫大小製ノ手袋、靴下、  
 肌衣類ニ付問合セタル處右ハ禁止品ニアラサル旨當局ヨリ回答アリ

(F) 輸入禁止ト積替貨物

○英國輸入禁止ト積替貨物(五月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一  
 ヨリノ去月二十九日發昨二日著電報左ノ如シ(本年三月三十一日本欄内參看)(外務省)  
 英國政府ノ奢侈品輸入制限ニ關シ英國外へ轉送ノ目的ヲ以テ英國ノ港ニ於テ積替ヲ爲ス  
 貨物ニ對シテハ輸入禁止ヲ適用セサル趣ナリ

(G) 特殊木材ノ輸入許可

○英國ニ於ケル特殊木材ノ輸入許可(六月一日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事  
 山崎馨一ヨリ本年四月十九日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(去月三日本欄内參看)(外務省)  
 木材類ノ輸入禁止ニ就テハ曩ニ報告スル所アリシカ今回商務省ハ左記木材ノ輸入ニ對シ  
 一般ニ許可ヲ與フル旨告示セリ

Beefwood, Boxwood, Dogwood, Greenheart, Hickory, Lancewood, Lignum

vitae, Padouk, Sabicu and Sandal wood.

(H) 絹織物製著作物類ニ對スル取扱振

○英國ニ於ケル絹織物製著作物類ニ對スル取扱振(五月十五日官報) 英國輸入禁止問題ニ關  
 シ裏表トモ全部絹織物ヲ以テ製シ之ニ木綿綿ヲ入レ挿縫セル寢衣竝ニ刺繡ヲ施スタメ裏ニ  
 金巾ヲ縫付ケアルモ他ハ全部絹織物ヲ以テ製シタル著作物類ニ對スル英國政府ノ取扱振取調  
 方倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一へ電訓セルニ同總領事代理ヨリ右ニ付英國當局ヨリ左  
 ノ如ク通牒ニ接シタル旨電報アリ(外務省)

本件ハ重量ノ割合如何ニ依リ之ヲ決定ス即チ例ヘハ製品ニシテ綿ノ重量五割一分絹ノ重  
 量四割九分ヲ占ムル場合ニハ綿製品トシテ取扱ハルヘシ

(ホ) 刷毛其他ノ輸入禁止ニ關スル件

(A) 刷毛其他ノ輸入禁止ニ關スル五月十日

附勅諭

(五月十二日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION



FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE  
UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twelfth day of May, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Bladders, Casings and Sausage Skins.  
Brooms and Brushes.  
Bulbs, Flower Roots, Plants, Trees and Shrubs.  
Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Vegetables and Pickles.

Horns and Hoofs.

Ice.

Ivory, Vegetable.

Moss Litter.

Salt.

Starch, Dextrine, Farina and Potato Flour.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 5) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(B) 右ニ關スル外務省報告

○英國輸入禁止品(五月六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ昨  
英吉利國法令 三九三



五日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

船舶調節ノ目的ヲ以テ數日內ニ英國輸入禁止品目追加ヲ發表スヘキ旨商務次官ハ下院ニ於テ言明セリ追加輸入禁止品目ハ大要左ノ通ナルヘシト云フ

膀胱、「ケーシング」、腸詰用皮、帚、刷毛、球根、草花ノ根、樹木(苗木及灌木ナモ含ム)、蔬菜及「ピックルス」(罐詰ノモノ、鱈詰ノモノ、乾燥セルモノ及貯藏セルモノ)、角、蹄、氷、「アイボリー」(動物性ノモノ及植物性ノモノ)、蘚苔敷藁、鹽、澱粉、「デキストリン」、「フアリーナ」、馬鈴薯粉、護膜製「ダイヤ」及管(自動車及自動自轉車用ノモノ)

○英國輸入禁止品(五月十三日官報)

本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ一昨十一日著電報左ノ如シ(本月六日本欄内參看)(外務省)

英國商務大臣ノ下院ニ於ケル言明ニ依レハ同大臣カ過日言明セル追加禁止品目中ニ「アイボリー」(動物性ノモノ)及自動車用護膜製「ダイヤ」ハ含マレサルヘク又追加輸入禁止ハ五月十二日ヨリ實施セラルヘシ

○英國輸入禁止品目公表(五月十六日官報)

本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ本月十二日著電報左ノ如シ(本月六日本欄内參看)(外務省)

五月十日附敕令ヲ以テ輸入禁止品目公表セラレタルカ右品目ハ曩ニ商務次官カ下院ニ於

テ言明セル品目ヨリ「アイボリー」(動物性ノモノ)竝ニ護膜製「ダイヤ」及管(自動車及自動自轉車用ノモノ)ヲ除キタルモノニシテ五月十二日ヨリ實施セラル

(C) 澱粉類輸入許可

○英國政府澱粉類輸入許可(五月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ一昨十六日著電報左ノ如シ(一昨十六日本欄内參看)(外務省)

英國輸入禁止追加品ニ關シ英國商務省ハ當國織物業者ヨリノ請願ニ鑑ミ澱粉、「デキストリン」、「フアリーナ」、馬鈴薯粉ノ輸入ヲ一般ニ許可スルコトト爲レリ

(D) 輸入禁止品除外取扱方

○英本國追加輸入禁止品除外取扱方(五月十九日官報) 今回ノ英本國追加輸入禁止品(本月六、十六兩日本欄内參看)ニ對スル除外ノ場合ニ就キ取調方倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヘ電訓シタルニ對シ同總領事代理ヨリ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

今回ノ追加輸入禁止品ニ對シテモ亦前回ニ於ケル追加輸入禁止品ニ對シ許與セラレタルト同一ノ取扱(本年三月三十一日及四月十三日本欄内參看)ヲ爲スヘシ但シ右ハ五月四日以前ノ分ニ限ル旨當局ヨリ回答アリ



(ハ) 「アルミニウム」製品其他ノ輸入禁止ニ關スル件

○英國輸入禁止品追加及解除(六月六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリノ本月三日著電報左ノ如シ(去月十六日日本欄内參看)(外務省)

商務省ノ特許ヲ得タル場合ノ外六月八日以後左記物品ノ英國ヘノ輸入ヲ禁止セララル

「アルミニウム」製品、金屬製浴槽、麥酒、絨氈掃除器、「キヤッシユ、レヂスター」、「ホップ」、芝生刈草機、革製品(但シ調帶、長靴、短靴、手袋ヲ除ク)、燐寸、縫衣機、「ストープ」及料理用「ストープ」、「リンガー」、「マンゲル」、「グリセリン」ヲ含有セル化粧用品

又左記物品ノ輸入禁止ハ六月一日以後(?)解除セララル

澱粉、「デキストリン」、「フアリーナ」、馬鈴薯粉

○英本國追加輸入禁止品除外取扱方(六月八日官報) 今回ノ英本國追加輸入禁止品(一昨六日日本欄内參看)ニ對スル除外ノ場合ニ就キ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

今回ノ追加輸入禁止品ニ對シテモ亦前回ニ於ケル追加輸入禁止品ニ對シ許與セラレタルト同一ノ取扱(本年三月三十一日及四月十三日官報本欄内參看)ヲ爲スヘシ但シ右ハ六月

一日以前ノ分ニ限ル旨當局ヨリ回答アリ

(ト) 輸入禁止品ノ特許ニ依ル輸入手續

○英國輸入禁止令ニ就テ

(大正五年四月十四日著在英帝國特命全權大使侯爵井上勝之助電報)

輸入禁止令公布ノ日附以前ニ契約濟ノ品物ニ對シ輸入特許ヲ與フル様本令ノ適用振ヲ加減シ得サルヤトノ質問ニ對シ商務大臣ハ右様ノ處置振ハ頗ル禁止令ノ効果ヲ減少スルニ至ルヘキヲ以テ採用ニ意ナシト答ヘ又他ノ質問ニ答辯中大臣ハ既ニ公布濟ノ分ノ外尙他ノ品物ニ對シテモ近ク輸入禁止發令ノ見込ニテ現ニ立案中ナリトノ意味ヲ示シ且ツ禁止令ノ目的ハ偏ニ船腹調節ニ外ナラサルコトヲ明言セラレ又濠洲、加奈陀等ノ殖民地ヨリ移入禁止令問題ニ關シ何等照會ナキヤ云々ノ質問ニ對シ殖民大臣ハ一、二殖民地政府ヨリ特定ノ場合ニ關シ照會ノ次第アリ但本令ノ發令カ船腹調節ノ必要ニ出テタル理由ハ該殖民地政府等ノ十分諒トスル所ナルヲ信スト答ヘタリ尙(一)本問題ニ關シ同盟國側ヨリ何等交渉ノ有無(二)輸入特許ト最惠國條款トノ關係如何トノ質問書ヲ他ノ議員ヨリ提出アリタルモ外務次官ヨリ延期ヲ求メタル趣ナリ

○英國輸入禁止品ノ特許ニ依ル輸入手續(六月一日官報) 英國輸入禁止品ノ特許ニ依ル輸



入手續ニ關シ今般左ノ通取極メタル趣英國外務大臣ヨリ電報アリタル旨去月二十六日附テ以テ本邦駐劄英國大使ヨリ通牒アリ(外務省)

輸入許可書發給セラレタルトキハ輸入者(在英國)ハ當該貨物ノ輸送ヲ托スヘキ船會社ノ名ヲ英國商務省ニ申告スヘシ同省ハ右申告ヲ待チテ輸入許可書ノ發給アリタルコトヲ同汽船會社倫敦營業所ニ通知スルモノトス

輸出者(在本邦)ハ其在倫敦代理者ヨリ輸入許可書ヲ得タル旨電報ニ接シタルトキハ同電報ヲ英國領事官ニ提示スヘク同領事官ハ之ニ對シ所要ノ證明書ヲ發給スヘシ

(八) 香港政廳敵國產品沒收

○香港政廳敵國產品沒收(四月五日官報) 本件ニ關シ香港駐在總領事今井忍郎ヨリ去月十八日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

當地政廳ハ本月十七日ノ官報ヲ以テ左記ノ布告ヲ發布セリ

政廳ハ敵國ヲ原產地トスル商品ハ假令戰爭前ニ敵國ヲ去リテ中立國ノ貨物ト爲リタルモノト雖モ政廳ノ許可ナクシテ輸入スルトキハ千九百十五年第二回修正敵國トノ貿易禁止法ニ依リ之ヲ沒收スヘキコトヲ輸入商ニ警告ス

右許可書ハ原則トシテ輸入セントスル貨物力戰爭前ニ敵國領土ヲ去リタルコトノ確實ナル證據ヲ提出シタル場合ニ限り交付スヘシ該證據ヲ提出シ且ツ政廳ノ許可ヲ受ケルニハ該貨物ヲ當殖民地宛ニ船積スルタメ何等ノ手段ヲ執ルニ先チ之ヲ爲スコトヲ要ス

(九) 海峽殖民地ニ於ケル敵國商社所屬財產ノ清算

(大正五年二月二十四日附在 新嘉坡帝國領事藤井實報告)

當地政廳ハ今回愈英領海峽殖民地内ニ存スル總テノ敵國商社ノ清算ヲ爲スコトニ決シ先頃來既ニ敵國商社一部ノ清算ニ從事セル官選清算人ニ對シ之カ執行ニ必要ナル命令ヲ與ヘ其土地、建物、商標、商賣引受特權(Good will)其他敵國商社ニ屬スル恒久的財產ヲ賣却セシムヘシ但敵國商社ノ組合員タル個人ノ財產ハ此ノ限ニアラサル旨二月十八日民政長官代理シヨウヂ、マックスウエル氏(George Maxwell)ヨリ當地方各新聞社ニ通知シテ一般ニ之ヲ公表セリ

(十) 中立港ニ在ル敵國商船内貨物ノ香港輸入手續

○中立港ニ在ル敵國商船内貨物ノ香港輸入手續(六月一日官報) 本件ニ關シ香港駐在總領事今井忍郎ヨリ去月十五日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

當政廳ハ五月十二日ノ官報ヲ以テ左ノ布告ヲ發布セリ

中立港ニ避難中ナル敵國船舶ノ貨物ヲ香港ヘ輸送スルニハ豫メ政廳ヨリ免許證ノ下付ヲ受ケルノ必要アルコトヲ一般ニ通告シ且ツ輸入者又ハ其他ニ對シ右免許證ナクシテ斯ル貨物ヲ輸送シタルトキハ敵國トノ商業禁止法ニ依リ起訴セラレ該貨物ハ當地到著



ノ上沒收スルコトヲ警告ス  
免許證下付ノ一條件ハ豫メ貨物ノ到着並ニ其商標、箇數及荷受人ニ關スル詳細ヲ檢事  
總長ニ届出テタル場合トス  
免許證ハ左記貨物ヲ輸送スル場合ニ下付ス

- (一) 英國人ノ貨物
  - (二) 敵國人ノ貨物ナルモ承認セラレタル銀行ノ留置權ニ屬スルモノ
  - (三) 敵國人ノ貨物ナルモ戰爭勃發ノ際承認セラレタル銀行ノ留置權ニ屬シ且ツ其後荷  
受人カ右留置權ヲ承諾シタルモノ
- 右ニ關シ貨物カ英國商店宛ニ輸送セラルルモ必スシモ英國人ノ貨物ニアラサルコトヲ  
注意スヘシ、貨物カ一銀行ニ於テ引受ケラレタル手形ニ依リ融通セラレ且ツ銀行カ船  
積書類ヲ保管スルトキハ該貨物ハ積出人ノ所有ニ在ルモノトシ其積出人カ戰爭ノ發生  
ニ依リ敵國人ト爲リタルトキハ該貨物ハ敵國人ノ貨物トス、開戦後荷受人カ手形ノ引  
受及支拂ヲ爲スモ該貨物カ積出人ヨリ荷受人ニ移轉シタルモノト看做サス故ニ手形カ  
支拂ハルルモ該貨物ハ尙ホ敵國人ノ貨物トス

### 第十一 外國人ノ取締ニ關スル件

#### (一) 一般外國人ノ取締

(イ) 千九百十六年外國人取締(整理)令(二月  
二十九日發布)

(二月二十九日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 29th day of *February*, 1916.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, power is conferred upon His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency by Order in Council to impose restrictions on aliens, and to make such provisions as may be necessary or expedient for carrying such restrictions into effect:

And whereas a state of war at present exists between Great Britain and the following Powers, that is to say, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria:

And whereas by Orders in Council, dated respectively the ninth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen, the eighth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen, the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, the seventh day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen, the thirteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, the twenty-eighth day of July nine-



teen hundred and fifteen, and the twenty-seventh day of January nineteen hundred and sixteen, His Majesty was pleased to make various provisions under the said Act, and it is desirable to consolidate the said Orders in Council,\* with amendments:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Approved Ports and Prohibited Ports.*

1.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, the following ports are approved ports, that is to say:—

Dundee,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Hull,  
London,

\* The marginal references to the Consolidated Orders are as follows:—

- I.—The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.
- II.—The Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914.
- III.—The Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914.
- IV.—The Aliens Restriction (Armenians, &c.) Order, 1915.
- V.—The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915.
- VI.—The Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915.
- VII.—The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1916.

Folkestone,  
Southampton,  
Falmouth,  
Bristol,

Holyhead,  
Liverpool,  
Glasgow,  
Dublin;

and any other port or place in the United Kingdom is, for the purposes of this Order, a prohibited port.

(2) For the purposes of this Order the limits of the approved ports shall be those specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and any part of an approved port outside those limits shall be treated as though it were part of a prohibited port.

(3) A Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any port to the list of approved ports, or remove any port from that list, and prescribe or alter the limits of any approved port; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly.

*Aliens entering the United Kingdom.*

2.—(1) An alien shall not land in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port: Provided that—

(a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that an alien friend has arrived



at a prohibited port in ignorance of the provisions of this Order or in any other circumstances entitling him to special consideration, and may safely be permitted to land, he may grant him permission accordingly; and

(b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at a prohibited port, if whilst he is on shore he complies with such requirements (if any) as may be imposed upon him or upon masters and seamen generally by an aliens officer at the port; and any alien friend who lands in accordance with this proviso, and, if conditionally disembarked, who complies with the conditions, shall not be liable to any penalty for landing at the port in question.

3. An alien enemy shall not land in the United Kingdom at an approved port without the permission of a Secretary of State.

4. An alien arriving at an approved port may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if an aliens officer at the port is satisfied that he cannot safely be permitted to land in the United Kingdom, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port.

5. An alien landing in contravention of this Order, and an alien arriving at any port in circumstances in which he is prohibited from landing, may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

6. An alien shall not land at any port in the United Kingdom having in his possession—

(a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition, or explosives;

(b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;

(c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;

(d) any carrier or homing pigeons;

(e) any motor car, motor cycle, or aircraft; or

(f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence; and where an alien lands with any such articles in his possession he shall forfeit the articles and shall be deemed to have imported them in contravention of the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, as though the articles in question were contained in the table of prohibitions and restrictions set out in section



forty-two of that Act:

Provided that where an aliens officer considers that an alien friend arriving at any port may safely be permitted to land with any such articles as aforesaid in his possession, he may permit him to land accordingly, and the foregoing provisions of this Article shall not apply.

7. An alien conditionally disembarked under the directions of an aliens officer for the purpose of inquiry or examination shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have landed so long as the conditions are complied with.

*Aliens leaving the United Kingdom.*

8. An alien shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port:

Provided that—

(a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any alien friend who desires to embark at a prohibited port may safely be permitted to do so, he may grant him permission accordingly; and

(b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel leaving a

prohibited port; and any alien friend who embarks in accordance with this proviso shall not be liable to any penalty for embarking in the United Kingdom at the port in question.

9. Where an alien enemy is about to leave any port on board a vessel on which he has arrived at the port he may for the purposes of this Order, if a Secretary of State so directs or if it appears necessary to an aliens officer in the interests of public safety, be treated as though he had embarked at that port in contravention of this Order, but shall not be subject to any fine or imprisonment for so embarking.

10. An alien enemy shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, unless provided with a permit issued by a Secretary of State:

Provided that an alien enemy about to embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, even when provided with such permit as aforesaid, may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if in the opinion of an aliens officer he cannot safely be permitted to embark, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port.



11. An alien embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Order may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

12.—(1) A Secretary of State may order the deportation of any alien, and any alien with respect to whom such an order is made shall forthwith leave and thereafter remain out of the United Kingdom.

(2) Where an alien is ordered to be deported under this Order, he may, until he can, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be conveniently, conveyed to and placed on board a ship about to leave the United Kingdom, and whilst being conveyed to the ship, and whilst on board the ship until the ship finally leaves the United Kingdom, be detained in such manner as the Secretary of State directs, and, whilst so detained, shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

*Special Provisions as to Masters and Seamen.*

12A.—(1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port to which this Article is applied by order of a Secretary of State, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government

of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of this article prohibited from landing at any port, an aliens officer at that port may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as a Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular port or vessel.

13.—(1) The master of every vessel, whether British or foreign, arriving at or leaving a port in the United Kingdom shall, immediately on the arrival of the vessel at that port, or, as the case may be, not more than twenty-four hours before leaving that port, furnish to an aliens officer at that port, with respect to all persons on board the vessel, or intending to embark on the vessel, such particulars in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct, and shall otherwise take all reasonable steps in his power for securing the enforcement of this Order.

(2) The master of a vessel arriving at or leaving any port shall not permit any persons to land or to embark without the sanction of an aliens officer at the port.



(3) Where a person lands or embarks at any port in contravention of this Order, the master of the vessel from which he lands or on which he embarks shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

14. The master of a ship about to call at any port shall, if so required by a Secretary of State or an aliens officer, receive an alien and his dependants, if any, on board his ship and afford him or them a passage to that port, and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage, and, if the ship is the same or belongs to the same owners as the ship in which the alien arrived in the United Kingdom, shall, if so required as aforesaid, afford such passage, accommodation, and maintenance free of charge.

*Aliens Officers.*

15.—(1) The following persons, that is to say—

- (a) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905; and
  - (b) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State;
- shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from a Secretary of State, and, subject to such instructions,

shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

*Exceptions.*

16. This Part of the Order shall not apply—

- (a) to prisoners of war; or
- (b) to children appearing to an aliens officer to be under the age of fourteen.

PART II.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Power of Secretary of State as to Residence of Alien Enemies.*

17. A Secretary of State may by order require any alien enemy to reside or continue to reside or cease to reside in any place or district specified in the order, and the alien shall comply with the order.

*Prohibited Areas.*

18.—(1) An alien enemy shall not enter, or reside or continue to reside either temporarily or permanently in, a prohibited area unless provided with a permit



issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

(2) The areas specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be prohibited areas for the purposes of this Order:

Provided that a Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any area to the list of prohibited areas in the said Schedule, or remove any area or part of an area from that list; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly.

18A. A Belgian refugee shall not come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

18B.—(1) As from the thirteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an alien shall not, without the special permission of the registration officer, enter, or be in any prohibited area unless he has in his possession an identity book obtained in pursuance of this Order and duly filled in and attested:

Provided that—

(a) where an alien was on the thirteenth day of March, nineteen hundred

and sixteen, resident and duly registered in a prohibited area, this provision shall not apply to him in respect of that area so long as he continues to reside therein; and

(b) a Secretary of State may exempt from the provisions of this Article any class of aliens, where he is satisfied that satisfactory means are provided for their identification, other than the possession of an identity book; and

(c) an alien coming from any place out of the United Kingdom and landing in the United Kingdom without an identity book may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be allowed to proceed to his destination in the United Kingdom if the passport or other document with which he is required to be furnished on landing in the United Kingdom contains, or if he supplies, such of the particulars required to be contained in an identity book as may be required by an aliens officer; but any such alien shall proceed directly to his destination, and on arriving there shall, within twenty-four hours, comply with all the provisions of this Order which are applicable to him; and

(d) this Article shall not apply to an alien who enters or is in a prohibited area for the sole purpose of immediate embarkation at a port therein; and



(e) this Article shall not apply to an alien who appears to be under the age of eighteen and is in the care of some other person who is over that age.

If any alien when so required by any officer or by any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any aliens officer or police constable, fails to produce his identity book at any time when he is required to be in possession of the same under this Article, he may, without prejudice to any other penalty, be detained pending the making of inquiries as to his identity, and while so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

(2) Subject to the special or general instructions of a Secretary of State, any alien who has after the thirteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entered a prohibited area in which he was not resident on that date may be ordered by the registration officer for that area to leave the area forthwith, and not to enter that area subsequently without his special permission, and the alien shall comply with the order.

(3) Where any such special permission of a registration officer as aforesaid has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

18c.—(1) The provisions contained in the Third Schedule to this Order shall have effect with respect to identity books.

(2) If any person uses for the purposes of this Order an identity book relating to any person other than himself, or, in filling in or attesting the particulars in an identity book, or for the purpose of obtaining an identity book, whether for himself or any other person, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

*Registration in General.*

19.—(1) An alien, wherever resident, shall comply with the following requirements as to registration:—

(a) he shall as soon as may be furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the First Part of the Fourth Schedule to this Order;

(b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in



the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district;

(c) he shall furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars of any circumstance affecting in any manner the accuracy of the particulars previously furnished by him for the purpose of registration within forty-eight hours after the circumstance has occurred.

(2) Where an alien is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person either himself to furnish with respect to the alien the particulars aforesaid, or to give notice of the presence of the alien in his household to the registration officer.

(3) Where an alien has a household he shall furnish the particulars as aforesaid not only as respects himself, but as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

(4) A Secretary of State may by order direct that in any area specified in the order this Article shall not apply in respect of that area to alien friends resident in the area on the fourteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

(5) This Article shall not apply in the case of Belgian refugees, but Belgian

refugees shall be subject to the special provisions as to the registration of Belgian refugees set out in Articles 20B to 20D of this Order.

19A. Where a vessel remains for twenty-four hours or more at any port to which this Article is applied by order of a Secretary of State, an alien being the master or a member of the crew of the vessel, shall for the purposes of Article 19 of this Order be deemed to be residing in the area in which the port is situate, and shall accordingly comply with the requirements of that Article as to registration; and where the alien is a member of the crew, the master of the vessel shall, as soon as may be, give notice of his presence on board the vessel to the registration officer.

20.—(1) Subject to the special provisions of Article 20D of this Order as to the registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees, the chief officer of police of the police district shall be the registration officer, and the police district shall be the registration district, for the purposes of this Order:

Provided that where a prohibited area includes the whole or part of more than one police district, arrangements may be made by a Secretary of State for constituting that prohibited area a single registration district, and for the appointment of a registration officer for that district.



(2) A registration officer shall—

(a) keep for his registration district a register for the purposes of this Order;

(b) register therein all aliens resident in his district who furnish particulars for the purpose, by entering these particulars on the register;

(c) enter on the register all other particulars furnished in accordance with this Order with respect to any alien so registered; and

(d) if a registered alien ceases to be resident in his district, record the fact in the register.

(3) The obligation of a registration officer to enter particulars upon the register shall not be affected by the fact that the particulars may not have been furnished within the time required by this Order, without prejudice, however, to the liability of an alien to a penalty for not furnishing the particulars within the required time.

(4) Every alien shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any such particulars as aforesaid, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering the alien, or maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered on the register.

20A. (1) It shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house, to keep a register of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, who are aliens.

The keeper of every such hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house shall, as soon as may be after any such person comes to stay at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, ascertain, and enter in the register kept for the purpose, his name and nationality, together with the date of his arrival; and on the departure of any such person, he shall, as soon as may be, enter the date of departure and destination on departure of that person in the register, and he shall also ascertain and enter in the register from time to time such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Article, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(2) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-



house, or lodging-house, is situate, such returns as to the persons staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, at such times or intervals and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(3) It shall be the duty—

(a) of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house, with a view to ascertaining whether any person staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is or is not an alien, to require every person (whether an alien or not) who stays at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house to furnish to him, in such form as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, a signed statement as to the particulars contained in that form; and

(b) of every person (whether an alien or not) to furnish the said particulars and such a signed statement as aforesaid when so required.

If the keeper of any hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house fails to require any person staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house to furnish such information as aforesaid, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention

of this Order; and if any person staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house fails to give any information when so required, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(4) Every register kept under this Article, and all particulars furnished under this Article, shall at all reasonable hours be open for inspection by any officer of police or by any person authorised by a Secretary of State.

(5) In the application of this Article to hostels or other boarding-houses in which Belgian refugees are lodged, the manager or secretary, or any other person charged with the management of the hostel or boarding house shall, whether he receives payment or not, be deemed to be the keeper thereof.

*Registration of Belgian Refugees.*

20B. The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom, and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration officer of the metropolitan police district or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

20C.—(1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration:—



(a) He shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the Second Part of the Fourth Schedule to this Order;

(b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has before the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, furnished particulars in accordance with Article 19 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, or has before that date been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Order, provided that he complies or

has complied with paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this Article.

20d. The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the City of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under the foregoing provisions of this Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police:

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area.

*General Restrictions.*

21. An alien enemy shall not travel more than five miles from his registered place of residence unless furnished with a permit from the registration officer of the registration district in which that place of residence is situate, which permit shall not cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of its issue and shall be returned to the registration officer at the end of the period for which it was issued:

Provided that—

(a) any such permit may, if the registration officer in view of any special



circumstances so decides, cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours, but not exceeding four days, from the date of its issue, subject, however, to the condition that the holder thereof shall on each day during the currency of the permit report himself to the registration officer of the district in which he then is, and subject also to any other conditions which may be prescribed by the registration officer granting the permit; and

(b) where any such permit is granted to any person with a view to his leaving one registration district and going to reside in another, the permit may, at the end of the period for which it was issued, be delivered to the registration officer of the new district instead of being returned to the registration officer by whom it was granted; and

(c) in the case of an alien enemy having a *bonâ fide* place of business more than five miles from his registered place of residence the registration officer may, if he thinks fit, grant a permit enabling him to travel to or from his place of business, which shall be renewable from time to time as and when the registration officer so directs.

22.—(1) An alien enemy shall not, except with the written permission of the registration officer of the district in which he resides, be in possession of—

- (a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition, or explosives, or material intended to be used for the manufacture of explosives;
- (b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;
- (c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for, or capable of being used for, a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;
- (d) any carrier or homing pigeons;
- (e) any motor car, motor cycle, motor boat, yacht, or aircraft; or
- (f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence;
- (g) any telephone installation;
- (h) any camera or other photographic apparatus;
- (i) any military or naval map, chart, or handbook.

(2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting any contravention of the foregoing provision, he may grant a search warrant authorising any constable named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any article which is being kept in the premises or place in contravention of this Article.



Where it appears to a superintendent or inspector of police, or any police officer of higher rank, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any constable the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a justice under this Article.

23.—(1) The circulation among alien enemies of any newspaper wholly or mainly in the language of a State, or any part of a State, at war with His Majesty, is prohibited, unless the permission in writing of a Secretary of State has been first obtained, and such conditions as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State are complied with.

(2) Any person publishing or distributing any newspaper for circulation in contravention of this Order shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order, and where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any newspaper has been, or is about to be, published for circulation in contravention of this Order, he may authorise such persons as he thinks fit to enter, if needs be by force, any premises, and to seize any copies of the newspaper found thereon, and also any type or other plant used or capable of being used for printing or production of the newspaper, and to deal with any articles so seized in such manner as a Secre-

tary of State may direct.

24.—(1) An alien enemy shall not carry on or engage in any banking business except with the permission in writing of a Secretary of State, and to such extent and subject to such conditions and supervision as a Secretary of State may direct, and an alien enemy who is or has been carrying on or engaged in banking business shall not, except with the like permission, part with any money or securities in the bank where he is or has been carrying on or engaged in business, and shall, if so required, deposit any such money or securities in such custody as a Secretary of State may direct.

(2) Any constable, if authorised by a superintendent of police, or officer of higher rank, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises in which the business of banking is or has been carried on by an alien enemy.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, any person who is a member of a firm or a director of a company carrying on banking business in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to be carrying on banking business.

25.—(1) A chief officer of police, if so authorised by general or special order of a Secretary of State, may direct that any premises within his jurisdiction which,



in his opinion, are used for the purposes of a club which is habitually frequented by alien enemies, shall be kept closed, either altogether or during such hours as may be required by him; and where any such direction is given in respect of any premises, no alien enemy shall enter or be on the premises at any time when the premises are directed to be closed.

(2) Any constable, if authorised by the chief officer of police, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises to which an order under this Article relates.

25A.—(1) An alien enemy shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

(2) Where an alien enemy carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on or purports or continues to carry on any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war, he shall, for the purposes of this Article, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall affect the right of a woman who marries an alien enemy to use the name which she acquires on her marriage.

(4) A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this Article.

25B.—(1) A registration officer may, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State, grant to a Turkish subject resident in his registration district, who is shown to his satisfaction to be by race a Greek, Armenian, or Syrian, or a member of any other community well known as opposed to the Turkish régime, and to be a Christian, a certificate of exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, except such as apply to alien friends.

(2) Any such certificate shall be operative throughout the United Kingdom, but may be revoked by the registration officer who granted it or by the registration officer of any district in which the holder is for the time being resident.

(3) Any such certificate which has been granted before the twenty-seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall not have effect so far as it exempts the holder thereof from any provision which applies to alien friends under this Order.



GENERAL.

26. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of this Order, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to or in lieu of any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of this Order or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

27.—(1) If any alien, master of a ship, or other person arriving at or leaving any port lands or embarks without the permission of an aliens officer, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by an aliens officer, or makes or causes to be made any false return, false statement, or false representation to an aliens officer, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by an aliens officer to produce, or obstructs or impedes an aliens officer

in the exercise of his powers or duties under the Order, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

(2) If any person furnishes or causes to be furnished to a registration officer any false particulars, or, with a view to obtaining any permit or permission under this Order, makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

27A. Proceedings for an offence under Article 18c, Article 19, or Article 20c of this Order, or under any corresponding provision in any Order revoked by this Order, may be instituted at any time within two months after the offence became known to the registration officer.

28. If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Order, or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to have acted in contravention of this Order, he shall be deemed himself to have acted in contravention of this Order.

29. Any person who acts in contravention of this Order, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted, or being about so to act, may be taken into custody without warrant by an aliens officer or by any constable.

30.—(1) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks it necessary in the interests



of public safety, direct that any of the provisions of this Order as to alien enemies shall in particular cases be applicable to other aliens, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, direct that any powers or duties assigned under this Order to aliens officers or to registration officers shall be discharged by other persons deputed by a Secretary of State for the purpose.

(3) A Secretary of State, with a view to giving full effect to this Order, may direct that passengers on ships entering or leaving any port in the United Kingdom shall be subject to such restrictions, control, and supervision as may appear necessary or expedient, and may impose general conditions as respects ships entering or leaving any such port, and it shall be the duty of all persons to comply with any such direction.

31. For the purposes of this Order—

The expression "police district" means any district for which there is a separate police force; and the expression "chief officer of police" means the chief constable, or head constable, or other officer, by whatever name called, having the chief command of the police force of the district;

The expression "alien friend" means an alien whose sovereign or State is

at peace with His Majesty, and the expression "alien enemy" means an alien whose sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty;

The expression "Belgian refugee" means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England;

The expression "keeper of a lodging-house" includes any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house, and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" when used in relation thereto includes such manager;

References to landing or embarking shall, unless the context otherwise implies, be deemed to include references to attempting to land or attempting to embark respectively; and

The expression "newspaper" includes periodical.

32.—(1) In the application of this Order to Scotland—

The expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction"



mean the sheriff;

The expressions "enter into recognizances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognizances" mean "find caution."

(2) In the application of this Order to Ireland—

The expression "police district" means the police district of Dublin metropolis and any county or other area for which a county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector is appointed, and the expression "chief officer of police" means, as respects the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and as respects any other police district the county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector as the case may be.

The expression "superintendent of police" includes in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary a sergeant and any officer of higher rank.

33. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any foreign ambassador or other public minister duly authorized, or any servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister.

34.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation)

Order, 1916.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) The said Orders in Council of the ninth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen, the eighth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen, the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, the seventh day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen, the thirteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, the twenty-eight day of July nineteen hundred and fifteen, and the twenty-seventh day of January nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby revoked:

Provided that the revocation of Article 2 of the said Order of the thirteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall take effect only as from the thirteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and that the revocation of any Order by this Order shall not—

(a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or



incurred under any Order so revoked; or  
 (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or  
 (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid, and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued, or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

35. Where by any Order in Council for the time being in force made after the making of this Order any articles or words are directed to be added to or omitted from this Order or to be substituted for any other articles or words in this Order, then copies of this Order printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the articles or words added or omitted or substituted for other articles or words as such direction requires and with the articles and sub-sections thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and this Order shall be construed as if it had at the time at which such direction takes effect been made with such addition,

omission, or substitution.

A reference in any Order in Council or other document to this Order shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to this Order as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIMITS OF APPROVED PORTS.

Parts included within

Approved Port. Limit of Port.

- Dundee ... .. Camperdown jetty.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne ... .. Newcastle quay.
- Hull... .. Riverside quay.
- London ... .. Tilbury docks and pontoon.
- Folkestone ... .. Railway pier.



Southampton... .. The whole port.  
 Falmouth... .. Outer arm of harbour pier.  
 Bristol ... .. Landing stage, Avonmouth docks.  
 Holyhead ... .. London and North Western Railway quay, east side.  
 Liverpool... .. Landing stage.  
 Glasgow... .. Meadowside quay.  
 Dublin ... .. North Wall and Kingstown Pier.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

I.—ENGLAND.

The following areas are prohibited areas in England:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Municipal Borough.—Wisbech.

Urban District.—March.

Rural Districts.—Thorney: Wisbech.

CHEESHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Birkenhead: Chester: Wallasey.

Urban Districts.—Bromborough: Ellesmere Port and Whitby: Higher Bebington:

Hooile: Hoylake and West Kirby: Lower Bebington: Neston and Parkgate:  
 Runcorn.

Rural Districts.—Cheseter: Runcorn: Wirral.

CORNWALL.

The whole county.

CUMBERLAND.

The whole county.

DEVONSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—\*Devonport: Exeter: Plymouth.

Municipal Boroughs.—Barnstaple: Bideford: Dartmouth: Honiton: Torquay:

Totnes.

Urban Districts.—Ashburton: Axminster: Brixham: Buckfastleigh: Budleigh Salter-  
 ton: Dawlish: \*East Stonehouse: Exmouth: Ilfracombe: Ivybridge: Kings-  
 bridge: Lynton: Newton Abbot: Northam: Ottery St. Mary: Paignton:  
 Salcombe: Seaton: Sidmouth: Teignmouth.

Rural Districts.—Axminster: Barnstaple: Bideford: Honiton: Kingsbridge: Newton

\*Devonport and East Stonehouse are now included in the County Borough of Plymouth.



Abbot: Plympton St. Mary: St. Thomas: Tavistock (Civil Parish of Bere Ferrers only): Totnes.

DORSSETSHIRE.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Bridport: Dorchester: Lyme Regis: Poole: Wareham: Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

*Urban Districts.*—Portland: Swanage.

*Rural Districts.*—Bridport: Dorchester: Poole: Wareham and Purbeck: Weymouth: Wimborne and Cranborne (Civil Parishes of Almer, Corte Mullen and Sturminster Marshall only).

DURHAM.

*County Boroughs.*—Gateshead: South Shields: Sunderland: West Hartlepool.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Durham: Hartlepool: Jarrow: Stockton-on-Tees.

*Urban Districts.*—Annfield Plain: Benfield-side: Blaydon: Brandon and Blyth: Chester-le-Street: Consett: Felling: Hebburn: Hetton: Houghton-le-Spring: Leadgate: Ryton: Seaham Harbour: Southwick-on-Wear: Spennymoor: Stanley: Tanfield: Tow Law: Whickham: Willington.

*Rural Districts.*—Chester-le-Street: Durham: Easington: Hartlepool: Houghton-le-Spring: Lanchester: Sedgfield: South Shields: Stockton: Sunderland.

ESSEX.

*County Borough.*—Southend-on-Sea.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Chelmsford: Colchester: Harwich: Maldon.

*Urban Districts.*—Brentwood: Brightlingsea: Burnham-on-Crouch: Clacton: Frinton-on-Sea: Grays Thurrock: Shoeburyness: Tilbury: Walton-on-the-Naze: Witham: Wivenhoe.

*Rural Districts.*—Billericay: Braintree—(Civil Parishes of—Fairsted, Faulkbourne, Feering, Great Coggeshall, Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon, Little Coggeshall, Markshall, Rivenhall, and Terling only): Chelmsford: Lexden: Maldon: Orsett: Rochford: Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, Uppminster, and Wennington only): Tendring.

And also the area containing the Royal Victoria, and Royal Albert Docks.

GLoucestershire.

*County Borough.*—Bristol.

*Urban Districts.*—Coleford: Kingswood.

*Rural Districts.*—Chipping Sodbury: Lydney: Thornbury: Warmley: West Dean.

Hampshire.

*County Boroughs.*—Bournemouth: Portsmouth: Southampton.



*Municipal Boroughs.*—Christchurch : Lyminster : Romsey.

*Urban Districts.*—Aldershot : Alton : Eastleigh and Bishopstoke : Fareham : Farnborough : Fleet : Gosport and Aylmerstone : Havant : Itchen : Petersfield : Warblington.

*Rural Districts.*—Alton : Catherington : Christchurch : Droxford : Fareham : Hartley Wintney : Havant : Lyminster : New Forest : Petersfield : Romsey : South Stoneham.

Isle of Wight.

The whole island.

KENT.

*County Borough.*—Canterbury.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Chatham : Deal : Dover : Faversham : Folkestone : Gillingham :

Gravesend : Hythe : Lydd : Maidstone : Margate : New Romney : Queenborough : Ramsgate : Rochester : Sandwich : Tenterden.

*Urban Districts.*—Ashford : Broadstairs and St. Peter's : Cheriton : Herne Bay : Milton Regis : Northfleet : Sandgate : Sheerness : Sittingbourne : Walmer : White-stable : Wrotham.

*Rural Districts.*—Blean : Bridge : Cranbrook : Dover : East Ashford : Eastry : Elham : Faversham : Hollingbourne : Hoo : Isle of Thanet : Maidstone : Malling : Milton : Romney Marsh : Sheppey : Strood : Tenterden : West Ashford.

LANCASHIRE.

*County Boroughs.*—Barrow-in-Furness : Blackpool : Bootle : Liverpool : Preston : St. Helens : Southport.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Chorley : Lancaster : Morecambe : Widnes.

*Urban Districts.*—Adlington : Bispham-with-Norbreck : Carnforth : Croston : Dalton-in-Furness : Fleetwood : Formby : Fulwood : Grange : Great Crosby : Heysham : Hayton-with-Roby : Kirkham : Lathom and Burscough : Leyland : Litherland : Little Crosby : Longridge : Lytham : Ormskirk : Poulton-le-Fylde : Preesall : Prescott : Rainford : St. Anne's-on-the-Sea : Skelmersdale : Thornton : Ulverston : Walton-le-Dale : Waterloo-with-Seaforth : Withnell.

*Rural Districts.*—Chorley : Fylde : Garstang : Lancaster : Lunsdale : Preston : Seton : Ulverston : West Lancashire : Whiston.

LANCASHIRE.

*County Borough.*—Grimsby : Boston : Louth.



*Urban Districts.*—Alford : Barton-upon-Humber : Brigg : Broughton : Brumby and Frodingham : Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscope : Holbeach : Long Sutton : Mablethorpe : Market Rasen : Roxby-cum-Risby : Scunthorpe : Skegness : Spalding : Sutton Bridge : Winterton.

*Rural Districts.*—Boston : Caistor : Crowland : East Elloe : Glanford Brigg : Grimby : Louth : Sibsey : Spalding : Spilsby.

LONDON.

The area containing St. Katherine's, London, Surrey Commercial, West India, Millwall and East India Docks.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The whole county.

NORFOLK.

The whole county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

*County Boroughs.*—Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Tynemouth.

*Municipal Boroughs.*—Berwick-upon-Tweed : Morpeth : Wallsend.

*Urban Districts.*—Alnwick : Amble : Ashington : Bedlingtonshire : Blyth : Cramling-

ton : Earsdon : Gosforth : Longbenton : Newbiggin-by-the-Sea : Newburn : Prudhoe : Rothbury : Seaton Delaval : Seghill Weetslade : Whitley and Monkseaton.

*Rural Districts.*—Alnwick : Belford : Castle-Ward : Glendale : Hexham—(Civil Parishes of—Bearle, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell, Dukes-hagg, Espershields, Healey, Hedley, High Fotherley, Horsley, Nafferton, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington, Shotley High Quarter, Shotley Low Quarter, Spital, Stelling, Styford, Welton, Whittle, Whittunstall, and Wylam only) : Morpeth : Norham and Islandshires : Rothbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Municipal Borough.*—Bridgwater.

*Urban Districts.*—Burnham : Clevedon : High bridge : Minehead : Portishead : Watchet : Weston-super-Mare.

*Rural Districts.*—Axbridge : Bridgwater : Clutton (except the Civil Parishes of Chilcompton, Farington Gurney, and Stone Easton) : Keynsham : Long Ashton : Williton.

SUFFOLK.

The whole county.

SURREY.



Urban Districts.—Farnham : Fimley.  
Rural District.—Farnham.

SUSSEX.

The whole county.

WESTMORLAND.

Municipal Borough.—Kendal.

Urban Districts.—Ambleside : Grasmere : Kirkby Lonsdale : Windermere.

Rural District.—South Westmoreland.

YORKSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Kingston-upon-Hull : Middlesbrough.

Municipal Boroughs.—Beverley : Bridlington : Hedon : Scarborough : Thornaby-on-

Tees. (1911) : Gillingham : Guisborough : Harrogate : Huddersfield : Leeds : Wakefield : York.

Urban Districts.—Cottingham : Easton : Filey : Great Driffield : Guisborough : Hessle :

Hinderwell : Hornsea : Loftus : Malton : Norton : Pickering : Redcar : Saltburn-

by-the-Sea : Scalby : Skelton and Brotton : South Bank in Normanby : Whitby :

Withernsea.

Rural Districts.—Beverley : Bridlington : Driffield : Guisborough : Kirkby Moorside :

Malton : Middlesbrough : Norton : Pattingham : Pickering : Scarborough : Seale-  
coates : Sherburn : Skirlaugh : Stokesley : Whitby.

II.—WALES.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Wales:—

ANGLESEY.

The whole county.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

The whole county.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Carmarthen : Kidwelly.

Urban Districts.—Burry Port : Llanelly.

Rural Districts.—Carmarthen : Llanelly : Whitland.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

The whole county.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Denbigh : Ruthin.



*Urban Districts.*—Abergele and Pensarn : Colwyn Bay and Colwyn : Llanrwst.  
*Rural Districts.*—Llanrwst : Ruthin : St. Asaph.  
*Civil Parishes.*—Llanelian : Llanantffraid Glan Conway.

FLINTSHIRE.

The whole county with the exception of the Rural District of Overton.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The whole county.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

*Urban Districts.*—Barmouth : Dolgelly : Festiniog : Towyn.

*Rural Districts.*—Deudraeth : Dolgelly (except the Civil Parish of Llanyrnawddwy).

*Civil Parish.*—Pennal.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

*Urban District.*—Machynlleth.

*Rural District.*—Machynlleth.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

The whole county.

III.—SCOTLAND.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Scotland:—

ABERDEENSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Aberdeen : Aberdour : Auchterless : Belhelvie : Cairnie : Crimond : Cruden :  
 Culsalmond : Daviot : Drumblade : Drumoak : Dyce : Echt : Ellon : Fintray :  
 Forgue : Foveran : Fraserburgh : Fyvie : Glass : Huntly : Insch : King Edward :  
 Kinnellar : Kinnethmont : Logie Buchan : Longside : Lomnay : Methlick :  
 Monquhitter : New Deer : Newhills : New Machar : Old Deer : Old Machar :  
 Peterculter : Peterhead : Pitsligo : Rathen : Rayne : St. Fergus : Skene : Slains :  
 Strichen : Tarves : Turriff : Tyrie : Uduy.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

The whole county.

AYRSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Ardrossan : Ayr : Ballantrae : Barr : Beith : Colmonell : Coylton : Craigie :  
 Dailly : Dalmellington : Dalry : Dalrymple : Dreghorn : Dundonald : Dunlop :  
 Fenwick : Girvan : Irvine : Kilbirnie : Kilmarnock : Kilmours : Kilwinning :  
 Kirkmichael : Kirkoswald : Largs : Mauchline : Maybole : Monkton and  
 Prestwick : Ochiltree : Riccarton : Stair : Stevenston : Stewarton : Straiton :



Symington : Tarbolton : West Kilbride.

BANFFSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Alvah : Banff : Boharm : Botriphnie : Boyndie : Cullen : Deskford : Fordyce : Forglen : Gamrie : Grange : Inverkeithny : Keith : Marnoch : Ordiqu-hill : Rathven : Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Abbey St. Bathans : Ayton : Bunkle and Preston : Chirnside : Cockburns-path : Coldingham : Coldstream : Cranshaws : Duns : Eccles : Edrom : Eyemouth : Fogo : Foulden : Greenlaw : Hutton : Ladykirk : Langton : Longformacus : Mordington : Polwarth : Swinton : Whitsome.

BUTESHIRE.

The whole county.

CARTHNESS-SHIRE.

The whole county.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

The whole county.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Arrochar : Bonhill : Cardross : Dumbarton : Kilmarnock : Luss : New Killpatrick : Old Killpatrick : Roseneath : Row.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Annan : Caerlaverock : Canonbie : Cummertrees : Dalton : Dornock : Dryfesdale : Dumfries : Dunscore : Greta : Halfmorton : Hoddam : Holywood : Kirkmahoe : Kirkpatrick Fleming : Langholm : Lochmaben : Middlebie : Mouswald : Ruthwell : St. Mungo : Tinwald : Torthorwald : Tundergarth.

ELGINSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Alves : Belle : Birnie : Dallas : Drainie : Duffus : Dyke and Moy : Edin-killie : Elgin : Forres : Kinloss : New Spynie : Rafford : Rothes : St. Andrews Lhanbryd : Speymouth : Urquhart.

FIFESHIRE.

The whole county.

FORFARSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Arbirlot : Arbroath and St. Vigeans : Auchterhouse : Barry : Brechin : Carnylie : Craig : Dun : Dundee Combination : Dunnichen : Fassie and Neyay : Farnell : Forfar : Fowlis-Easter : Glamis : Guthrie : Inverarity : Inverkeilor :



Kettins : Kinnell : Kinnethles : Kirkden : Liff and Benvie : Logie Pert : Lunan :  
Lundie : Mains and Strathmartine : Maryton : Monifeth : Monikie : Montrose :  
Murroes : Newtyle : Panbride : Tealing.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

The whole county.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and  
west of the Caledonian Canal and the following Parishes to the south and east  
of the Canal:—Ardersier : Croy and Dalross : Daviot and Dunlichty : Dores :  
Inverness : Kilmallie : Kilmonivaig : Moy and Dalarossie : Petty.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

The whole county.

KIRKCOUBRIGHTSHIRE.

Parishes.—Anwoth : Borgue : Buittle : Colvend : Girthon : Kelfon : Kirkbean :

Kirkcudbright : Kirkgunzeon : Kirkmabreck : Kirkpatrick-Irongray : Lochrutton :  
Minnigaff : New Abbey : Berrick : Terregles : Tongland : Troqueer :  
Twynholm : Urr.

LANARKSHIRE.

The parishes or parts of parishes within the boundary of the City of Glasgow,  
and the parish of Govan so far as not within that boundary.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (WEST LOTHIAN).

The whole county.

MID-LOTHIAN.

Parishes.—Borthwick : Carrington : Cockpen : Colinton : Corstorphine : Cramond :  
Cranston : Crichton : Currie : Dalkeith : Edinburgh : Fala : Glencorse : Inveresk :  
Kirkliston : Kirknewton : Lasswade : Leith : Liberton : Mid Calder : Newbattle :  
Newton : Penicuik : Ratho : Temple : West Calder.

NAIRNSHIRE.

The whole county.

ORKNEY.

The whole county.



PERTSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Aberdalgie : Abernethy : Abernyte : Arngask : Dron : Dunbarney : Errol :  
Forgandenny : Forteviot : Inchtute : Kilspindie : Kinfauns : Kinnaird : Kinnoull :  
Longforgan : Perth : Redgorton : Rhynd : St. Madoes : Seone : Tibbermore.

RENFREWSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Cathcart : Eastwood : Erskine : Greenock : Houston and Killelan :  
Inchinnan : Inverkip : Kilbarchan : Kilmacolm : Lochwinnoch : Paisley : Port  
Glasgow : Renfrew.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

The whole county, including the Western Islands.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

*Parishes.*—Airth : Buchanan : Denny : Dunipace : Falkirk : Grangemouth : Larbert :  
Logie : Muiravonside : St. Ninians : Slamannan : Stirling.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The whole county.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

The whole county.

ZETLAND.

The whole county.

IV.—IRELAND.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Ireland:—

ANTRIM.

*County Borough.*—Belfast.

*Urban Districts.*—Ballyclare : Ballymena : Carrickfergus : Larne : Lisburn.

*Rural Districts.*—Antrim : Ballymena : Belfast : Larne : Lisburn.

CORK.

The whole county.

DONEGAL.

*Rural Districts.*—Inishowen : Millord : Londonderry, No. 2.

DOWN.

*Urban Districts.*—Bangor : Donaghadee : Holywood : Newtown Ards.

*Rural Districts.*—Castlereagh : Downpatrick : Hillsborough : Newtown Ards.

DUBLIN.



The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

LONDONDERRY.

*County Borough.*—Londonderry.

*Rural District.*—Londonderry ("North West Liberties" only).

WATERFORD.

*Rural District.*—Youghal No. 2.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

IDENTITY BOOKS.

1. An identity book shall be in such form as a Secretary of State may prescribe.
2. An identity book shall not be issued to any person who has already obtained one unless he surrenders his former book or gives a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which prevent him doing so.
3. An identity book shall not be issued to an alien who has come to the

United Kingdom since the beginning of the war unless he produces a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of which he is a subject or citizen, or gives a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which prevent him doing so.

4. There shall be payable in respect of each identity book issued a fee of one shilling.

5. There shall be entered in the identity book such particulars with respect to the applicant as may be specified in the form of identity book prescribed by the Secretary of State, and that form shall be filled in by the applicant, attested by two householders of British birth, and certified by a police officer, in the manner shown in the form.

6. The Secretary of State may from time to time make such alterations in the form of identity books, or in the provisions of this Schedule, as he may think fit.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PART I.—PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED ON REGISTRATION.

Name.....



Nationality and birth-place .....

Sex .....

Trade, profession, or employment .....

Age .....

Personal description and, if so required, a photograph of the alien .....

Distinctive mark (if any) .....

Finger prints (if so required) .....

Place of residence (including nature of tenure or occupancy) .....

Place of business (if any) .....

Date of commencement of residence .....

Whether the alien has been or is in the service of any foreign government, and, if so, for how long and in what capacity .....

Any other matters of which particulars are reasonably required by the registration officer .....

PART II.—PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED ON REGISTRATION OF BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Name .....

Present address .....

Former address in Belgium .....

Nationality and birth-place .....

Sex .....

Trade, profession, or employment .....

Age .....

Whether married or unmarried .....

If accompanied by any members of his family, the names, ages, and relationship of such members .....

Whether he has served in the Belgian army .....

Any other matters of which particulars are reasonably required by the registration officer .....

右 要 領

○外國人制限ニ關スル英國樞密院令(五月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本年三月十六日附テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

外國人制限ニ關スル二月二十九日附英國樞密院令ニ依リ新ニ規定セラレタル事項中本邦人ノ渡英者ノ特ニ心得ヘキモノハ第六條及第十八條(ロ)(一)項ノ規定ニシテ又英國港灣ヘ寄港スル日本船長ノ特ニ注意スヘキモノハ第十三條第二、三項及第十四條ノ規定ナリ



右條項ヲ摘譯スレハ左ノ如シ

第六條 外國人ハ英本國內ノ何レノ港ニ於テモ左記ノ物品ヲ攜帶シテ上陸スルコトヲ得ス  
(一) 渡英外國人ノ特ニ心得ヘキ事項

- (イ) 火器其他ノ武器、彈藥又ハ爆發物
- (ロ) 三瓦以上ノ石油精(「ペトロリウム、スピリット」)、揮發油、「ベンゾール」、石油、其他ノ可燃性液體
- (ハ) 視覺其他ニ依ル信號用ニ供シ得ヘキ又ハ之ニ供スル目的ヲ以テ製作セラレタル器具又ハ道具

(ニ) 傳書鳩

(ホ) 自働車、自働自轉車、航空機

(ヘ) 暗號、其他ノ祕密通信用具

第十八條(ロ)(一) 外國人ハ千九百十六年三月十三日以後ニ於テハ本令ニ依リテ發給セラレ且ツ適法ノ記入竝ニ證明ヲ有スル身元證明書(「アイデンティティー、ブック」)ヲ攜帶スルニアラサレハ出入ヲ禁止セラレタル何レノ地域ニモ立入り又ハ滯留スルコトヲ得ス但シ登記官ノ特別ノ許可アル場合ハ此限ニアラス

(二) 英國港灣へ寄港スル外國船長ノ特ニ注意スヘキ事項

第十三條 (一) 英本國內ノ港へ出入スル各船舶ノ船長ハ其國籍ノ内外ヲ問ハス入港後直

ニ又ハ場合ニ依リ遅クトモ出港ノ二十四時間前ニ其港ニ於ケル外國人取締官ニ對シ國務大臣指定ノ方法ニ從ヒ船舶ニ現在シ若クハ乗船ヲ希望スル一切ノ者ニ就キ明細書ヲ提出シ且ツ其他其權限内ニ於テ本令ノ施行ヲ完クスルニ適當ナル一切ノ手段ヲ取ルヘシ

(一) 何レノ港へ出入スル船舶タルヲ問ハス船長ハ其港ニ於ケル外國人取締官ノ許可ナクシテ何人モ上陸又ハ乗船セシムルコトヲ得ス

(二) 何レノ港ニ於ケルヲ問ハス本令ノ規定ニ違反シテ上陸又ハ乗船スル者アルトキハ該船ノ船長ハ其善意ナリシコトヲ證明スルニアラサレハ上陸又ハ乗船ヲ幫助シ又ハ教唆シタルモノト看做サル

第十四條 特定ノ港ニ向ヒ出帆セントスル船舶ノ船長ハ國務大臣又ハ外國人取締官ノ命令アルトキハ該港ニ至ルマテ外國人及其從者(若シ從者アルトキハ)ノ乗船ヲ許シ其航海間相當ノ便宜及給養ヲ與フルコトヲ要ス若シ該船舶カ其外國人ノ英國人國ノ際搭乘シタル船舶ト同一船ナルカ又ハ同一船主ニ屬スルモノナルトキハ該外國人ノ運送竝ニ之ニ與ヘタル便宜及給養ノ費用ハ船舶ノ自辦タルヘシ

(ロ) 三月三十日附改正

(三月三十日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of March, 1916.



PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, has been pleased to impose restrictions on aliens, and to make various regulations for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of that Order in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 22 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916:—

*Aliens engaged on munitions work.*

22A.—(1) An alien shall not undertake or perform munitions work, as defined in this Order, unless permission in writing has been obtained by him or on his behalf from the Minister of Munitions and is for the time being in force:

Provided that, subject as hereinafter provided with respect to identity books, an alien who was on the thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen,

engaged on munitions work may continue to perform that work until either such permission as aforesaid is granted or notice is sent by the Minister of Munitions to him directly or through his employer that such permission cannot be granted.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Article, as from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an alien (wherever resident) shall not undertake or perform munitions work unless he has in his possession an identity book obtained in pursuance of Article 18B of this Order and duly filled in and attested.

(3) A person shall not employ any alien on munitions work if the alien is by this Order prohibited from undertaking or performing the work.

(4) A person shall not take any steps to obtain the services of aliens or any alien not in the United Kingdom for munitions work in the United Kingdom except with the permission in writing of the Minister of Munitions, and subject to such special or general conditions as the Minister may impose.

(5) After the thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, a person shall not engage or take any steps to engage an alien who is in the United Kingdom for employment on munitions work except through a Board of Trade labour exchange.



(6) A person who on the thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is employing any alien on munitions work shall forthwith send notice of the fact to the Minister of Munitions, which notice shall state the name, nationality, sex, address, and age of the alien, and also such further particulars with respect to the alien as the Minister may require; and where an alien who is employed on munitions work leaves or is about to leave such employment, his employer shall before he leaves, or within twenty-four hours after he leaves, as the case may be, send notice of the fact to the nearest Board of Trade labour exchange and to the Minister of Munitions, which notice shall state the same particulars as aforesaid.

(7) Where application is made by or on behalf of an alien for permission to undertake or perform munitions work the alien shall, if so required by the Minister of Munitions or the Board of Trade, attend for inquiry at such time and place as the Minister or Board may direct.

(8) The occupier of every establishment to which the provisions of section seven of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by any subsequent enactment, are applied by order of the Minister of Munitions, shall, as soon as may be after the thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, take steps to

bring to the notice of any aliens employed in the establishment the provisions of this Article.

(9) Any permission given by the Minister of Munitions to an alien under this Article may be made subject to such conditions as the Minister may think fit to impose on the alien to whom it was granted, and the Minister may also impose conditions on any person employing any alien on munitions work as to the manner in which the alien is to be employed, and any such alien or employer shall comply with any conditions so imposed.

Any permission given by the Minister of Munitions under this Article may be at any time revoked by the Minister.

2. The following paragraph shall be inserted in Article 31 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, immediately after the words "includes such manager;":—

"The expression 'munitions work' means work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by any subsequent enactment, are applied by order of the Minister of Munitions, whether or not the work is munitions work as defined by section nine of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916."



右 譯 文

英國ニ於テハ外國人制限令ニ對シ本年三月三十日樞密院令ヲ以テ左記ノ修正ヲ加ヘタリ

千九百十六年外國人制限令第二十二條ノ後ニ左記ノ條項ヲ追加ス

軍需品工場ニ從業ノ外國人

第二十二條 A

- 一、軍需大臣ヨリ文書ニ由ル許可ナキ限り外國人ハ本令規定ノ軍需品製造ニ從事スルコトヲ得ス
- 二、本令第十八條 B ニ遵由シ且適法ニ記入査證セラレタル身元證明書ヲ所持セサル外國人ハ前項ノ規定ニ拘ラス千九百十六年七月二日以後ハ軍需品製造ニ從事スルコトヲ得ス
- 三、本令ニ依リテ軍需品製造ニ從事スルヲ禁止セラレアル外國人ヲ使用スルコトヲ得ス
- 四、軍需大臣ヨリ文書ニ依ル許可及同大臣ノ課スヘキ特殊若ハ一般的條件ヲ具備スルニ非レハ英國内ニ於ケル軍需品製造ニ對シ英國外ニ居住スル外國人ヲ使用センコトヲ企圖スルヲ得ス
- 五、千九百十六年三月三十日以降英國軍需品工場ニ於テ使用セララル、外國人ハ勞働事務局ヲ通シテ之ヲ雇入ルルヲ要ス

- 六、千九百十六年三月三十日以降軍需品工場ニ於テ外國人ヲ使用シ居ル工場主ハ同外國人ノ姓名、國籍、性別、居所、年齢其他當局大臣ヨリ要求セル事項ヲ記載セル届書ヲ軍需大臣ニ提出スヘシ
- 軍需品工場ニ從業シ居タル外國人ニシテ同工場ヲ去ルカ若ハ去ラントシタル時ハ其辭去スル前又ハ辭去後二十四時間内ニ最寄ノ勞働事務局及軍需大臣ニ前記ノ事項ヲ載録シテ届出ツヘシ
- 七、外國人カ軍需品製造ニ從事センカ爲許可ヲ願出タル場合、軍需大臣又ハ商務院ノ請求アル時ハ該外國人ハ尋問ニ應答ノ爲當局ノ指定スル日時及場所ニ出頭スルヲ要ス
- 八、千九百十五年軍需品令第七節ノ規定ノ適用ヲ受クル設立物ノ所有者ハ千九百十六年三月三十日後可成速ニ其使用人タル外國人ニ對シ本條ノ規定ヲ告知スルヲ要ス
- 九、本條ニ依リテ外國人ニ對シ軍需大臣ノ與ヘタル許可ニハ同大臣ハ其ノ裁量スルカ儘ノ條件ヲ附スルコトヲ得ヘシ又同大臣ハ外國人ヲ使用スル雇主ニ對シ外國人使用方法ニ關シテ條件ヲ課スルコトヲ得ヘシ而シテ此等外國人若ハ雇主ハ課セラレタル條件ヲ遵奉スルヲ要ス
- 軍需大臣カ本條ニ依リテ與ヘタル許可ハ何時ニテモ之ヲ取消スコトヲ得

(ハ) 外國人取締(整理)令第十二條及第十九條

ヲ適用スヘキ港ニ關スル内務大臣命令



(四月十八日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.

Whereas the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, provides that Articles 12-A (Provisions with respect to landing of alien seamen) and 19-A (Registration of alien seamen) thereof shall respectively apply to such ports as the Secretary of State may order,

Now I hereby order that the aforesaid Articles 12-A and 19-A of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, shall apply to the ports of—

Aberdeen, Amble, Barrow-in-Furness, Belfast, Blyth, Boston, Bristol (including Avonmouth and Portishead), Brixham, Cardiff (including Barry Dock and Penarth), Cork (including Queenstown), Dublin, Dundee, Fleetwood, Fowey (including Chalestown and Par), Glasgow, Gloucester (including Sharpness and Lydney), Greenock, Hull, Inverness, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lancaster (including Glasson Dock), Liverpool, Llanelly, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), North Shields, Poole, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Seaham, Southampton, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, West Hartlepool (including Hartlepool), Weymouth, Wick, and Yarmouth,

And that Article 12-A shall apply to the ports of Falmouth, Gooole and Manchester.

This Order shall have effect as from the 1st May next, and I hereby revoke as from that date the Order made by the Secretary of State on the 28th August, 1915, applying to the ports specified therein Articles 1 and 2 of the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915.

*Herbert Samuel,*

One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 15th April, 1916.

(二) 禁止區域改正ニ關スル五月十日附内務大臣命令

(五月十六日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers vested in me by Article 1 (3) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, and after consultation with the Admiralty



and Army Council, I hereby extend the limits of the approved Port of London as specified in the First Schedule to the Order so as to include the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company's Pier, Gravesend.

*Herbert Samuel,*

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 10th May, 1916.

(ホ) 禁止區域改正ニ關スル五月十七日附内務大臣命令

(五月二十三日 ロンサム・ガゼット)

ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDER.

In exercise of the power vested in me by Article 1 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, and after consultation with the Admiralty and the Army Council, I hereby order that the Port of Dundee be removed from the list of approved Ports specified in the aforesaid Article.

This Order shall take effect from the 22nd May, 1916.

*Herbert Samuel,*

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office,

Whitehall,

17th May, 1916.

(ハ) タウンスビル港ニ於ケル外國人船客出入制限

○タウンスビル港ニ於ケル外國人船客出入制限(四月十五日官報) 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總理事清水精三郎ヨリ本月十二日發テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

此程濠洲政府ヨリ發布シタル外國人出入取締規則ニ依リタウンスビルニテハ特別ニ許可シタルモノノ外外國人船客ノ出入ヲ禁シタリ但シ再渡航者ニシテ書取試験免除證書ヲ有スル者ニハ適用セスタウンスビル以外ノ郵船定期寄港地ニハ差當リ關係ナシ

○タウンスビル港外國人出入取締大要(五月二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總領事清水精三郎ヨリ去月十七日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(去月十五日本欄内參看)(外務省)



外國人出入取締規則ニ關シ本月十二日電報ヲ以テ大要報告セシカ同規則中2Aニテ指定セル出入公認港中ニダウンスビル港ヲ脱シ居レルカ同港ハ我郵船會社定期船寄港地ニテ同地方在留本邦人本邦往復ノタメ出入ノ關門ニ當ルヲ以テ禁止港ト爲リテハ不便少カラサルニ付同港ヲ公認港ニ追加方ニ關シ聯邦政府當局ニ照會交渉シタル所久シク詮議ノ末遺憾ナカラ追加シ難キ旨本月十一日回答アリタリ同港ニ於ケル本邦人出入ノ取締大要左ノ如シ

入來者

- (イ)再渡航者ニシテ書取試験免除證書ヲ有スル者ニハ禁止ノ適用ナシ
- (ロ)此規則ヲ承知セスシテ來著スル者及特殊ノ事情アリテ主任官カ差支ナシト認ムル者ニハ特ニ上陸許可ヲ與フルコトアルヘシ
- (ハ)友國ノ船長又ハ船員ニ適用セス但シ上陸中指定セラレタル取締條項ヲ遵守スルヲ要ス

出發者

- (イ)書取試験免除證書ヲ有スル者ニハ禁止ノ適用ナシ
- (ロ)海陸軍當該官ノ許可ヲ受ケタル者ハ禁止港ヨリ乘船出發スルヲ得
- (ハ)友國ノ船長又ハ船員ニハ特別ノ場合ノ外適用セス

(ト) 埃及入國取締ニ關スル件

外務省告示第八號(四月十七日官報)

埃及入國ニ關シ在本邦英國大使ヨリ本年四月十二日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク通牒アリタリ

大正五年四月十七日

外務大臣 男爵石井菊次郎

埃及ハ陸戰地帯内ニ在ルモノト決定セラレ同國ニ入國セントスルモノハ其英國臣民タルト聯合國若ハ中立國臣民タルトヲ論セス最寄英國領事官又ハ旅券事務官ニ出願シ其願書ヲ各出願人ノ乘船豫定日ヨリ十四日前埃及ニ到達スル様發送スルコトヲ要ス尤モ緊急ノ場合ニハ電信ヲ以テ出願スルコトヲ得ルモ戰時中埃及ノ人口ニ異動ヲ生セシメサル趣旨ニ基キ正當ナル定住者若ハ緊急入國ノ必要ヲ立證シタルモノヲ除クノ外出願書ハ詮議セラレサルヘシ

(チ) ナイゼリア入國制限ニ關スル新規則

○ナイゼリア入國制限ニ關スル新規則(四月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ英國駐劄井上特命全權大使ヨリ本年二月十四日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

外國人制限令ニ基キ次ノ規則ヲ制定シタル旨ナイゼリア總督ヨリ報告アリタル趣一月三十一日附ヲ以テ英國政府ヨリ通牒アリタリ

ナイゼリアニ來ル總テノ外國人ハ特別ノ許可アル場合ノ外旅券又ハ其他ノ認識證書ヲ提出スルコトヲ要ス該旅券又ハ認識證書ニハ所持者ノ寫眞ヲ添附スヘシ

本規則ハ二月十六日ヨリ實施セラル



(二) 敵國人ノ取締  
(イ) 英國内ニ於テ拘禁セサル敵國臣民ノ數

(一月十四日 ロンドン・タイムズ)

ALIEN ENEMIES AT LARGE.

In an answer in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Brace gave the following numbers of male alien enemies at large in Great Britain; he has not yet been able to obtain the figures for Ireland:—

Germans ... ..	7,449
Austrians ... ..	5,088
Total ... ..	12,537

In the prohibited areas the figures are:—

	Germans	Austrians
East and South Coasts .....	353	48
Northumberland .....	74	17
Kent .....	15	2
Total .....	442	67

In the United Kingdom the number of female alien enemies at large is between 10,000 and 11,000, of whom about two-thirds are Germans and one-third Austrians.

第十二 強制兵役ニ關スル件  
(一) 一月二十七日附強制兵役法

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

Section

1. Obligation of unmarried men to serve.
2. Certificates of exemption.
3. Supplemental provisions as to certificates of exemption.
4. Short title and commencement.

SCHEDULES.

CHAPTER 104.

An Act to make provision with respect to Military Service in connexion with the present War.



[27th January 1916.]

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:—

Obligation  
of unmarried  
men to serve.

1.—(1) Every male British subject who—

- (a) on the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, was ordinarily resident in Great Britain, and had attained the age of eighteen years and had not attained the age of forty-one years; and
- (b) on the second day of November nineteen hundred and fifteen was unmarried or was a widower without any child dependent on him;

shall, unless he either is within the exceptions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, or has attained the age of forty-one years before the appointed date, be deemed as from the appointed date to have been duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the

war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve.

(2) The Army Act (with the exception of section ninety-six thereof, which relates to the claim of masters to apprentices) and the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1907, and any orders and regulations made thereunder, shall apply accordingly to any man who is so deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve; and if any question arises in any legal proceeding under any of those Acts, orders, or regulations whether any man is a man who is under this section deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve or not, the court may require the man to give evidence on the question, and if satisfactory evidence is not given to the contrary the man shall be deemed to have been so enlisted and transferred:

Provided that—

- (a) where the question, whether a man is a man who, under this section is deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve or not, is raised on proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have



been committed by the man as a member of the reserve whilst he was a member of the reserve in pursuance of the transfer under this Act, or in respect of any alleged failure to comply with any order calling him up from the reserve for permanent service, that question shall be decided only on proceedings before a civil court; and

(b) no such proceedings shall be instituted except during the continuance of the present war and a period of six months thereafter; and

(c) a man who is deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve under this section shall not be liable to suffer death in respect of failure to obey an order calling him up from the reserve for permanent service.

45 & 46 Vict.  
c. 48.

(3) Provision shall be made under section twenty of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, for information being obtained from men who are transferred to the reserve under this section as to pre-

ference for naval service, and the Admiralty shall have the first call on such men in case their services are needed for that purpose.

(4) This section shall apply to any male British subject who, since the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, has become or hereafter becomes ordinarily resident in Great Britain in the same manner as it applies to a male British subject who was ordinarily resident in Great Britain on the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen, with the substitution in the case of a man becoming so resident after the appointed date of the thirtieth day after he has become so resident for the appointed date.

Certificates of  
exemption.

2.—(1) An application may be made at any time before the appointed date to the Local Tribunal established under this Act by or in respect of any man for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of this Act—

(a) on the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that he should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he wishes to be



engaged or, if he is being educated or trained for any work, that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(b) on the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if the man were called up for Army Service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position; or

(c) on the ground of ill-health or infirmity; or

(d) on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service;

and the Local Tribunal, if they consider the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

The Local Tribunal may allow an application to be made after the appointed date in any case in which it is shown to their satisfaction that the failure to make the application within the required time has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad, or owing to any other cause which appears to the tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so

made.

(2) Certificates of exemption from the provisions of this Act may also be granted by any Government Department, after consultation with the Army Council, to men, or classes or bodies of men, in the service or employment of that Department, or, in cases where it appears to the department that certificates can be more conveniently granted by the department than by the Local Tribunal, to men or classes or bodies of men who are employed or engaged or qualified for employment or engagement in any work which is certified by the Department to be work of national importance and whose exemption comes within the sphere of the Department.

If any question arises whether any person or body of persons is to be treated as a Government Department, or as a separate Government Department, for the purpose of this provision, or whether any exemption comes within the sphere of one Department or another, the question shall be referred to the Treasury, and the decision of the Treasury thereon shall be final for the purposes of this section.



Where a certificate is granted by a Government Department to a class or body of men, regulations made under this Act with respect to the constitution, functions and procedure of Local Tribunals may provide for the grant of individual certificates to men belonging to that body or class by Local Tribunals in such cases and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the authority by whom it was granted think best suited to the case, and also in the case of an application on conscientious grounds, may take the form of an exemption from combatant service only, or may be conditional on the applicant being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the Tribunal dealing with the case is of national importance:

Provided that a certificate granted on the ground of the continuance of education or training, or on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position, shall be a conditional or temporary certificate only.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment.

(4) Where a conditional certificate is granted the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

(5) Any Government Department may direct that any certificates granted by or on behalf of that Department before the appointed date as to employment on work for war purposes may be treated as certificates of exemption for the purposes of this Act.

(6) Where a certificate of exemption is destroyed, missing, or defaced, the authority by whom it was granted shall, upon the application of the man to whom it was granted and upon payment of a fee of a shilling, issue a duplicate of the certificate to him.

(7) The Local Tribunal, Appeal Tribunal, and Central Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act, and any decision of the Local Tribunal or Appeal Tribunal shall be subject to appeal as provided in that



Schedule.

Supplemental . . . . . 3.—(1) A certificate of exemption may be reviewed or renewed provisions as to at any time by the Local Tribunal or the Government Department, certificates as may be directed by regulations made under this Act with respect of exemption. to the constitution, functions and procedure of Local Tribunals, on the application either of the holder of the certificate or of any person generally or specially authorised for the purpose by the Army Council, and may be withdrawn or varied if the authority by whom the certificate is reviewed are of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the certificate should be withdrawn or varied.

(2) It shall be the duty of any man holding a conditional certificate, if the conditions on which the certificate was granted are no longer satisfied, to give notice to the authority mentioned in the certificate that the conditions are no longer satisfied; and if he fails without reasonable cause or excuse to do so, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3) Where a certificate of exemption ceases to be in force owing to the withdrawal of the certificate or the failure to comply

with the conditions on which the certificate was granted or the expiration of the time for which the certificate was granted, the man to whom the certificate was granted shall, as from the expiration of two months after the date on which the certificate so ceases to be in force, be deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve in the same manner as if no such certificate had been granted unless in the meantime the man has obtained a renewal of his certificate.

(4) If for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption, any person makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

(5) Where an application has been made by or in respect of any man for a certificate of exemption or for a renewal of such a certificate, he shall not be called up for service with the colours until the application has been finally disposed of.



Short title and commencement. 4. This Act may be cited as the Military Service Act, 1916, and shall come into operation on such day as His Majesty may fix by proclamation, not being more than fourteen days after the passing thereof.

The appointed date for the purposes of this Act shall be the twenty-first day after the day on which this Act comes into operation.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXCEPTIONS.

Section 1 (1).

1. Men ordinarily resident in His Majesty's Dominions abroad, or resident in Great Britain for the purpose only of their education or for some other special purpose.
2. Members of His Majesty's regular or reserve forces, or of the forces raised by the Governments of His Majesty's Dominions, and members of the Territorial Force who are liable for foreign

service or who are, in the opinion of the Army Council, not suited for foreign service.

3. Men serving in the Navy, or the Royal Marines, or who, though not serving in the Navy or Royal Marines, are recommended for exception by the Admiralty.

4. Men in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination.

5. Men who have left or been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health (including officers who have ceased to hold a commission in consequence of disablement or ill-health), and, subject to any provision which may hereafter be made by Parliament, men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service.

6. Men who hold a certificate of exemption under this Act for the time being in force (other than a certificate of exemption from combatant service only), or who have offered themselves for enlistment and been rejected since the fourteenth day of August nineteen



hundred and fifteen.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 2 (7).

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS.

1. There shall be a Local Tribunal for each local registration district under the National Registration Act, 1915, in Great Britain, or for any division of any such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district, consisting of such persons, not less than five and not exceeding twenty-five in number, as may be appointed for the purpose by that authority.
2. There shall be Appeal Tribunals, acting within such areas as His Majesty may appoint, consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His Majesty.
3. Tribunals may act through committees appointed by them, consisting of members of the tribunal.
4. There shall be a Central Tribunal for Great Britain consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by His

Majesty.

5. His Majesty may by Order in Council make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions and procedure of the Local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunals and the Central Tribunal; and, so far as provision is not made for procedure by those regulations, the procedure of the tribunal shall be such as may be determined by the tribunal.

Regulations made under this provision shall contain instructions to the Local and Appeal Tribunals given with a view to securing uniformity of decision and practice amongst the several tribunals.

Any Order in Council under this provision may be revoked or varied by any subsequent Order in Council and any regulations made under any such Order shall, as soon as may be, be presented to Parliament.

6. If any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of Local Tribunals, or otherwise in relation to the operation of this Act with respect to Local Tribunals, the Local Government Board,



or, as respects Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland, may make any appointment and do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the establishment of those tribunals or for securing the full operation of this Act with respect to those tribunals.

APPEAL.

1. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a Local Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council, may appeal against the decision of a Local Tribunal to the Appeal Tribunal of the area.

2. Any person aggrieved by the decision of an Appeal Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council, may, by leave of the Appeal Tribunal, appeal to the Central Tribunal.

(二) 強制兵役法施行期日ニ關スル勅諭

(二月二日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR FIXING THE DATE OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE  
MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by the Military Service Act, 1916, it is provided that that Act shall come into operation on such date as We may fix by Proclamation, not being more than fourteen days after the passing thereof:

And whereas the said Act was passed on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1916:

Now, therefore, We do hereby fix the Tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this third day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



(三) 強制兵役法ニ基テ裁判所構成ニ關スル樞密  
院令

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 3rd day of February, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule to the Military Service Act, 1916, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of the Local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunals, and the Central Tribunal, to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Act:

And whereas Regulations made under this provision shall contain instructions to the Local and Appeal Tribunals given with a view to securing uniformity of decision and practice amongst the several Tribunals:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 (2) of the Act amongst other things that where a certificate of exemption is granted by a Government Department to

a class or body of men, regulations made under the Act with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of Local Tribunals may provide for the grant of individual certificates to men belonging to that body or class by Local Tribunals in such cases and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by the Regulations:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make the Regulations in the Schedule annexed hereto:

This Order may be cited as the Military Service (Regulations) Order, 1916.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS FOR TRIBUNALS UNDER THE MILITARY  
SERVICE ACT, 1916.

Definitions.

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“The Act” means the Military Service Act, 1916.

英吉利國法令



“Military representative” means a recruiting officer or other representative of military interests generally or specially authorised by the General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Command acting on behalf of the Army Council.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by the Local Government Board.

“Certified occupation” means an occupation certified by a Government Department under Section 2 (2) of the Act, and appearing upon the official list of such occupations for the time being in force.

“Local Government Board” in the application of this Order to Scotland means the Secretary for Scotland.

PART I.

LOCAL TRIBUNALS.

SECTION I.—CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL TRIBUNALS.

1. The Local Registration Authority under the National Registration Act, 1915, shall within seven days from the date of this Order, or within such extended time as, in any particular case, may be allowed by the Local Government Board, appoint a Local Tribunal under the Act, consisting of not less than five and not more than twenty-five members to act for the local registration district or for any

division of such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district: Provided that the Local Government Board, in pursuance of their powers under the Act, may make as respects any particular district any modification of this provision.

2. The Local Registration Authority may from time to time appoint such additional members of the Local Tribunal as in the opinion of the authority may be necessary, so, however, that there shall not at any time be more than twenty-five members.

The authority may also fill casual vacancies on the Tribunal, and in any case in which they are of opinion that it is desirable in order to secure the due administration of the Act so to do, the authority may revoke the appointment of any member.

3. In the appointment of members of the Local Tribunal, the Local Registration Authority shall provide for the adequate representation of labour in the registration district.

SECTION II.—PROCEDURE.

1. The Local Tribunal shall elect a chairman, who shall preside at the meetings of the Tribunal. If the chairman is absent from any meeting the members



present shall choose one of themselves to preside, and that member shall for the time being have all the powers of the chairman.

2. The Local Tribunal may act through Committees appointed by the Tribunal consisting of members of the Tribunal, and containing adequate representation of labour in each case.

3. The quorum of the Local Tribunal or of a Committee of the Tribunal shall be such number of members, not being less than three, as the Tribunal may decide.

4. All applications to the Local Tribunal shall be heard in public, unless the Tribunal, in any particular case, due regard being given to the interests of the parties and of any other person concerned in the application, consider that an application or any part of the proceedings thereon should be heard in private; provided that the Tribunal may exclude the parties and the public at any time during the hearing of an application for the purpose of conferring upon any question affecting the decision of the application.

5. Questions before the Local Tribunal shall be decided by a majority of the members of the Tribunal present and voting, but a member shall not take part in the consideration of, or vote upon any question relating to, an application in the

decision of which he is personally interested; and a member shall not vote on any question affecting the decision of an application, unless he has been present throughout the proceedings upon the question.

6. In the event of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. The Local Government Board may prescribe forms of application, notices, and certificates, and any other documents or forms necessary for facilitating the procedure of the Local Tribunal or the operation of the Act.

8. Notices and applications required to be delivered to the Local Tribunal shall be sent to the office of the Clerk of the Tribunal, and may be delivered at or sent by post to that office. Notices required to be sent to an applicant for, or to the holder of, a certificate of exemption may be sent by post to or delivered at his usual place of abode.

9. A military representative shall have the right to appear as a party to every application heard by the Local Tribunal.

10. Unless otherwise directed in any case by the Local Government Board, an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds connected wholly or mainly with the business or employment of the man shall be made to the Local



Tribunal for the area in which the place of business or employment of the man is situate, and the application shall be determined by the Tribunal for that area. The expression "business or employment" includes education or training for any work.

Provided that in the case of an employer carrying on business within the area of more than one Local Tribunal, it shall be competent to the employer to make application in respect of any man in his employment to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the head office of the employer is situate, and any such application shall be determined by the Local Tribunal for that area, unless in any case that Tribunal are of opinion that the application could better be determined by the Tribunal for the area in which the place of employment of the particular man is situate, in which case the application shall be referred by the former Tribunal to the latter Tribunal and shall be determined by that Tribunal.

11. Unless otherwise directed in any case by the Local Government Board, an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds other than grounds connected wholly or mainly with the business or employment of the man shall be made to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the man resides and the application shall be determined by the Tribunal for that area.

12. An application shall not be made in respect of a man to more than one Local Tribunal. Where by inadvertence an application is made to a Local Tribunal which, under these regulations, is not the appropriate Tribunal, it shall be referred forthwith by that Tribunal to the appropriate Tribunal, and shall be dealt with and determined by the latter Tribunal.

13. In any case in which the Local Tribunal are of opinion that the application does not give the required particulars or does not disclose *prima facie* grounds for considering the application, it shall be competent to the Tribunal to notify the applicant that unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are given the application will be dismissed; and in any such case, unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are delivered to the Tribunal not more than three clear days after such notification has been sent by the Tribunal, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, the application shall be dismissed.

14. As far as may be, the Local Tribunal shall in general deal with applications in the order of the ages of the applicants beginning with the younger men, but it shall be competent to the Tribunal to arrange that applications made simultaneously by or in respect of men in the service of one employer shall be



dealt with at the same time. Subject to the foregoing provisions the Tribunal shall deal with applications in the order in which they are received by the Tribunal.

15. At least three clear days before the hearing of an application the Local Tribunal shall send to the applicant and to the military representative notice in writing of the date and place fixed for the hearing.

16.—(a) For the purpose of ascertaining the facts relevant to the decision of an application, the Local Tribunal may hear such witnesses as they think fit, provided that they shall in all cases hear the parties to the application, and the man in respect of whom the application is made, or those of them who appear.

(b) The applicant may conduct his own application or may be represented by any person appointed by him for that purpose, and all parties to an application and their representatives (if any) shall confine themselves to the presentation of evidence and the elucidation of facts relevant to the decision of the application.

(c) Any party to an application or his representative, and the representative of any Government department concerned in an application who has been generally or specially authorised for the purpose by the department may put relevant questions to any party to the application or to any witnesses admitted by the

Local Tribunal to be heard, and may place any facts relevant to the application before the Tribunal.

(d) It shall be competent to the Local Tribunal, if they think fit, to cause to be read at the hearing and to take into consideration any written statement sent by a party to the application who does not appear or is not represented at the hearing, or sent by the man in respect of whom the application is made.

17. The decision of the Local Tribunal upon an application shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Tribunal to the applicant and to the military representative.

Where the Tribunal have decided to issue a certificate of exemption, whether upon an original application or upon an application for the renewal or variation of a certificate, the Tribunal shall issue the certificate to the man in respect of whom the application has been made, and shall also send to the military representative either a copy of the certificate or particulars of its contents.

18. A record of the decision of the Local Tribunal upon an application shall be entered on the form of application and a register of applications and of the decisions thereon shall be kept in the prescribed form.

19. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Local Tribunal (including a



decision not to allow an application for the granting of a certificate of exemption to be made after the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen) and the military representative, or any other person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of the Local Tribunal by the Army Council, may appeal to the Appeal Tribunal for the area, against the decision of the Local Tribunal, by delivering to the Local Tribunal in the prescribed form, in duplicate, notice of appeal not later than three clear days after the decision of the Local Tribunal, or within such extended time as, for good reason shown, the Local Tribunal may allow. The Local Tribunal shall thereupon send to the other party to the application the duplicate notice of appeal.

20. The Local Tribunal shall, in any case in which notice of appeal against their decision is given, send forthwith to the Appeal Tribunal for the area the notice of appeal, and the form of application, together with the documents (if any) in the possession of the Local Tribunal relating to the application, and the Local Tribunal shall indicate the reasons for their decision.

21. The Local Tribunal shall furnish to the Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, any other information respecting the decision of the Local Tribunal upon any application which is the subject of an appeal that the

Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, may require.

22. Where, upon an appeal against a decision of the Local Tribunal, the Appeal Tribunal or the Central Tribunal, as the case may be, direct that a certificate of exemption is to be granted, renewed, withdrawn, or varied, the Local Tribunal shall grant, renew, withdraw, or vary the certificate in accordance with such directions.

23. Where, in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Act, a man holding a conditional certificate of exemption gives notice to the Local Tribunal mentioned in the certificate that the conditions on which the certificate was granted are no longer satisfied, the Tribunal shall forthwith communicate in writing particulars of the case to the military representative. If the Local Tribunal receiving such notice is not the Tribunal to whom an application for the variation or withdrawal of the certificate should, in accordance with these regulations be made, the notice shall forthwith be communicated to the appropriate Local Tribunal and shall be dealt with by that Tribunal.

24. If a certificate of exemption has been destroyed or defaced, or is missing, the Local Tribunal shall, upon the application of the man to whom the certificate was granted, and upon payment by him to the Clerk of the Tribunal of a fee of



one shilling, issue to the man a duplicate of the certificate of exemption. The Tribunal may require a defaced certificate to be given up before the issue of the duplicate.

25. The Regulations in this Section shall, so far as applicable, apply to proceedings under Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII. of this Part of this Order, except in so far as they are modified in such application by any subsequent Regulation in this Order.

26. The Local Tribunal shall not deal with an application made by or in respect of a man on grounds connected with his business or employment if the man is employed or engaged underground in a coal-mine, or as a surface worker at a coal-mine, or is an official employed or engaged in the supervision of such surface workers.

SECTION III.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION MADE BY OR IN RESPECT OF MEN UNDER SECTION 2 (1) OF THE ACT.

1. An application may be made by or in respect of a man for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Act on any of the following grounds:—

(a) On the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in

other work in which he is habitually engaged; or

(b) On the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged; or

(c) If the man is being educated or trained for any work, on the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(d) On the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if the man were called up for Army service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position; or

(e) On the ground of ill-health or infirmity; or

(f) On the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service;

and the Local Tribunal, if they consider the grounds of the application established, shall issue such a certificate to the man in respect of whom the application is made.

2. A certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Local Tribunal think best suited to the case, and also in the case of an



application on conscientious grounds, may take the form of an exemption from combatant service only, or may be conditional on the applicant being engaged in some work which, in the opinion of the Tribunal, is of national importance.

Where a conditional certificate is granted the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment.

3. A certificate of exemption granted on the ground that a man is being educated or trained for any work and that it is expedient in the national interests that he should continue to be so educated or trained, or granted on the ground of his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position, shall be a conditional or temporary certificate only.

4. In the case of an application for the grant, renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, the Local Tribunal shall, if so requested by the military representative, postpone the hearing of the application in order that the man whose ill-health or infirmity is in question may be examined, and reported upon as to his fitness for military

service by a duly qualified medical practitioner nominated by the military representative. In any such case if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that, reasonable opportunity having been afforded him for the purpose, the man has failed or refused to submit himself to examination by such medical practitioner, the Tribunal may decide the application in favour of the military representative. Provided that neither an applicant nor a man in respect of whom an application has been made, shall be required to make any payment for, or in connection with, such medical examination, and unless the military representative satisfies the Tribunal that any payments connected with such medical examination have been or will be provided by the Army Council, the Tribunal may determine the application without requiring the man to submit himself to such medical examination.

5. An application for a certificate of exemption shall be entertained by the Local Tribunal if it has been duly delivered in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal before the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, or where the application has been delivered after that date it may be entertained in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that the failure to make the application before that date has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad, or owing to any other cause which appears to the



Tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so made.

6. The Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the military representative in due course, having regard, as far as practicable, to the order in which the applications before the Tribunal are likely to be dealt with, and the military representative may send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application.

7. If the military representative assents to the application, he shall send notice in writing to that effect to the Tribunal and thereupon the Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, grant a certificate of exemption in accordance with the application without hearing the parties.

8. If the military representative does not notify the Tribunal that he assents to the application or if the Tribunal, notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date, not being less than five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application is sent to the military representative, for the hearing of the application.

9. An application for the renewal of a certificate of exemption may be made

by sending to the Local Tribunal of the area in which the holder of the certificate is residing or in which his place of business or employment is situate, as the case may be, notice in duplicate in the prescribed form before, or within two months after, the date on which the certificate ceases to be in force, and such application shall be dealt with in the same manner as an application for the grant of a certificate.

SECTION IV.—APPLICATIONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OR VARIATION OF CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION GRANTED TO MEN UNDER SECTION

2 (1) OF THE ACT.

1. The holder of a certificate of exemption or the military representative may at any time apply, by sending notice in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the holder of the certificate resides, or for the area in which his place of business or employment is situate, as the case may be, for the withdrawal or variation of the certificate.

2. Upon receiving an application for the withdrawal or variation of a certificate—

(a) if the application has been made by the holder of the certificate the Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the military



representative, and it shall be the duty of the military representative not more than five clear days after the receipt thereof, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, to send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application;

(b) if the application has been made by the military representative the Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the holder of the certificate and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

3. If, on an application made by the holder of a certificate of exemption, the military representative assents to the application, the Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, withdraw or vary the certificate in accordance with the application without hearing the parties.

If the military representative duly notifies the Tribunal that he objects to the application or if the Tribunal, notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

4. If upon the hearing of an application under this section the Local Tribunal

are of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the certificate should be withdrawn or varied, the Local Tribunal shall accordingly withdraw or vary the certificate as the case may be.

SECTION V.—APPLICATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION BY OR IN RESPECT OF MEN IN CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

1. An application may be made to the Local Tribunal by or in respect of a man for an individual certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Act on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked with the letters H.O.

2. An application for a certificate of exemption under this Section shall be entertained by the Local Tribunal if it has been duly delivered in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal before the second day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or where the application has been delivered after that date it may be entertained in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that the failure to make the application before that date has arisen owing to the absence of the applicant abroad or owing to any other cause which appears to the Tribunal to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the application to be so made.



3. Upon receiving an application under this section duly made in accordance with these regulations, the Local Tribunal shall forthwith forward the duplicate form of application to the military representative.

4. If within five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application has been sent to the military representative, no notice of objection has been received by the Local Tribunal from the military representative, the Tribunal may, if they are satisfied by a statement in writing as to the man's principal or usual occupation, signed, if the man is an employed person, by his employer or, if the man is not an employed person, by the man himself, or by other evidence satisfactory to the Tribunal, that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations grant a certificate without hearing the parties to an application under this Section.

5. Not more than five clear days after the day on which the duplicate form of application has been sent by the Local Tribunal to the military representative, the military representative may send notice in writing to the Tribunal that upon the application under this Section for a certificate of exemption he will contend that—

(a) The man's principal and usual occupation is not in fact one of the certified occupations, or that

(b) Notwithstanding that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, it is no longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment;

Provided that—

(i) a question under paragraph (b) may not be raised or entertained in respect of a man when the application for a certificate of exemption is made on the ground that he is employed or engaged in one of the certified occupations marked with the letters M.M.; and

(ii) in the case of a man who, in pursuance of an application made before the eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixteen, to be treated as a starred man, has obtained a decision by the Central Appeal Tribunal that he is entitled to be so treated, the notification by the Central Appeal Tribunal of that decision, if produced to the Local Tribunal, shall be conclusive evidence of the man's principal or usual occupation for the purpose of an application for the grant of a certificate, but not for the purpose of any application subsequently made.

6. Where such notice is given by the military representative, the Local



Tribunal shall give notice in writing to the applicant of the question to be raised on his application and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application and the question so raised, and shall grant or refuse a certificate of exemption as they think just.

7. A certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Local Tribunal think best suited to the case.

Where a conditional certificate is granted, the conditions upon which it is granted shall be stated on the certificate.

No certificate of exemption shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment.

8. An application for the renewal of a certificate of exemption granted under this Section may be made by sending to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the place of business or employment of the holder of the certificate is situate, notice in duplicate in the prescribed form before, or within two months after, the date on which the certificate ceases to be in force, and such application shall be dealt with in the same manner as an application under this section for the grant of a certificate.

SECTION VI.—APPLICATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL, OR VARIATION OF AN

INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION GRANTED ON THE

GROUND THAT A MAN IS IN ONE OF THE CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

1. The holder of a certificate of exemption or the military representative may at any time apply by sending notice in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Local Tribunal for the withdrawal or variation of an individual certificate granted on the ground that the man's principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked with the letters M.M. or H.O.

2. An application under this Section may be made to the Local Tribunal by the military representative upon the following grounds, or any of them, in the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupations, not being an occupation marked M.M. or H.O., that is to say:—

- (a) That the man's principal and usual occupations is not, in fact, one of the certified occupations; or
- (b) That notwithstanding the man's principal and usual occupation is one of



the certified occupations, it is no longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment; or

(c) That the man's principal and usual occupation has, since the certificate was granted, ceased to be a certified occupation.

3. Upon receiving notice of application for the withdrawal or variation of a certificate duly made in accordance with these regulations—

(a) If the application has been made by the holder of the certificate, the Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate notice of application to the military representative, and it shall be the duty of the military representative not more than five clear days after the receipt thereof, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal, to send notice to the Tribunal in writing stating whether he assents or objects to the application;

(b) If the application has been made by the military representative, the Local Tribunal shall forward the duplicate form of application to the holder of the certificate and shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

4. If, on an application made under this Section by the holder of a certificate of exemption, the military representative assents to the application, the Local

Tribunal may, unless they consider that the grounds of the application have not been established, withdraw or vary the certificate in accordance with the notice of application without hearing the parties.

If the military representative duly notifies the Tribunal that he objects to the application, or if the Tribunal notwithstanding that the military representative has assented, are of opinion that the grounds of the application have not been established, the Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the application.

5. If upon the hearing of an application under this Section the Local Tribunal are of opinion that in the circumstances of the case the certificate should be withdrawn or varied, the Tribunal shall accordingly withdraw or vary the certificate as the case may be.

SECTION VII.—REFERENCE OF QUESTIONS BY THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS TO A LOCAL TRIBUNAL.

1. The Ministry of Munitions may refer to the Local Tribunal for the area in which the man's place of business or employment is situate, for consideration in any particular case any of the following questions:—

(i) In the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption on the ground that his principal and usual occupation is one of the certified occupa-



tions marked with the letters M. M. :—

(a) Whether, the man's principal and usual occupation is in fact one of those occupations ; or

(b) Whether, notwithstanding the man's principal and usual occupation is one of those occupations, it is any longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment.

(ii) In the case of a man who holds a certificate of exemption granted by a Government Department in connection with a badge before the second day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, whether it is any longer necessary in the national interests that he should continue in civil employment.

2. Where any such question is referred to the Local Tribunal, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the consideration of the question, notice in writing shall be sent by post or delivered by the Tribunal to the military representative, to the Ministry of Munitions, and to the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, of the date and place fixed for the consideration of the question.

3.—(a) For the purpose of ascertaining the facts relevant to the consideration

of a question under this section, the Local Tribunal shall hear the representative of the Ministry of Munitions, the military representative, and the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, if they appear, and may hear such other witnesses as the Tribunal think fit.

(b) The man with respect to whom the question has been raised may appear in person or may be represented by any other person appointed by him for that purpose, and all parties to the consideration of the question and their representatives (if any) shall confine themselves to the presentation of evidence and the elucidation of facts relevant to the consideration of the question.

(c) Any person entitled to appear, or his representative, and the representative of any Government Department concerned who has been generally or specially authorised for the purpose by the department, may put relevant questions to any person entitled to appear, or to any witness admitted by the Local Tribunal to be heard, and may place any facts relevant to the application before the Tribunal.

(d) It shall be competent to the Local Tribunal, if they think fit, to cause to be read at the hearing and to take into consideration any written statement sent by the man with respect to whom the question has been raised, if he does not appear, or is not represented at the hearing.



4. The recommendations of the Local Tribunal upon a question referred to them under this section shall be forthwith communicated in writing to the Ministry of Munitions for their decision upon the question, and to the military representative for his information.

PART II.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS.

SECTION I.—PROCEDURE.

1. Regulations Nos. 1 to 7 both inclusive and No. 16 in Section II. of Part I. of this Order relating to Procedure of Local Tribunals shall apply to Appeal Tribunals with the substitution of "Appeal Tribunal" for "Local Tribunal"; of "appeal" for "application" and of "appellant" for "applicant." In their application to this Part of this Order those Regulations shall be subject to such other adaptations as may be necessary or, in any case of difficulty, as may be prescribed.

2. In any case in which the Appeal Tribunal are of opinion that the notice of appeal does not give the required particulars or does not disclose *prima facie* grounds for reviewing the decision of the Local Tribunal it shall be competent to the Appeal Tribunal to notify the appellant that unless further and better particulars

or grounds, as the case may be, are given the appeal will be dismissed; and in any such case unless further and better particulars or grounds, as the case may be, are delivered to the Appeal Tribunal not more than three clear days after such notification has been sent by the Appeal Tribunal, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Appeal Tribunal, the appeal shall be dismissed.

3. A military representative shall have the right to appear as a party to every appeal heard by the Appeal Tribunal.

4. As soon as may be after receiving a notice of appeal the Appeal Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and at least three clear days before the date so fixed the Appeal Tribunal shall send to the appellant and to the other party to the appeal, notice in writing of the date and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

5. In the case of an appeal respecting the grant, renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate of exemption on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, the Appeal Tribunal before fixing a date for the hearing of the appeal may require the man whose ill-health or infirmity is in question to submit himself for examination by the Recruiting Medical Board for the area, or an examining medical officer appointed by the military authorities, and if it is shown to the satisfaction



of the Appeal Tribunal that, reasonable opportunity having been afforded him for the purpose, the man has failed or refused to submit himself for such examination the Tribunal may decide the appeal in favour of the military representative. Provided that neither an appellant, nor a man in respect of whom an appeal has been lodged, shall be required to make any payment for or in connection with such medical examination, and unless the military representative satisfies the Tribunal that any payments connected with such medical examination have been or will be provided by the Army Council, the Tribunal may determine the appeal without requiring the man to submit himself to such medical examination.

6. Upon any appeal respecting a certificate of exemption it shall be competent to the Appeal Tribunal to direct the grant, renewal, withdrawal, or variation of the certificate and to issue instructions in writing to the Local Tribunal whose decision is the subject of the appeal to grant, renew, withdraw, or vary the certificate in accordance with the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, unless in any case application for leave to appeal against the decision of the Appeal Tribunal has been made when, if leave to appeal is given, notification in writing that such leave has been given shall be sent forthwith to the Local Tribunal concerned, and no action shall be taken by that Tribunal respecting the certificate which is the

subject of the appeal until the decision of the Central Tribunal has been duly communicated to the Local Tribunal.

7. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon an appeal shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Tribunal to the appellant and to the military representative and to the Local Tribunal against whose decision the appeal has been made.

8. A record of the decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon an appeal shall be entered on the notice of appeal and a register of appeals shall be kept in the prescribed form.

9. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Appeal Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that Tribunal by the Army Council may deliver notice of appeal in the prescribed form, in duplicate, to the Appeal Tribunal, not later than three clear days after the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, or within such extended time as, for good reason shown, the Appeal Tribunal may allow. As soon as may be after receiving such notice, the Appeal Tribunal shall inform in writing the person by whom the notice has been given whether leave to appeal to the Central Tribunal is or is not given; and if such leave is given, the Appeal Tribunal shall also send notice in



writing, with the duplicate form, to the other party to the appeal. Provided that any party who is present when the decision of the Appeal Tribunal is given, may apply forthwith for leave to appeal to the Central Tribunal and if leave to appeal is given by the Appeal Tribunal, notice, as provided in this regulation, stating that leave to appeal has been given, shall be sent forthwith by the Appeal Tribunal.

10. The Appeal Tribunal shall in any case in which, with the leave of the Tribunal, notice of appeal against their decision is given, send forthwith to the Central Tribunal the notice of appeal, together with the form of application to the Local Tribunal and the notice of appeal to the Appeal Tribunal and the incidental documents, if any, in the possession of the Appeal Tribunal relating to the appeal, and the Appeal Tribunal shall indicate the reasons for their decision.

11. The Appeal Tribunal shall furnish to the Central Tribunal any other information respecting the decision of the Appeal Tribunal upon any appeal to the Central Tribunal which the Central Tribunal may require.

(四) 同上ニ關スル二月十五日附改正令

(二月十五日) ロンドン・ガザンナ

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 15th day of *February*, 1916.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule to the Military Service Act, 1916, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations with respect to the constitution, functions, and procedure of the Local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunals, and the Central Tribunal, to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Act:

And whereas by the Military Service (Regulations) Order, 1916, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations regarding the matters aforesaid:

And whereas it is desirable to amend the said Order so far as it applies to Scotland in manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Regulation No. 1 of Section I. of Part II. of the said Order shall so far as it applies to Scotland be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following proviso:—  
Provided that, subject as aforesaid, where in Scotland the sheriff depute, or a



sheriff substitute, as the case may be, is appointed a member of an Appeal Tribunal, he shall *ex-officio* be Chairman of the Tribunal.

*Americ FitzRoy.*

(五) 必要ナル工場ニ従事スルモノ、徴集免除證  
明ノ件

(三月七日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

*Ministry of Munitions,*

*7th March, 1916.*

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

Whereas it is provided in Section two, Subsection two, of the Military Service Act, 1916, that in cases where it appears to any Government Department that certificates of exemption under the Act can be more conveniently granted by the Department than by the Local Tribunal to men or classes or bodies of men who are employed or engaged or qualified for employment or engagement in any work which is certified by the Department to be work of national importance and whose

exemption comes within the sphere of the Department:

And whereas certain members of the Territorial Force who are not liable for foreign service have been under authority given by the War Office released from military duty for the purpose of working at their trades on or in connection with the production of munitions of war and are so employed accordingly:

And whereas it appears to the Ministry of Munitions, being a Government Department within the meaning of the sub-section referred to above, after consultation with the Army Council, that such work on or in connection with the production of munitions of war is of national importance, and that exemption for the purpose of such work comes within the sphere of the Minister of Munitions, and that certificates of exemption in the case of such members of the Territorial Force can be more conveniently granted by the Minister of Munitions than by the Local Tribunal:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions, after consultation with the Army Council under and by virtue of the provisions recited above, hereby certifies that the work upon which the said members of the Territorial Force so released as aforesaid are employed or engaged is work of national importance:

And the Minister of Munitions hereby further certifies after such consultation



as aforesaid that the said members of the Territorial Force so released as aforesaid are as a class exempted from the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916, until in the case of any one of them the War Office recall him to military duty or the Minister of Munitions informs the War Office that he has no further use for his services on munitions work whichever first happens.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

W. H. Beveridge,

Assistant General Secretary.

1st March, 1916.

6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

(六) 英國ノ制限的徴兵制度採用顛末

(大正五年一月三十一日附報告、外事彙報第四號)

英國ニ於ケル徴兵制度採用問題ハ開戦以來絶ヘス世論ニ上リシカ戦局ノ發展ト募兵情況ノ實際ニ鑑ミ政府モ遂ニ何等カノ形式ニ依ル強制兵役制ヲ施行セサルヲ得サル場合ニ立至リ一月五日ヲ以テ愈々徴兵法案ヲ下院ニ提出シ二十六日兩院ヲ通過シ翌二十七日皇帝ノ御裁可ヲ經ルニ至リ同法制定ニ至ル顛末左ノ如シ

政府ノ募兵計畫ト其成績

戦争前ニ於ケル英國陸軍ハ千九百十四年一月ノ調査ニ據レハ成規軍二十三萬四千五百八十八人ニシテ内本國及殖民地ニ屬スルモノ十五萬六千二百十人印度ニ屬スルモノ七萬八千四百七十六人其他豫備兵十四萬六千七百五十六人及ヒ特別豫備兵ト稱スルモノ六萬三千八百九人アリ更ニ本國ノミノ役務ニ服スル二十五萬千七百六人ノ護郷軍アリ左レハ成規軍中殖民地ニ於ケルモノヲ除キ開戦當時英本國ニ於ケル兵力ハ合計約六十萬ヲ算シタリシカ右ノ内成規ニ依リ出征軍ヲ構成シテ直ニ第一線ニ立チ得ルモノハ成規軍中ノ本國ニ在ルモノト豫備兵ヲ合シ僅々三十萬ニ過キス

千九百十四年八月六日キツチナール將軍ノ陸軍大臣任命ト共ニ同日アスキイス首相ハ議會ニ向ツテ陸軍五十萬増設ノ協賛ヲ求メ不取敢新募兵十萬ノ募集ニ着手シ八月二十五日更ニ又十萬ノ募兵ヲ行ヒ同時ニ一般國民ニ對シ時局ノ重大ヲ感得セシメ義勇報國ノ念ヲ熾ナラシムル爲首相ハ先ツ倫敦、ダブリン、エヂンボロ、カーティフ等ノ市長又ハ市當局ニ對シ今次ノ大戦ニ際シ民心ヲ覺醒シ健全ナル輿論ヲ醸成シ舉國一致軍國ノ大事ニ當ルノ急務ヲ全國民ニ悟ラシムルノ途ヲ講スルノ切要ナルヲ説キ其ノ第一着手トシテ全國ニ互リテ愛國的集會ヲ催フシ今次戦争ニ對スル英國ノ立場ヲ明確ナラシメ以テ犠牲奉公ノ精神ヲ發揮セシムルニ努ムヘキコトヲ勸奨シ九月四日「ギルドホール」ニ於テハ盛大ナル集會ヲ催フシ首相ヲ初メポーナーロー、バルフォア、チャーチルノ諸氏交々熱誠ナル演説ヲ試ミ以テ人心ノ鼓舞ニ力メ次イテ首相ハウエールズ、アイルランド等ノ各地ヲ巡歴シテ募兵運動ニ聲援ヲ與ヘ此ノ如クシテ二回ニ互レル二十萬ノ募兵ハ立所ニ豫期ノ成績ヲ收メ得タリシカ政府ハ益



兵力増大ノ必要ヲ認メ九月十日更ニ五十萬ノ陸軍増設案ヲ議會ニ提出シテ其協賛ヲ得募兵計畫ハ全國到ル處盛ニ行ハレ九月中旬迄ノ全國ノ應募數實ニ五十萬ニ達セシカ十月下旬頃ニ至リ應募數漸次遞減ノ傾向ヲ呈シ當局者ヲ初メ民間有志ノ甚シキ憂慮ヲ來タシ新聞紙中ニハ之レ主トシテ政府力慢ニ祕密主義ヲ勵行シ一般國民ニ對シ戰局ノ實情ヲ祕スルニ出ツ政府ハ宜シク事實ヲ公ニシ以テ國民ノ愛國心ニ訴フヘシト論スルモアリ或ハ結局徵兵制度ヲ施行シテ軍國ノ需要ニ應スヘキナリト説クモノモアリ義勇兵制度ノ效果ニ關シ疑ヲ挾ムモノ漸ク多カラントスルノ傾向ヲ見ルニ至レリ然ルニ十月九日「ギルドホール」ニ於テキツチナー將軍ハ募兵ノ情況ニ對シテハ何等遺憾トスヘキモノナシト述ヘ其後數日ナラスシテ首相ハ議會ニ於テ更ニ百萬ノ陸軍増設ノ協賛ヲ求ムルニ際シ開戰後既ニ應募兵ノ數ハ七十萬ニ達セル旨ヲ報告シタリ

爾來政府ハ募兵實績ノ發表ヲ避ケ只管募兵運動ニ努メタリシカ千九百十五年三月初旬首相カ募兵ノ狀況ハ満足ノ情態ニアル旨ヲ公言シタルニ拘ラス幾何モナクシテ事實ハ全然之ニ反シ應募ノ成績甚々面白カラス且應募者中既婚者ノ數獨身者ニ比シテ著シク過大ナルノ事實モ明白トナリ義勇兵制度ノ不衡平ヲ責メ強制兵役制ノ勵行ヲ迫ルノ聲益昂マリ來リ斯クテ春期英軍攻勢ノ失敗軍需品缺乏ト兼ネテ軍政遂行上ニ於ケル幾多ノ難問題トハ遂ニ自由黨内閣ノ維持ヲ困難ナラシメ朝野ノ各政黨ヲ網羅セル聯合内閣組織セラレ各派各黨精力ヲ軍國ノ一事ニ傾注シ以テ戰勝ノ目的ヲ達センコトヲ期スルニ至リシカ聯合内閣ノ成立ト共ニ統一派内多數ノ主張シタル強制兵役制度ノ實施ハ必ラスヤ新政府ノ慎重考量ニ上リ不遠

實現ニ至ルコトト一般ニ期待セラレタリシカ政府部内ノ義勇兵制度繼續論ハ依然強大ニシテ愈々強制兵役制度ノ實施ノ必要ニ迫ラレル迄ハ飽迄現在通り義勇兵制度ヲ維持スルコトニ政府ノ方針ヲ一決シ以テ一方軍隊ニ對スル給與ニ多大ノ増額ヲ行ヒ又身長ノ制限ヲ漸次低下シ兵役年齡ヲ延長シテ四十歳トシ他而家族扶助料年金額ヲ増加シテ後顧ノ憂ヲ除ク等努メテ應募ヲ獎勵シタリシカ戰局ノ發展擴大ト共ニ兵力増大ノ必要ハ愈々益々大トナリ容易ニ政府ノ所要ヲ充タス能ハス募兵制度ニ對スル世論モ逐日喧囂ヲ極ムルニ至リタルヲ以テ六月下旬ニ至リ政府ハ遂ニ新タニ ナショナルレヂスター 國民登錄法 ナショナルレヂスター ナルモノヲ施行シ以テ全國壯丁ノ數並ニ其所在ヲ明確ニシ以テ他日ノ需要ニ應スルノ素地ヲ作セリ

諭ヘテ九月戰爭ノ目的ヲ達スル爲メ國民登錄法最善ノ方法ニ利用方ニ關シ查究提案ノ目的ヲ以テランスダウン卿ヲ首座トスル一委員會組織セラレ又内閣内ニモクルウ卿ヲ首座トシテ一委員會設置セラレ陸軍ノ所要人員ノ數果シテ幾何ナルヘキヤノ問題ヲ研究シ結局此等ノ委員會ハ今日ノ急ヲ濟フモノ徵兵制度ヲ除キテ他ニ之レナシトノコトニ議一決シタル九月十五日首相ハ下院ニ於テ陸海軍ノ全兵員ハ約三百萬ニ近キ旨報告シ陸軍大臣亦募兵ノ成績良好ナルヲ述フルト同時ニ出征軍現在ノ兵力ヲ維持セン爲ニハ今後引續多數ノ新募兵ヲ要スヘク殊ニ千九百十六年度ニ於テモ引續キ現在ノ兵數ヲ維持セントセハ今日ノ加キ應募ノ情況ニテハ甚々憂慮ニ堪ヘサル次第ナル旨ヲ説キ募兵ノ多々益々多カラントヲ希望シタリ

昨年秋期ニ於ケル英軍ノ實力果シテ幾何ニ上リ居リシカハ之ヲ知ルコトヲ得サルモ當時ニ



於ケル募兵ノ情況ヲ以テシテハ到底現在ノ兵力ヲ維持スルコトスラ困難ナリシハ以上政府當局ノ言明ニヨリ明瞭ナル處ナリ而カモ爾來應募ノ成績ハ日ヲ追フテ不長ニ傾キツツアリトノ情報漸次一般ノ耳目ヲ驚カシ議會ニ於テモ二三議員ヨリ出征軍師團並ニ本國駐屯ノ師團兵力カ著シク定員以下ニ下リ居レルノ事實ヲ指摘シテ政府ニ急速之レカ補充ヲ迫リ又「トレド、ユニオン」及勞動黨ノ院內委員會ハ聯合委員會ヲ開キ全國ヲ通シテ盛ナル募兵運動ヲ行フコトトナシ十月二日ヲ期シ倫敦ヲ初メ各地ニ於テ熱烈ナル募兵運動ヲ試ミタリシモ效果ノ特ニ著シキモノナク今ヤ到底尋常一様ノ手段ニテハ十分ナル應募者ヲ得難キコト明トナリ強制兵役制度實施ノ必要ハ時局ノ要求ト相俟チテ政府乃至議院内部ノ氣運モ徵兵制度ノ採用ニ傾クニ至レリ茲ニ於テカ義勇制ニ基ツク募兵計畫ノ最後ノ手段トモ云フヘキモノ實現セラレタリ之ヲダービー卿ノ募兵計畫トス

ダービー卿ノ募兵計畫

ダービー卿ノ募兵計畫ハ義勇兵制度ノ最後ノ努力トモ云フヘク之カ成否ハ強制兵役制度ノ採否ヲ決スヘキ重大ナル運命ヲ有スルモノトシテ内外ノ注意ヲ惹キタルカ所謂同卿ノ募兵計畫ナルモノハ從來ノ軍事當局ニ依ル募兵運動ヲ移シテ民間有志ノ手ニ委ネ專ラ議會内ノ從來ノ募兵委員會ト連合勞動募兵委員會ト連合ヨリ成ル委員會ノ手ニ依リ軍務當局ノ支持援助ヲ得テ豫テ兵役免除ヲ受ケ居レル海軍工廠員其他軍需品製造、石炭採掘、鐵道及一部ノ農作業等ニ從事セル壯丁ヲ除キ其他ノ壯丁ニ對シ個人的ニ應募ノ勸誘ヲ行フニアルカ先ツ應募壯丁ヲ獨身者及既婚者ノ二大別トナシ年齡ヲ十八歲乃至四十一歲トシ獨身者及既

婚者ヲ各其年齡ニヨリ二十三箇ノ部班ニ分チ獨身者ヨリ先ツ召集シテ漸次既婚者ニ及ホスノ制ナリ

ダービー卿募兵計畫ノ成績

十月二十二日英國皇帝ハ全國民ニ對シ戰局ノ前途遼遠ニシテ戰勝ノ目的ヲ達セン爲メニハ出征軍隊ノ充實ハ多々益々切要ナルコトヲ宣示シ此ノ重大ノ秋ニ當リ國民全部階級ノ如何ヲ論セス奮ツテ募兵ニ應シ以テ英國傳來ノ精神ト武威ヲ發揚スヘシトノ最剴切ナル詔勅ヲ下シ國民ノ發奮ヲ促シ給ヒシヨリ募兵ノ情況ハ再ヒ活氣ヲ帶ヒ來リ應募者各募兵事務所ニ蟻集スル盛況ヲ呈シタルカ尙勞動僱傭者ニシテ其傭人ノ應募ヲ欲セサルモノモアリ其他徵集方法ニ付キ明確ヲ缺ク所アリトテ應募ヲ躊躇スルモノモ尠カラズ殊ニ既婚者ニ在リテハ本計畫ノ失敗ニ歸シタル場合ニ於ケル彼等ノ地位如何ダービー卿ノ應募計畫ニ於テ所謂獨身者ヲ先キニストノ意味如何ニ關シ甚シク不安ヲ感スルモノアリタルヲ以テ十一月二日首相ハ既婚者ノ地位ニ關シ左ノ如キ聲明ヲナシタリ

ダービー卿其他ヨリ傳承スル所ニ據レハ既婚者中應募勸誘ヲ受クルニ當リ青年獨身者カ應募セス其義務ヲ果タサ、ルニ既婚者ハ彼等ニ先チ兵役ニ服セシメラルヘキヤニ關シ疑ヲ懷クモノアリトノコトナルカ斯ル疑惑ハ其必要ナシ本大臣ノ關スル限り既婚者ノ應募義務ハ先ツ獨身者ノ始末附キタル後ニアラサレハ之ヲ強要スルコトナキヲ確言ス

然ルニ右首相ノ言明ニ對シ尙多少疑念ヲ懷クモノアリタルヲ以テ十一月十一日ダービー卿ハ首相ノ命ヲ奉シ前記言明ニ關シ左ノ如キ聲明ヲナシタリ



十一月二日首相カ若シ青年獨身者ニシテ國民的義務ノ觀念ニ基キ任意ニ徵募ニ應セサルニ於テハ既婚者ヲシテ應募ノ約束ヲ履行セシムル前他ノ強制的方法ヲ執ルニ至ルヘキ旨ヲ言明シタルハ首相個人トシテノミナラス同時ニ政府ヲ代表シテノ言明ナリ

論ヘテ更ニ十一月十九日右ノ言明ヲ更ニ一層明確ニ周知セシムルノ目的ヲ以テダービー卿ハ首相ニ對シ首相ノ言明ハ軍需品ノ製造其他政府ノ必要ナル役務ニ從事シ居ラサル青年獨身者ニシテ任意ニ應募ヲ肯セサルモノ多數ナルトキハ彼等ハ強制的ニ兵役ニ服セシメラルヘク彼等獨身者ニシテ徵集セラレサル間ハ既婚者ハ徵集セララルコトナカルヘシト了解シ差支ナキヤヲ質問シ首相ハ右ニ對シ肯定的回答ヲ與ヘダービー卿ハ右往復文書ノ發表ヲ行ヒ且其後十二月二十一日首相ハ下院ニ於テ前掲言明ヲ繰返ヘシ以テ誤解ナカラシムルト共ニ政府ノ決意ヲ明ニシタリ

斯クテ募兵計畫ハ更ニ應募期限ヲ延長シテ十二月十五日迄トシ盛ニ勸誘ヲ試ミタルカ右募兵運動ノ成績トシテダービー卿ヨリ陸軍大臣ニ提出シ一月四日政府ノ手ニ於テ發表セラレタルモノ大要左ノ通りナリ

- 十八歳乃至四十一歳壯丁總數 五、〇一一、四四一人
- 内 獨身者 二、一七九、二三一一人
- 内 既婚者 二、八三二、二一〇一人
- 應募者總數(已ニ入隊セルモノ及體格不合格者ヲモ含ム) 二、八二九、二六三人
- 内 獨身者 一、一五〇、〇〇〇一人

- (既婚者) 一、六七九、二六三人
- 不應募者總數 二、一八二、一七八一人
- 内 獨身者 一、〇二九、二三一一人
- 内 既婚者 一、一五二、九四七一人

此ノ如ク獨身不應募者ノ數ハ百二萬九千二百三十一人ノ多數ニ上リタルカダービー卿ハ獨身者ニシテ結局兵役免除トナルヘキモノノ數ヲ六十九萬百三十八人ト計算シ其内三十一萬二千六十七人ハ已ニ應募シ居レルヲ以テ残り三十七萬八千七十一人ハ結局前記獨身不應募者中ヨリ控除シタル殘餘六十五萬千六百六十人ヲ以テ實際募兵ニ應モサルモノト計上シタリ

徵兵法案ノ提出

ダービー卿ノ募兵計畫ノ成績ハ十二月下旬ヲ以テ政府ノ審査ニ付セラレタルカ政府ニ於テハ六十五萬ニ上レル獨身不應募者ノ數ヲ以テ看過スヘカラサルモノトナシ數次ノ閣議ヲ經テ十二月二十八日既婚者ニ與ヘタル首相ノ保證ハ政府全體ヲ拘束スルモノナルコト、右保證ノ履行トシテ徵兵制度ノ原則ヲ採用スルコト、竝ニ首相ハ一月四日下院ノ閣議ニ當リテ右ノ旨ヲ宣明スヘキコト等ヲ確定シ尙其後復又數次ノ閣議ヲ開キ種々討議ノ末一月四日ダービー卿ノ募兵成績發表ニ次イテ政府ハ翌五日ヲ以テ愈々徵兵法案ヲ下院ニ提出シタリ徵兵法案内容ノ要旨ハ

- 一、十八歳乃至四十一歳ノ獨身者又ハ子ナキ鰥夫ニシテダービー卿ノ募兵計畫ニ應募セザリシモノハ事實右計畫ニ基キ應募シタルモノト看做スコト



- 一、兵役年限ハ戰爭繼續期間トス
- 一、本法ハ愛蘭ニハ施行セサルコト
- 一、本法實施後二十一日以前ニハ徵集セラレサルコト及本法實施期日ハ皇帝ノ裁可アリテヨリ十四日後トスルコト
- 一、兵役免除ノ請願ハ地方裁判所ニ於テ處理スルコト
- 一、教役者及八月十四日(千九百十五年)後ニ體格検査ニ不合格トナリタルモノハ免役セラレルコト

一、免役者ハ國家必須ノ役務ニ從事スルモノ、係累者ノ唯一ノ支持者タルモノ、體格不良ノモノ、信念上戰鬥ニ從事スルコトニ異存アルモノ(Conscientious objection)等ナリ但シ此場合ニハ單ニ直接戰鬥行為ヨリ免除スルコト(「クエーカー」教徒等ヲ指ス)

六日議會ハ百五ニ對スル四百三ノ多數ヲ以テ本案第一讀會ヲ通過シ十二日更ニ一層ノ多數ヲ以テ第二讀會ヲ通過シ委員付託トナリ委員會ニ於テハ些少ノ修正ヲ見タルノミニテ一月二十日大體政府案通り之ヲ可決シ二十四日ヲ以テ全部下院ヲ通過シ上院ニ於テハ別段ノ討議ヲ見ス二十六日之ヲ通過シ翌二十七日皇帝ノ裁可ヲ經タリ

徵兵法案ニ對スル閣僚間ノ意見ノ相違

仰ク英國ニ於テハ徵兵制度ハ史的沿革ト自由民主ヲ尙フ英國國民性ト一致セサルモノトシテ一般國民ハ之ヲ喜ハス戰爭開始ト共ニ政府ハ努メテ從來ノ義勇兵制度ヲ維持セントシ新募兵ノ募集ニ着手スルヤ募集年齡ノ十九歳乃至三十歳ナリシヲ第二回募兵ノ際ハ之ヲ三十

五歳トシ其後更ニ之ヲ四十一歳ニ迄延長シ身長最短五尺三寸ヲ五尺二寸ニ減シ又家族扶助料年金ノ増額ヲ行フ等應募ノ範圍ヲ擴大シ應募ヲ獎勵シタルカ其結果ハ遂ニ豫期ノ如クナラス從來徵兵制度反對ノ自由黨閣員モ漸次徵兵制度實現ノ止ムヲ得サルニ至レルヲ感得シ募兵計畫ノ最後ノ努力トモ云フヘキダビー卿ノ計畫ノ結果如何ニ依リテハ斷然何等カノ形式ニ於テ強制兵役ノ方法ヲ講スルノ時期到達セルモノト決心セルニ至レルモノノ如ク斯クテダビー計畫ノ成績審査討議ニ際シテハ閣員多數ノ意見ハ獨身不應募者ノ數ヲ以テ決シテ輕々ニ看過スヘキ體ノモノニアラストナスニ一致シロイド、シヨール氏ノ如キハ首相ノ保證ハ此際最嚴格ニ之ヲ解釋スヘク若シ然ラサルニ於テハ自ラ辭職スルノ外ナシト迄熱心徵兵制度ノ施行ヲ力説シタルトノコトナルカ尙大藏大臣マッケンナ、商務大臣ランシマシ、内務大臣サー、ジヨン、サイモン、文部大臣ヘンダーソン等ノ諸氏ハ孰レモ徵兵制度反對ノ意見ヲ持シ殊ニ内務大臣ノ如キハ徵兵制度ハ英國從來ノ社會組織ヲ根本ヨリ覆ヘスモノナリトテ主義トシテ飽迄之ニ反對シ遂ニ辭職スルニ至レリ

大藏大臣ハ主トシテ財政上ノ見地ヨリシ英國現時ノ戰時財政ハ殆ト既ニ膨脹ノ極度ニモ達シ政府モ國民モ此上際限ナク兵力ヲ擴大シ國家ノ負擔ヲ重加スルハ到底其ノ堪フル處ニアラサルヲ以テ政府ハ何等カノ方法ヲ以テ兵力ニ制限ヲ設ケサル可ラストノ理由ヨリ徵兵制度ノ實施ニ反對シ商務大臣モ亦徵兵制度ヲ實施シテ際限ナク國內壯丁ヲ徵集スルノ結果ハ國內ノ生産力ヲ減少シ輸出ヲ減退セシムヘシトシテ同シク之ニ反對シタルカ何レモ主義トシテ徵兵制度ニ反對ヲ稱フルニアラス其施行方法程度ノ如何ニ依リテ國家財政通商上ニ及



ホスヘキ害毒寧ロ大ナルヘキモノアルヲ顧慮シタル次第ナルヲ以テ愈々徴兵法案ノ下院ニ提出セラルルニ先チ他ノ閣僚トノ間ニ妥協ヲ見ルニ至リ結局兩大臣ノ辭職ヲ見ルニ至ラザリシ次第ナリトス

又勞働派大臣ヘンダーソン氏ハ私見トシテハダービー計畫ノ示シタル成績ノ結果トシテ首相ノ與ヘタル保證ヲ履行スヘキハ内閣當然ノ處置ナリト認ムルモ勞働派選出ノ大臣トシテハ同派ノ意見ニ依リテ去就ヲ決スルノ外ナシトシ一月六日勞働派大會ノ結果ハ徴兵法案ニ反對スルコトトナリタルヲ以テ同大臣及ブレース(内務次官)、ロバート(Junior Lord of Treasury)ノ三氏ハ所屬黨派トノ關係上遂ニ辭表ヲ提出スルニ至リシカ首相ハ百方留任ノ勸告ヲ試ミ一月十二日首相ハ勞働黨代表者ト長時間ニ互レル會見ヲ遂ケ右會見ニ於テ彼等ハ首相ニ對シ徴兵法案ハ現在ニ於テモ將又將來ニ於テモ決シテ強制勞働ニ對スル武器トシテ使用セラレサルヘシトノ保證ヲ要求シ首相ハ本法案ハ固々募兵計畫ノ實行ニ際シテ與ヘタル保證履行ノ目的ニ出タルモノナルコトヲ説明シ且本法ハ決シテ強制勞働ノ制度ヲ促生セシムルモノニアラサルコトノ保證ヲ與ヘタルヲ以テ勞働黨代表者ハ直ニ同黨協議員會ヲ開キ協議ノ結果一先ツ前記三氏ノ辭表ヲ撤回シ更ニ一月二十六日ブリストルニ開催セラレヘキ勞働派大會ニ於テ協議スルコトトナレリ  
此ノ如クニシテ徴兵法案ハ内閣部内ニ於テ妥協成立シ單ニ内務大臣ノ辭職ヲ見タルノミニシテ政府部内ノ一致ヲ紊スニ至ラス議院ニ於テモ大多數ヲ以テ通過スルニ至リタル次第ナリ

徴兵法案ニ對スル各政黨ノ態度

徴兵制度ノ施行ハ大體ニ於テ統一派内多數年來ノ持論ニ副フモノナルヲ以テ開戦以來同黨ハ折ニ觸レ機ニ乘シ同制度實施ノ必要ヲ唱ヘ(バルフォア氏ハ反對ナリシ)聯立内閣ノ成立ヲ見ルニ及ヒ徴兵制度ノ實施ハ新内閣ト離ルヘカラサル運命ヲ有スルモノナルカノ如ク一般ニ期待セラレタル位ナルヲ以テ今回ノ徴兵法案ニ對スル同黨ノ態度ハ茲ニ特説スル迄モナカルヘシ

自由黨内部ニハロイド、ジョーヂ氏及其親近ノ一派ヲ除キテハ常ニ徴兵制度採用ノ議ニ對シ極メテ強硬ナル反對ヲ持シダービー卿募兵計畫ノ成績政府ノ豫期ノ如クナラス愈々何等カノ形式ニ依ル徴兵制度施行ノ必要迫リ來ルヤ同黨内部ニハ不少暗闘ヲ見タルモノノ如ク一時ハ内閣ノ危機ヲサヘ傳フル迄ニ至リシカアスキス首相其他ノ斡旋盡力ニ依リ徴兵法案ノ立案ニ際シテハ出來得ル限り反對意見ヲ斟酌按排シ以テ院議ニ付スルニ至リタル次第ナルカ此妥協的法案ニ對シテスラ尙原則トシテ徴兵制度ノ認容ヲ肯セサルサー、ジョン、サイモン氏一派ノ強力ナル反對アルヘキコト一般ニ豫想セラレタリ然ルニ愈々下院ニ於テ同法案第一讀會ノ票決トナルヤ結果ハ意外ニモ自由黨議員ノ反對ハ僅々三十四名ノ少數ニ過キス夫レスラ第二讀會ニ於テハ更ニ二十八名ニ減少シ要スルニ自由黨内部ノ反對モ豫期ノ如ク強大ナラス何等ノ波瀾ヲ見ルコトナクシテ徴兵法案ノ大勢ヲ決スルニ至リタル次第ナリ



ン氏ノ統率セルアルスター統一黨ハ今回ノ徵兵法案カ愛蘭ヲ同法施行區域外トシタルコトヲ以テ忠誠愛國ノ愛蘭人ニ對スル侮辱ナリト認ムルノ決議ヲナシ其次第ヲ首相ニ傳達シテ抗議スル處アリタリ本案第一讀會ニ於テハ愛蘭黨ハ全部反對ノ票決ニ加ハリタリシカ本案ニ對スル自由黨側ノ反對豫想以外ニ少數ナリシト國內輿論ノ趨向並ニ本案カ結局愛蘭ト直接無關係ナル等ノ理由ニ依リ第二讀會ニ於テハ從來ノ態度ヲ一變シテ全然反對ヲ撤去シ議員ノ大多數ハ票決ニ加ハルコトヲ避ケタリ

勞働黨ハ一月六日勞働組合ノ各委員、勞働黨常置委員等連合シテ勞働派大會ヲ開キ徵兵法案反對ノ決議ヲナシタルヲ以テ其結果文部大臣ヘンダーソン氏以下ノ辭表提出ヲ見ルニ至リ次テ首相カ勞働黨議員代表者ト會見ノ結果一先ツ辭表ヲ撤回シ一月二十六日ブリストル開催ノ勞働派大會ニ於テ同派ノ態度ヲ決スルコトナリタル次第ハ既記ノ如クナルカ前記二月六日ノ勞働派大會ニハ石炭坑業者組合ハ之ニ參加セス彼等ハ別ニ一月十三日ヲ以テ同業者全國大會ヲ倫敦ニ開キ徵兵法案ニ對スル各地方ノ意見ニ關スル報告ヲ聽取シタル後別段ノ討議ヲ用ヒス大多數ヲ以テ同法案反對ノ決議ヲ行ヒ且若シ同法案ニシテ愈々法律トナル場合ニハ爾後執ルヘキ方針ニ關シ更ニ大會ヲ召集スルノ權限ヲ常置委員ニ賦與シタリ全國鐵道事務員、職工同盟ノ當置委員モ亦徵兵法案ニ關シ討議ノ末人命ヲ徵發シ國家ノ資源ヲ一特權的階級ノ掌中ニ委セントスル計畫ハ國民的役務ト稱スルヲ得ス獨身不應募者ノ數ハ戰局ヲ左右スル程多數ナリト認メ難ク且十一月二日ノ首相ノ保證ノ如キハ五十年來ノ沿革ニ反シ選舉人ノ關知セサル所ニシテ從テ國民ヲ拘束スルモノニアラス若シ政府

カ前提的手段トシテ有ユル富ノ種類ヲ徵發セントスルニアラサレハ勞働力ヲ以テ唯一ツ富トナス「人」ノ徵發ニ對シテハ吾人ハ勞働階級ノ協力的勢力ヲ以テ反對セサル可カラストノ決議ヲナシ運轉手火夫ノ聯合協會ノ當置委員ニ於テモ亦徵兵制度ハ勞働組織ノ最大障礙ナルノミナラス衡平ヲ保チ難シトノ理由ヨリ之ニ反對スヘキ旨ノ決議ヲナシタリ

此ノ如ク勞働黨就中社會主義ヲ標榜スル獨立勞働黨乃至勞働組合其他ノ各勞働團體ハ硬軟ノ差コソアレ何レモ徵兵制度並ニ現徵兵法案ニ反對ノ氣勢ヲ示シタルカ一月二十六日ブリストル開催ノ勞働派大會ニハ各勞働團體ヲ代表スル六百餘名ノ代議員參集シ其第一日ニ於テハ勞働派大會ハ永久的武斷主義ノ一切ノ組織ハ人類ノ進歩ニ危險ナリトシ之レニ反對スルト共ニ戰爭遂行ノ爲メ現ニ政府カ執リツツアル政策ヲ承認シ成功ヲ以テ戰爭ヲ繼續セシムル爲メニ全力ヲ盡シテ政府ヲ援助スヘシトノ決議案多數ヲ以テ同會ノ通過スル所トナリシカ其第二日ニ於テハ勞働黨ハ如何ナル形式ニ依ル徵兵制度モ英國民主主義ノ精神ニ悖リ國民ノ自由ニ危險ヲ及ホスコト大ナルモノトシテ強硬ニ之レニ反對セントストノ決議案レスター勞働黨ヨリ提出セラレ大會ハ代表投票二十一萬九千ニ對スル百七十九萬六千ノ多數ヲ以テ之レヲ可決シ次イテ今回ノ徵兵法案ニ反對シ若シ同法案ニシテ愈々法律トナルニ於テハ之レカ廢止運動ヲ煽揚スルコトヲ決議ストノ動議提出セラレ文部大臣ヘンダーソン氏其他ハ現下ノ重大ナルト大會ノ決議カ英國ノミナラス汎ク世界ニ向ツテ重大ナル影響ヲ與フヘキコトヲ以テ會衆ノ熟慮ヲ促シ徵兵法案ノ提出不得已次第ヲ説明シ殊ニ廢止運動ヲ行フカ如キハ此際英國ハ勿論同盟諸國ニ對シテ與フル影響寒心スヘキモノアルヘキヲ力



說シタル結果徴兵法案反對並ニ廢止運動ノ決議案ニ對シ別々ニ採決スルコトナリ前者ニ對シテハ三十六萬ニ對スル百七十一萬六千ノ多數ヲ以テ之ヲ可決シ後者ニ對シテハ六十萬ノ票決數ヲ有スル石炭坑業者全部ハ之レカ採決ニ加ハラサリシ結果六十一萬四千ニ對スル六十四萬九千ノ多數ヲ以テ之ヲ否決シタリ大會三日ニ於テハ曩ニ一度辭表ヲ撤回シタル文部大臣ヘンダーソン氏等内閣員ノ進退ニ付討議ノ結果此際内閣ノ危機ヲ醸スカ如キハ其内閣外ニ與フル惡影響大ナルヘキト徴兵法案實施ニ關スル政府ノ施設ヲ注視シ得ル便宜上同氏等ヲシテ依然内閣ニ止マラシムルコトニ議決シタリ

此ノ如ク勞働派大會カ一方飽迄強制兵役制乃至徴兵法案ニ反對スルト同時ニ他面愛國的精神ヲ發揮シテ同法ノ廢止運動ヲ否認シタルコトハ注意スヘキ現象ト云フヘキカ思フニ右ハ徴兵法案施行ニ關シ首相ノ同黨議員代表者ニ與ヘタル保證モアリ且法案ノ内容モ頗ル緩和セラレ居ル次第ナルヲ以テ單ニ強制兵役制ニ對スル同派從來ノ主張ト黨ノ面目ヲ維持スルノ趣旨ヨリ同法案ニ對シテ反對ノ態度ヲ標榜シタルニ止マルモノナルヘク從テ目下ノ處同黨ノ態度ハ政府反對ノ氣勢ヲ戢メテ其施設ヲ注視スルモノト見テ差支ナカルヘシ

徴兵法案ノ内容及之カ實施ニ至ル經過ハ大要上記ノ如クニシテ一時危機ヲ傳ヘラレタル内閣モ何等破綻ヲ醸スニ至ラス僅ニ内務大臣ノ更迭ヲ見タルノミニシテ無事經過シ豫期セラレタル各方面ノ反對モ政府ノ妥協的措置機宜ニ合ヒ何等ノ紛擾ヲ來タスニ至ラスシテ法案ノ成立ヲ見タルハ英國内閣ノ一成功ト看做スヘキカ抑々同法カ其範圍ヲ獨身者及子ナキ鰥夫ニ限り而カモ更ニ其内直接政府事業例之陸海軍工廠其他軍需品製造、鐵道採炭業ニ從事

スルモノヲ始メトシ幾多ノ除外例ヲ設ケタルハ法案編成ニ際シ政府部内ニ幾多ノ反對アリシ歴證ニシテ名ハ徴兵制度ト云フモ其實ハ一種不徹底ノ妥協案トモ云フヘク名實相伴ハサルノ嘆ナキ能ハス又同法ニ依リ實際徵集シ得ヘキ兵員トテモ他ノ義勇應募兵ト合セテ現時ノ編成ヲ維持シ全線ノ守備ノ補充ニ充テ得ルニ止マル位ナルヘキコトハ當初勞働派大臣カ同黨員ニ對シテ述ヘタル演說ニ依ルモ之ヲ窺知シ得ヘク從テ今日英國カ永年ノ慣習沿革ヲ破リ制限的徴兵制度ヲ採用スルニ至リシトテ同法現在ノ施行程度ニ於テハ其實際ノ戰鬥力ニハ著シキ變動増加ヲ見サルヘシト想像スルヲ妥當トスヘキカ殊ニ一方國內ニ強大ナル勢力ヲ有スル勞働派ノ大勢ハ到底強制兵役制度ヲ認容スヘクモアラサルヲ以テ今後政府ハ現在以上ノ強制兵役制ヲ施行セントスルニ於テハ現狀ニ甚シキ變ナキ限り國內勞働派側ヨリノ強力ナル反對運動ヲ受クルコトヲ覺悟セサル可カラサルヘシト思考ス

第十三 英國内ニ於ケル軍需品食料品其他ノ取締

(一) 英國ノ分

(イ) 千九百十六年軍需品(修正)法(一月二十七日附)

MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916.



Sections.

1. Power to declare Government factories, &c. controlled establishments.
2. Amendment of section one of principal Act.
3. Amendment of section six of principal Act.
4. Offences by employers in connection with munitions workers assigned to them.
5. Amendment of section seven of principal Act.
6. Rates of wages of women employed on munitions work.
7. Rates of wages of semi-skilled and unskilled labour in controlled establishments.
8. Establishment of special arbitration tribunals.
9. Extension of definition of munitions work.
10. Amendment of section nine of principal Act.
11. Amendment of section four of principal Act.
12. Explanation of term "workman."
13. Amendment of section fifteen of principal Act.
14. Punishment for false statements, &c.

15. Restriction on change from union to non-union labour.
16. Extension of section eleven of principal Act.
17. Powers of inspectors.
18. Provisions as to offences.
19. Minor amendments of principal Act.
20. Arrangements with other departments.
21. Admissibility in evidence of certificates by Board of Trade.
22. Costs in vexatious proceedings.
23. Exclusion of Arbitration Act, 1889.
24. Effect of revocation of orders.
25. Provision as to rules.
26. Duration of principal Act.
27. Short title.

**CHAPTER 99.**

An Act to amend the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

[27th January 1916.]

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:—

Power to  
declare Govern-  
ment factories,  
&c. controlled  
establishments.  
5 & 6 Geo. 5. c.  
54.

1. The Minister of Munitions may by order declare any establishment or establishments belonging to or under the control of His Majesty or any Government Department in which munitions work is carried on to be a controlled establishment or controlled establishments as the case may be, and thereupon the provisions of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (herein-after referred to as "the principal Act"), and this Act relating to controlled establishments shall apply to such an establishment or establishments subject to such modifications and exceptions necessary to adapt those provisions to such an establishment or establishments as may be specified in such order.

Amendment  
of section one  
of principal  
Act.

2. Subsection (2) of section one of the principal Act shall have effect as if after the words "in any case in which they think fit may" there were inserted the words "and in the case where the difference is a difference between an employer and persons employed" which appears to the Board of Trade a *bonâ fide* difference and

"which the Board have failed to settle by such steps as aforesaid, shall within twenty-one days from the date of the report."

Amendment of  
section six of  
principal Act.

3.—(1) Where a workman has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions under section six of the principal Act, and was at the time of entering into that undertaking in the employment of any employer, then if that employer within the period of six weeks from the date of the undertaking dismisses that workman from his employment, he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, unless he proves that there was reasonable cause for dismissing the workman.

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any workman of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on his part of complying with an undertaking entered into by him under section six of the principal Act, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that workman in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to the interference, and he shall be entitled to enter into such an undertaking



notwithstanding the existence of such a contract.

(3) Section six of the principal Act shall apply to a workman who had before the passing of the principal Act entered into an undertaking of the nature mentioned in that section in like manner as if the undertaking had been entered into in pursuance of that section.

Offences by employers in connection with munitions workers assigned to them.

4. Where a person who has been temporarily released from naval or military service for the purpose of employment on or in connection with munitions work, or a workman who has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions under section six of the principal Act, or to whom that section is applied by this Act, has been assigned to any employer, and that employer has entered into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions as to the class or description of work on or in connection with which the person or workman so assigned to him is to be employed, then, if the employer acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the undertaking, he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act and liable to a fine not exceeding five

pounds.

Amendment of section seven of principal Act.

5.—(1) Section seven of the principal Act shall have effect as if for subsections (1) and (2) of that section the following two subsections were substituted:—

“(1) A person shall not give employment to a workman who has within the last previous six weeks, or such other period as may be provided by order of the Minister of Munitions as respects any class of establishment, been employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of this section are applied by order of the Minister of Munitions, unless he holds a certificate from the employer by whom he was last so employed or from a munitions tribunal that he is free to accept other employment.

“(2) If any workman or his trade union representative complains to a munitions tribunal, in accordance with rules made with respect to those tribunals, that an employer



has unreasonably refused or neglected to issue such a certificate as aforesaid, that tribunal may, after examining into the case, if it thinks fit, itself issue such a certificate or order the issue of such a certificate by the employer."

(2) Where a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder is dismissed or discharged by his employer, the employer shall forthwith give him such a certificate as aforesaid, and if he fails to do so, a munitions tribunal may, in addition to issuing or ordering the issue to him of such a certificate, order the payment to him by the employer of such sum, not exceeding five pounds, as the tribunal may think fit, unless the tribunal is of opinion that the workman was guilty of misconduct for the purpose of obtaining dismissal or discharge.

This subsection shall apply to a workman who applies for a certificate on the ground that he has for a period of more than

two days been given no opportunity of earning wages, or who leaves his employment on account of conduct on the part of the employer, or any agent of the employer, which would justify the immediate termination by the workman of his contract of service, in like manner as if he had been dismissed or discharged by his employer.

(3) Where a contract of service with a workman employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder is terminated by dismissal, and less than one week's notice, or wages in lieu of notice, has or have been given, the employer shall, subject to the provisions of this subsection, within twenty-four hours of giving notice of dismissal to the workman report the matter in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the Minister of Munitions, and such rules shall provide for the determination by a munitions tribunal (in case of difference) of the amount, if any, and not in any case exceeding five pounds, which is to be paid by the



employer to the workman in lieu of notice, and for the payment of the sum so determined to the workman, unless the tribunal is of opinion that owing to the discontinuous or temporary nature of the employment or misconduct of the workman the employer had reasonable cause for dismissing the workman without a week's notice:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to workmen engaged in ship repairing, or to any class of workmen exempted in the prescribed manner on the ground that the circumstances of their employment were such that the provisions of this subsection ought not to apply to them.

(4) The provisions of section seven of the principal Act which prohibit the giving of employment to workmen in the circumstances mentioned in that section shall not apply so as to prevent the giving of employment to a workman in a controlled establishment to which he has been assigned by the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of section six of the principal Act.

(5) In determining whether the grant of a certificate has been unreasonably refused for the purposes of section seven of the

principal Act as amended by this section, a munitions tribunal shall take into consideration the question whether the workman has left or desires to leave his work for the purpose of undertaking any class of work in which his skill or other personal qualifications could be employed with greater advantage to the national interests, and whether the employer has failed to observe the conditions laid down in the fair wages clauses required by resolution of the House of Commons to be inserted in Government contracts, and whether the workman has left or desires to leave his work because he has recently completed a term of apprenticeship or period of learning his trade or occupation and desires to obtain the full standard rate of wages applicable to fully qualified workmen in his trade or occupation.

(6) The Minister of Munitions may make rules for carrying section seven of the principal Act as amended by this section into effect, and in particular may by such rules provide—

(a) for the issue, form, custody, duration, delivery up, and replacement in case of loss or destruction, of certificates;



- (b) for the issue of certificates to persons not engaged on or in connection with munitions work;
- (c) for prohibiting the insertion in a certificate issued by an employer of any matter other than the prescribed particulars;

and may provide for any breach of such rules being punishable as an offence under the principal Act with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(7) This section shall not come into operation until such date as may be fixed by the rules made thereunder.

Rates of wages  
of women  
employed on  
munitions  
work.

6.—(1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of section seven of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject, so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours

of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.

(2) Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.

(3) No direction given under this section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so however that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

Rates of wages 7. The Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to



of semi-skilled and unskilled labour in controlled establishments.

give directions as to the rate of wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment of semi-skilled and unskilled men employed in any controlled establishment on munitions work being work of a class which, prior to the war, was customarily undertaken by skilled labour, or as to the time rates for the manufacture of complete shell and fuses and cartridge cases in any controlled establishment in which such manufacture was not customary prior to the war; and any direction so given shall be binding on the owner of the establishment, and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein, and the workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.

Establishment of special arbitration tribunals.

8.—(1) The Minister of Munitions may constitute special arbitration tribunals to deal with differences reported under Part I. of the principal Act which relate to matters on which the Minister of Munitions has given or is empowered to give directions under

the last two preceding sections, and the Board of Trade may refer any such difference for settlement to such tribunal in lieu of referring it for settlement in accordance with the First Schedule to the principal Act.

(2) The Minister of Munitions may also refer to a special arbitration tribunal so constituted, for advice, any question as to what directions are to be given by him under the said sections.

(3) The tribunal to which matters and questions relating to female workers are to be referred under this section shall include one or more women.

Extension of definition of munitions work.

9.—(1) The expression "munitions work" for the purposes of the principal Act and this Act means—

(a) the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vessels, vehicles, and aircraft, and any other articles or parts of articles (whether of a similar nature to the aforesaid or not) intended or adapted for use in war, and of any other ships or vessels, or classes of ships or vessels, or parts of ships or vessels, which may be certified



by the Board of Trade to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and of any metals, machines, or tools required for any such manufacture or repair, and of the materials, of any class specified in an order made for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions, required for, or for use in, any such manufacture or repair as aforesaid; and

(b) the construction, alteration or repair of works of construction and buildings for naval or military purpose, and of buildings in which munitions work is or is intended to be carried on, and the erection of machinery and plant therein, and the erection of houses for the accommodation of persons engaged or about to be engaged on munitions work; and

(c) The construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance of docks and harbours and work in estuaries in cases where such construction, alteration, repair, maintenance or work is certified by the Admiralty to be necessary for the

successful prosecution of the war; and

(d) the supply of light, heat, water, or power or the supply of tramways facilities in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work, and the erection of buildings, machinery, and plant required for such supply; and

(e) the repair of fire engines and any other fire brigade appliances in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such repair is necessary in the national interest.

(2) In section three of the principal Act there shall be added after the words "affecting employment on," in both places where those words occur, the words "or in connection with," and in the same section the words "the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair in this Act referred to as" shall be repealed.



(3) This section shall not come into operation until the time fixed by rules made under section five of this Act as the date for the commencement of that section.

Amendment of section nine of principal Act.  
10. At the end of section nine of the principal Act the following proviso shall be inserted:—

‘Provided that the power of making an order applying section seven of this Act to any dock shall rest with the Minister of Munitions and not with the Admiralty.’

Amendment of section four of principal Act.  
11. Subsection (2) of section four of the principal Act shall be read as if the words “or to any agreement existing before the establishment became a controlled establishment, between the owner of the establishment and an employee with regard to any

“periodical increase of remuneration” were inserted after the words “nineteen hundred and fifteen.”

Explanation of term “workman.”  
12. For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the expressions “workman” and “workmen,” wherever they occur in the principal Act and this Act, include not only persons whose usual occupation consists in manual labour, but also foremen, clerks,

typists, draughtsmen, and other persons whose usual occupation consists wholly or mainly in work other than manual labour.

Amendment of section fifteen of principal Act.  
13. Subsection (4) of section fifteen of the principal Act shall be read as if the words “of the second class” were struck out.

14. For section twelve of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Punishment for false statements, &c.  
“12. If any person makes any false statement or representation, or gives any false certificate, or furnishes any false information—

(a) for the purpose of evading any provision of this Act; or

(b) in any proceedings before any munition tribunal, arbitration tribunal, referee, or board of referees under this Act or the rules made thereunder; or

(c) to the Minister of Munitions or any officer employed by him, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining employment, or of obtaining or retaining the services of any workman; or if any person alters or tampers with a certificate given under



section seven of this Act, or personates or falsely represents himself to be a person to whom such a certificate has been given, or allows any other person to have possession of any such certificate issued for his use alone, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds."

**15.** Where non-union labour is introduced during the war into any class of work in a controlled establishment in which it was the practice prior to the war to employ union labour exclusively the owner of the establishment shall be deemed to have undertaken that such introduction shall only be for the period of the war, and if he breaks or attempts to break such an undertaking he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; but subject as aforesaid such introduction shall not be deemed to be a change of working conditions.

**16.**—(1) In subsection (1) of section eleven of the principal Act,

of section  
eleven of  
principal  
Act.

which specifies the matters in respect of which owners of establishments in which persons are employed are, if required by the Minister of Munitions, to give information, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (c):—

(cc) the cost of production of the articles produced or dealt with in the establishment, and the cost of the materials used for such production, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom such materials were supplied or who are under contract to supply them.

(2) If any person, except as authorised by the Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information given under section eleven of the principal Act, as amended by this or any subsequent enactment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

**17.**—(1) An inspector appointed by the Minister of Munitions for the purposes of the principal Act shall have power to enter at

Powers of  
inspectors.



all reasonable times the premises of any establishment (other than a private dwelling-house not being a workshop) for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is desirable to put in force as respects any establishment or any person employed therein any of the powers of the Minister of Munitions, whether under the principal Act or otherwise, or for the purpose of obtaining any information in connection with the supply of munitions, and to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary for any such purpose, and the owner of the establishment and every person engaged in the management or direction of the establishment shall furnish to any such inspector all such information, and shall produce for inspection all such registers, wages books, and other similar documents, as the inspector may reasonably require.

(2) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section or fails to give such information or to produce such documents as aforesaid he shall be guilty of an offence under the principal Act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate as to his appointment, and on applying for admission to any premises for the purposes of this section shall, if so required, produce such certificate.

Provisions  
as to offences.

18.—(1) All offences which are by or under this Act made offences under the principal Act, other than those for which the maximum fine exceeds five pounds, shall be deemed to be offences with which munitions tribunals of the second class have jurisdiction to deal.

(2) Rules under section fifteen of the principal Act shall provide—

(a) that in proceedings before a munitions tribunal the chairman shall, before giving his decision, consult with the assessors, and in all cases where the assessors are agreed he shall, except as respects questions which appear to the chairman to be questions of law, give effect to their opinion in his decision;

(b) that where the person or persons by or on behalf of whom



or against whom the complaint is made in any proceedings before a munitions tribunal is or are a female worker, or two or more female workers, the assessor or one of the assessors chosen from the panel of persons representing workmen shall be a woman.

(3) Decisions of munitions tribunals shall be subject to appeal to such judge of the High Court as may be appointed by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose on any ground which involves a question of law or a question of mixed law and fact, or on any other ground that may be prescribed in rules made by the Lord Chancellor, in such cases and subject to such conditions and in such manner, as may be specified in such rules, and whether by means of the statement of a special case for the opinion of the judge or otherwise; and those rules may provide for such appeals in any classes of cases specified therein being heard and determined in a summary manner and for the fixing, remission, or reduction of any fees and scales of costs, and as to the manner in which effect is to be given to the decision of the judge, and the decision of the judge on any such

appeal shall be final and binding on all munitions tribunals.

In the application of this provision to Scotland "High Court" shall mean Court of Session, "Lord Chancellor" shall mean Lord President of the Court of Session, "rules made by the Lord Chancellor" shall mean Act of Sederunt.

In the application of this provision to Ireland "Lord Chancellor" shall mean the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(4) In the case of a company being guilty of an offence under the principal Act, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, who is knowingly a party to the contravention or non-compliance constituting the offence shall also be guilty of the offence and liable to the like fine as the company.

(5) In subsection (3) of section fifteen of the principal Act after the words "so far as relates to offences" there shall be inserted "and the enforcement of orders."

Minor amendments of the words "affords no standard of comparison" there shall be inserted in the principal Act. the words "or that no such average exists," and after the words



“if he thinks just, allow,” there shall be inserted the words “or require”; and in paragraph nine of the Second Schedule to the principal Act, for the word “fourth,” there shall be substituted the word “third.”

Arrangements  
with other  
departments.

20. The Minister of Munitions may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise and performance by that department of any of his powers and duties under the principal Act or this Act which appear to him to be such as could be more conveniently so exercised and performed, and in such case the department and the officers of the department shall have the same powers and duties for the purpose as are by the principal Act and this Act conferred on the Minister of Munitions and his officers.

Admissibility  
in evidence of  
certificates by  
Board of Trade.

21. For the purposes of proceedings under section two of the principal Act, a certificate of the Board of Trade purporting to be signed by the President or a secretary or assistant secretary of the Board of Trade, or by a person authorised for the purpose by the President that a difference to which Part I. of the principal Act applies has or has not been reported to the Board, and, in cases

where such a difference has been reported, as to the date on which it was reported, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated.

Costs in  
vexatious  
proceedings.

22.—(1) Where a munitions tribunal dismisses any case under the principal Act or this Act, and it appears to the tribunal that the proceedings were vexatious or frivolous, the tribunal shall, unless it sees good cause to the contrary, award costs to the person against whom the complaint is made, and the costs so awarded shall, unless good cause to the contrary appears, include such sum as compensation for the expenses, trouble, and loss of time incurred in or incidental to the attendance of the person against whom the complaint is made before the tribunal as to the tribunal may seem just and reasonable.

(2) Where a referee or board of referees to whom a matter has, under subsection (3) of section five of the principal Act, been referred by the Minister of Munitions on the requirement of the owner of an establishment, considers that the requirement was unreasonable, the referee or board of referees may order that any costs payable by the owner of the establishment shall be paid out



of the amount of profits divisible under the principal Act.

**23.** The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any reference to any referee or board of referees under the principal Act or this Act or the rules made thereunder.

**24.** Where the Minister of Munitions makes an order revoking any order previously made by him under section four of the principal Act, the order so revoked shall, if that order has not been in operation for more than three months and was made under a misapprehension and the revoking order so directs, be treated for all or any of the purposes thereof as if it had never had effect.

**25.** Rules and regulations made under the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not be deemed to be statutory rules within the meaning of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893.

**26.** In subsection (2) of section twenty of the principal Act, which relates to the duration thereof, the words "Part I. of" shall be repealed.

**27.** This Act may be cited as the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, and shall be construed as one with the principal

Act, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916.

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命令

THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING OF WORK) REGULATIONS, 1916, DATED FEBRUARY 18, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 (5) OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 54), WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL ORDERING OF THE WORK IN A CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 4, subsection 5, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

(1) The owner of any Controlled Establishment shall, as soon as practicable, post Rules relating to Order, Discipline, Time-keeping, and Efficiency conspicuously in his establishment so as to bring them effectively to the knowledge of workmen employed therein.



(2) Such Rules shall be in the form set out in the Schedule hereto or such other form as may be approved by the Minister and shall be so posted as to be entirely separate and clearly distinguishable from any other rules or notices in the establishment.

(3) Every person employed in the establishment shall comply with any Rule so posted, and any person so employed who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with any such Rules shall be guilty of an offence under the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

Provided that no proceedings shall be taken under the Rules so posted in respect of a refusal to work on Sunday.

(4) No proceedings shall be taken before a Munitions Tribunal in respect of breaches of rules other than of the Rules made and posted in accordance with these Regulations, and any such other rules shall be so worded and entitled as to avoid all possibility of confusion with the Rules made under these Regulations.

(5) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £3 in respect of each such offence.

(6) The Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations, 1915, are hereby revoked.

(7) These Regulations may be cited as the Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations, 1916, and shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Munitions this eighteenth day of February, 1916.

*H. Llewellyn Smith,*  
General Secretary to the Ministry  
of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions of War,  
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

*Schedule*

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

RULES FOR CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS RELATING TO ORDER, DISCIPLINE,  
TIMEKEEPING, AND EFFICIENCY, APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS,  
AND POSTED BY THE OWNER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING



OF WORK) REGULATIONS, 1916, IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 (5) OF THE  
MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.

1. *Application.*—These Rules shall apply to every person employed in the .....being a Controlled Establishment under Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and Schedule II. of the Act. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in the establishment in accordance with the Regulations shall be deemed to be due notice of their contents to persons employed therein.
2. *Regularity and Diligence.*—Every person employed in the establishment, whether on time, piece, or otherwise, shall attend regularly and work diligently during the ordinary working hours of the establishment, and a reasonable amount of overtime, if required, unless he has previous leave of absence for holidays or otherwise, or is prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable cause which shall be immediately reported.
3. *Suspension of Restrictions.*—No person employed shall insist or attempt to insist on the observance either by himself or by any other person employed of any rule, practice, or custom tending to restrict the rate of production on any class of work, or to limit the employment of any class of person, or otherwise

tending to restrict production or employment.

4. *Sobriety and Good Order.*—No person employed shall—

- (a) Be the worse for liquor in the establishment or bring intoxicating liquors into the establishment.
- (b) Refuse or neglect to obey the lawful orders of any person having authority over him.
- (c) Create or take part in any disturbance in the establishment, or use abusive language or otherwise interfere with or annoy any other person employed in the establishment.
- (d) Tear down or deface any regulations, rules or other notices posted in the establishment in pursuance of the Munitions of War Act.

5. *Saving for other Shop Rules.*—Nothing in these Rules shall affect any other Shop Rules made by the owner of the establishment or his power to impose fines for breach of such Rules subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts. Provided that no fine shall be imposed under any such other Rules for any offence which has been brought before a Munitions Tribunal.

Any person convicted of a breach of any of these Rules is liable on conviction before a Munitions Tribunal to a fine not exceeding £3 for each offence.