

International Law Studies—Volume 18

International Law Documents

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government,
the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

The provisions of clauses 3 and 4, article 11, of the ocean traffic subsidy law will be applicable with regard to those who are not satisfied with the remuneration mentioned in clause 1.

ART. 8. The minister of communications may frame special rules with regard to the qualifications of vessels to be used on routes subsidized under the ocean traffic subsidy law

ART. 9. The minister of communications may give orders to Japanese vessels with regard to matters he considers necessary for the protection of their crews or with regard to their equipments.

ART. 10. A person who has infringed article 1, 2, or 3, or disobeyed the orders issued under article 5, or refused the appropriation or use (of material) or furnishing (of personnel) under article 7 shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding two years.

ART. 11. A person who has infringed the prohibition or restriction under article 4 or the orders issued under article 9, shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen.

In the case of the preceding clause, the part charged beyond the limit shall be forfeited. In case it is impossible to forfeit the whole or part thereof, value thereof shall be collected.

ART. 13. The authority of the minister of communications under this ordinance shall be exercised in Korea, Formosa, and Kwantung, by the governor general of Korea, governor general of Formosa, and governor of Kwantung, respectively, under the supervision of the minister of communications.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSES.

This ordinance shall be enforced from October 1, 1917.

With regard to Japanese vessels being chartered, or tendered as security, to persons not entitled to own Japanese vessels, or engaged in traffic between foreign ports only, the permission of the minister of communications shall be requested without delay upon the enforcement of this ordinance. The same is the case with vessels building which are to be tendered as securities to persons who are not entitled to own Japanese vessels, or with vessels to be built to orders of such persons.

This ordinance will cease to be in force after one year from the date of the signing of a treaty of peace.

MOROCCO.

Neutrality regulations, July 18, 1917.

Adjoined to the royal order circular No. 607. Dahir dictating regulations concerning the treatment to be accorded to belligerent and neutral submarines in waters under the jurisdiction of the zone of Spanish influence in Morocco, and corresponding decree, July 18, 1917.

Praise to the only God.
Only His Empire is eternal.
Place of sea.

Let it be known by this document that we by the grace of God, His force and power, taking into account the necessity of fixing concrete rules to which the authorities and functionaries of this zone must adjust

their conduct in so far it is connected with the exercise of the rights and fulfillment of duties consequent on the neutrality which we have been observing since the beginning of the war, and since the precepts in force in Spain are suitable to be applied in the zone of Spanish influence in Morocco we have decided to declare the following:

ARTICLE 1.- For the purposes of the neutrality which the Spanish zone of Morocco is observing in connection with the present war and only in so far as the rights and duties, which neutrality imposes on the Jalifian Najzen during naval warfare, are concerned, by neutral waters of the Spanish zone will be understood those included between the shore line along the coast and an imaginary line parallel to the said shore line and at a distance of 3 miles to seaward. In the roadsteads, bays, or gulfs, the openings of which, measured between the most prominent points of land are less than 12 miles in width, the line to which the preceding paragraph refers will be the tangent common to two arcs of a circumference described with a radius of 3 miles, from those points as centers, seaward.

ART. 2. Navigation in waters under the jurisdiction of the Spanish zone of Morocco and the entrance to the ports of that protectorate is prohibited to submarine vessels of any class whatsoever.

ART. 3. All submarine vessels included in the previous article which penetrate the Spanish zone of Morocco for any reason whatever will be interned until the end of the war.

ART. 4. Neutral submarines which penetrate the waters of the Spanish zone of Morocco must do so on the surface and with the flag of their country well displayed.

ART. 5. As far as not modified by the preceding articles all the authorities and functionaries of any class whatsoever in the Spanish zone of Morocco will adjust their conduct and orders according to the regulations contained in the thirteenth convention of The Hague, October 18, 1907, relative to the rights and obligations of the neutral powers in case of naval warfare, a convention which obtains in Spain and the application of which in this zone of influence is accepted provisionally until the reestablishment of peace.

We therefore command our authorities and all others to whom our power is delegated to read this document and carry out its meaning without extra limitation.

This order was drawn up, glorified by God, on the 28th of Ramadan, 1335 (July 18, 1917).

Having seen the *bahir* given on this date by His Imperial Highness Prince Muley El Mahdi Ben Ismail Ben Mohamed setting forth the regulations concerning the treatment which must be accorded belligerent and neutral submarines in the jurisdictional waters of the zone of Spanish influence in Morocco, I hereby promulgate the said *bahir*.

Given in Tetuan, July 18, 1917.

(Signed)

F. G. JORDANA.