

resources as above stated. Since most of these products are very important for national defence, coal, gold and petroleum industries will be managed by special corporation under the Government supervision. With this in view, the Government has established the Manchuria Petroleum Co., Ltd., the Manchuria Coal Mining Co., and the Manchuria Gold Mining Co., for the investigation, management, and exploitation of these mines. As regards other minerals, permits for mining will be given out with the promulgation of new mining law.

Conforming to the general policy of recognizing the validity of mining concessions obtained under the old régime as well as of the mining applications filled up to the present since the founding of the new State, provided they do not conflict with existing laws and regulations, the Government is examining the old concessions permits and studying the actual conditions of the various mines.

The Government is considering the establishment of a gold refinery, a

fuel research institute, a mineral laboratory, and a mineral products museum, all under State management, to assist and encourage private mining enterprises, secure good markets so that their products may be turned into cash promptly, and in general to contribute to the development of the mining industries.

#### Manufacturing Industries

General In spite of the abundant supplies of various raw materials and cheap labour, the industry in Manchoukuo is not yet in an advanced stage. This was particularly the case before the advent of Japanese into the country, owing to the undeveloped state of transport and the backward condition of most regions. At present industries have developed in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. The number of mills of the more important industries, the number of labourers, the amount of capital invested and the amount of production follow:

#### NO. OF FACTORIES, LABOURERS, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION

Kind of Industry	Classified by Industries in 1932			
	No. of Mills	No. of Factories	Amount Invested in Yen	Amount of Production in Yen
Cotton	83	9,621	19,565,787	17,401,310
Metallic	94	1,694	2,333,782	2,399,263
Machinery	109	9,909	18,090,015	14,914,798
Ceramic	123	7,114	15,921,687	4,453,356
Chemical	167	11,021	43,543,175	83,763,325
Sawing	85	2,832	3,411,279	7,336,147
Printing and binding	70	2,405	4,150,334	2,757,007
Provisions	249	6,821	24,613,947	23,258,256
Gas and electricity	5	567	10,014,916	2,090,735
Others	152	4,152	5,313,380	6,689,907

**Oil Industry** Making of soy bean oil and bean cake by pressing the soy beans early developed in Manchoukuo. With almost limitless supplies of soy beans, the industry advanced from mere handicraft work into the modern advanced industry as soon as the real worth of bean oil and bean cake was recognized. The

bean oil and bean cake produced in this way constitute the most important items for export. The prosperity of Manchoukuo largely depends on this industry. The number of oil mills and their production for 1931 and exports of these articles for 1932-1934 follow:

#### PRODUCTION OF BEAN OIL AND BEAN CAKE, 1931

Place of Production	No. of Mills	Amount of Bean Oil Produced (In 1,000 kin)	Amount of Bean Cake Produced (In 1,000 pieces)	No. of Men Employed
Dairen	45	1,119,235	223,847	4,107
Yingkow	23	198,035	39,607	850
Antung	21	129,705	25,503	891
Harbin	33	366,953	76,187	—
Various places in southern Manchoukuo	199	361,738	71,183	1,086
Various places in northern Manchoukuo	43	215,044	47,040	—

#### EXPORTS OF BEAN OIL AND BEAN CAKE 1932-1934

Destinations	(In 1,000 piculs)					
	1932	Bean Cake 1933	1934	1932	Bean Oil 1933	1934
Japan proper	11,125	12,181	14,677	6	4	21
Korea	716	469	1,628	0	0	8
China	7,913	3,859	3,010	1,508	759	527
U.S.S.R.	2,121	—	—	52	—	—
Hongkong	10	—	—	10	9	26
Great Britain	56	27	15	70	81	41
Germany	724	138	154	336	403	723
Belgium	31	22	25	—	—	—
Holland	190	85	73	104	41	168
Italy	15	36	10	5	4	817
The U.S.A.	202	418	502	16	32	7
Others	398	547	281	11	6	90
Total	23,518	17,788	20,380	2,120	1,342	1,608
Total value in ¥ 1,000	103,445	57,614	51,508	88,238	18,472	16,262

**Textile Industry** Tussler silk is another export article next only to bean oil in importance. With the increased demand for pongees in Europe and America, the Japanese silk weavers in Fukui, Gifu and Kyoto prefectures began weaving them and the demand for this silk comes from these prefectures in Japan. The reeling is carried on by the Chinese farmers as a side line, and necessarily on the household basis. The production is largest in Antung. In 1932 it was ¥9,775,000, in 1933 ¥9,555,000 and in 1934 ¥7,408,000. About 70 per cent. of the total export goes to Japan.

Of the total population of 30,000,000 in Manchoukuo, about 90 per cent. wear cotton clothes. Therefore, from ancient times, there ex-

isted in Manchoukuo small, primitive plants for cotton weaving, but no large modern factories rose before the Great War. The establishment of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Plant by Chinese at Mukden was followed by the establishment of three companies by Japanese, viz.: the Manchurian Cotton Spinning Company, the Chinchou Factory of the Naigai Spinning Company, and the Manchuria Fufang Company. The total number of mills in 1932 was 83, the number of labourers 9,621, and the total production ¥17,401,310. The production of course cannot keep pace with the demand, and cotton cloth constitutes one of the principal imports for Manchoukuo, the amount reaching from ¥40,000,000 to ¥74,000,000.



**Flour Milling** Flour milling industry is one of the three main industries of Manchoukuo. It is carried on either by the old-fashioned native mills or the modern mills run by machinery. Harbin is the centre of flour milling and has 40 mills, there being only 8 other mills in the southern part of Manchoukuo. The production in recent years amounted to MY22,800,000. This being insufficient to meet domestic consumption, an amount equal to from MY31,400,000 to MY58,700,000 is being imported yearly. The amount of its import is only second to that of cotton cloth in value.

Regarding the status of other industries, mention is omitted here, but their general aspects may be inferred from the figures in the table given at the outset of this subject.

**Encouragement of Manufacturing Industries** In spite of the existence of such potential factors as motive power, ample fuel and labour resources, the manufacturing industries in Manchuria have lagged behind owing to the lack of industrial knowledge and shortage of capital. In recent years, however, various industries have been undergoing a gradual development. The Government is also making strenuous efforts to accelerate the development of manufacturing industries. For this purpose, rationalization of management and intelligent control are deemed necessary for their further progress. With the increased cultivation and improvement of wheat, raw cotton, wool and hemp, for which the Government is now working, the flour milling, cotton spinning, hemp manufacturing and woollen textile industries will see greater development. Chemical industries including the light metal industries, and the manufacture of soda, oil shale products, cement, pulp, alcohol and sulphate of ammonia will also be stim-

ulated shortly.

The Government is working for the rational development of industries by instituting necessary measures in order to exercise intelligent control over various industries, instead of leaving them entirely to the free and indiscriminate exploitation of entrepreneurs. With respect to the electric light and gas enterprises, which form the basis of modern industries and which are indispensable to the maintenance of the present cultural life of the people, the Government is endeavouring to remove the unnecessary and wasteful competition and the lack of technical uniformity existing under the present system. With this object in view it is planning to make a thorough readjustment of the existing electrical enterprises, and bring them under the unified management of a special corporation to be formed in the near future. At the same time it is considering the promulgation of new regulations concerning the electrical industry, and also an Industry Act and an Industrial Union Act for the regulation of factories. To secure a cheap supply of electricity, the Government has officially fixed the frequency at 50 cycles, and has subsidized the Association of Electrical Enterprises in an effort to give the organization assistance and guidance.

#### Transportation and Communications

**Situation in General** While the area of Manchoukuo is about 1,300,000 square kilometres, which is three times the area of Japan proper, or about 1.9 times the entire area of the Japanese Empire, or slightly larger than the area of Germany and France put together, the total mileage of the railways in the country is only 6,932 kilometres, including poorly constructed light railways. It is

less than one-third of the total railway length of Japan, which is 22,920 kilometres. The railway per one thousand square kilometres of area is about 54 kilometres in Japan, but in Manchoukuo it is only 5 kilometres, less than one-tenth of the rate in Japan, though somewhat better than China in which country the rate is but one kilometre.

As transportation routes, which serve as substituting or supplementary lines to the railways, there are motor roads, water-ways, and coastwise ship lines. Motor roads in the former Three Eastern Provinces stretched only 13,200 kilometres in 1928, which excludes roads in cities, towns and villages. Compared with 43,200 kilometres of motor roads as of 1927 in Japan, which excludes the roads in cities, towns and villages, the Manchurian roads are still few and undeveloped. Manchoukuo, having a coast line of only 855 kilometres on the Sea of Pechili, the coastwise ship lines are not worth mentioning. There are, however, good inland water-ways as Manchurian rivers run through great plains from their sources to the sea. Particularly the Sungari River is navigable by ships of more than 1,000 tons for a distance of about 700 kilometres from its confluence with the Amur to Harbin. But the great drawback to the river is that during the five months of freezing in winter, steamship navigation is impossible, although motor cars can use the frozen river as a highway during these winter months. Next comes the Liao River, but this is not navigable for large ships as the stream near its mouth is shallow.

In short, the transportation facilities of Manchuria are still undeveloped compared with conditions in other countries, and even this imperfect system is mostly developed by and dependent upon for-

eign capital. Out of the total length of railways, only 1,500 kilometres or 23 per cent. were constructed and operated by native capital, and the remaining larger portion used to be maintained by funds of Japan, Russia, Great Britain and other countries, though the situation has been slightly improved recently.

**Railways before the Great War** The first construction of railways in Manchoukuo was made by Great Britain and Russia, starting about 1890, in competition to each other. Great Britain established the North China Railway which now connects Peiping with Mukden. Later this line was extended northward to Tientsin and Peiping, and eastward to Yingkow and Mukden. It was in 1894 that the eastern extension of the line reached Suichang, about 90 kilometres from Shanhaikwan. Later in 1903, the main line was extended to Hsinmintun on the middle course of the Liao River, and a branch line to Yingkow on the lower stream of the Liao, which was the only open port of Manchuria until October, 1903.

In 1896, Russia obtained the right of constructing and operating a railway line crossing North Manchuria east and west. Then in 1898, she secured the similar right to construct a branch line from Harbin on the main line to Port Arthur and Dairen as well as to Yingkow. The construction of the main line extending from Manchoukuo to Vladivostok via Pogradichnaya was finished in 1901, and the southern line, including the Yingkow branch, was completed in 1903. The main and branch lines, comprising 2,500 kilometres, were opened to traffic on July, 1903.

By the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan succeeded to the Russian railway in Manchuria, south of Changchun, or Hsinking, totalling about 840 kilometres. Also Japan



secured the right of improving the light railway between Antung and Mukden from China, about 290 kilometres. In 1912, Japan completed construction of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, 128 kilometres.

The above is an outline of railway construction in Manchuria prior to the Great War. By that time the total length of railways in Manchuria reached 4,035 kilometres, of which railways constructed by Japanese, Japanese loan and Sino-Japanese joint capital were 1,265 kilometres, lines constructed by Russia 1,726 kilometres, and that constructed through British loan 1,014 kilometres, while the line constructed by China stretched only for 29 kilometres.

**Present Conditions** After the Great War, the development of railways constructed with Japanese funds and those built with Chinese capital was remarkable. The line constructed with Japanese capital is the Ssuning-kai-Taonan Railway with a branch to Tungliao, 426 kilometres, opened to traffic in October, 1923. Also the Taonan-Angangki Railway was opened to traffic in July, 1926, the Chinfu or Chinchou-Chengtzutung Railway in October, 1927, the Kirin-Tunhua Railway in October, 1928, and the Tientu Light Railway in the Chientao district in August, 1922.

By the utilization of foreign capital the government of Fengtien province started construction of railways to rival the Japanese lines. The first of such lines was the railway which runs from Tahushan on the Peking-Mukden Railway to Tungliao, a distance of 252 kilometres. Other lines were the Fenghai and Kihai Railways, which connect Mukden and Kirin via Hailung

and Chaoyangchun. In North Manchuria, there are the Hulan-Hailun Railways, opened in December, 1928; a railway which now runs from Tsitsihar to Taian, but is expected to be extended to Koshanchen in the future; and also several coal mine railways.

**Railway Policy of Manchoukuo** Railways come under the supervision of the Minister of Communications, but the actual business relating to railways, the matters attached to them, and supervision over them are in the hands of the head of the railway bureau in the department. In view of the fact that railways in Manchoukuo are still in an undeveloped stage, with many small independent railways, differing widely in their method of management, etc., the Manchoukuo Government deemed it advisable to unify the management. Considering that it would be best to entrust the management to an experienced body, the Government placed the management of the entire national railways in charge of the South Manchuria Railway on March 1, 1933. Thereupon, the South Manchuria Railway Co. established the headquarters of railways at Mukden, and the company not only looked after the railways and other business attached to them, but took charge of the construction of railways, harbours, etc. Since the establishment of Manchoukuo a network of railways has been rapidly laid out, and by the end of 1933, the total mileage was 6,932 km., or 725 km. more than at the time of the Manchurian incident. The conditions of the railways in Manchoukuo are shown in the following table:

## S. M. R. CO.'S LINES

Lines	Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Dairen-Wharf	Dairen Station and Wharves	3
Nankwanling-Kanchingtzu	Nankwanling and Kanchingtzu	12
Shakako-Irifune	Shakako and Irifune	4
S. M. R. Main Line	Dairen and Hsinking	701
Dairen-Port Arthur	Choushuitsu and Port Arthur	51
Tashihchao-Yingkou	Tashihchao and Yingkou	22
Mukden-Antung	Suchiatun and Antung	261
	{ Suchiatun and Fushun	56
	{ Hunho and Yushutai	15
Mukden-Fushun		
Tafanshen-Liushutun	Tafanshen and Liushutun (unopened)	6
Total		1,131

## MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS

(Including Lines Completed After the Incident)

Lines	Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Hsinking-Tumen	Hsinking and Tumen	528
"	Chaoho and Jengtzushan	10
Kirin-Hailung	Kirin and Chaoyangchen	183
Mukden-Hailung	Mukden and Chaoyangchen	271
"	Shaho and Hsian	67
Fengtien-Shanhaikwan	Mukden and Shanhaikwan	423
"	Kuopangtzu and Yingkou	91
"	Chinchou and Peipiao	113
"	Tahushan and Tungliao	251
"	Lienshan and Hulutao	12
Sspingkal-Taonan	Sspingkal and Taonan	317
"	Chengchiatun and Tungliao	114
Taonan-Angangchi	Taonan and Angangchi	224
Angangchi-Peian	Angangchi and Peian	261
"	Ningnen and Noho	87
"	Yushutun and Chungtung	5
Hulan-Hailun	Manchuankou and Peian	327
Taonan-Solun	Taonan and Hwaiyuanchen	84
Harbin-Lafa	Harbin and Lafa	272
Chaoyangchuan-Tumenho	Chaoyangchuan and Tumenho	60
Koupeiyingtzu-Chaoyan	Koupeiyingtzu and Chaoyan	40
Total		3,740

## NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINES

Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Harbin and Manchouli	935
Harbin and Suifengho	546
Harbin and Hsinking	240
Total	1,721

## OTHER RAILWAY LINES

Lines	Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Chinchou-Pitzuwo	Chinchou and Chengtzutung	102
Shaochengtzu-Liyuko	Shaochengtzu and Liyuko	63
Kaiycan-Hsifeng	Kaiyuan and Hsifeng	64
Liengkou-Hsingshancheng	Lienkiangkou and Hsingshancheng	56
Penchiho-Ninshintai	Penchiho and Ninshintai	26
Tsitsihar-Angangchi	Tsitsihar and Angangchi	29
Total		340
Grand total		6,932



The new railway lines which were constructed after the Manchurian Incident by the State and those new lines which have been proposed and are now under construction follow:

## NEW RAILWAY LINES CONSTRUCTED AFTER THE INCIDENT

Lines	Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Chaoyang-Koupeiyingtzu	Chaoyang and Koupeiyingtzu	191.9
Tunhua-Tumen	Tunhua and Tumen	161.6
Hailun-Koshan	Hailun and Koshan	46.4
Taian-Koshan	Taian and Koshan	271.7
Lafa-Harbin	Lafa and Harbin	88.8
Lafa-Noho	Lafa and Noho	59.9
Chaoyang-Tumenho	Chaoyang and Tumenho	89.7
Total		810.0

## NEW LINES PROPOSED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Lines	Terminals	Distance in kilometre
Yuki-Rashin	Yiki and Rashin	15.8
Tapan-Lingyuan	Tapan and Lingyuan	156.3
Lingyuan-Chengte	Lingyuan and Chengte	188.6
Tumen-Ningpei	Tumen and Ningpei	252.2
Peian-Chenching	Peian and Chenching	136.3
Hsinking-Talai	Hsinking and Talai	212.0
Ningpei-Chiamussu	Ningpei and Chiamussu	310.0
Yehpaishou-Chifeng	Yehpaishou and Chifeng	166.0
Chenchin-Heiho	Chenchin and Heiho	185.0
Taonan-Tallai	Taonan and Tallai	128.0
Hwaiyuanchen-Solin	Hwaiyuanchen and Solin	95.0

South Manchuria Railway Co. This railway was acquired by Japan as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty of September, 1905, and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of December, 1905. The rights Japan secured in respect to the railway line between Dairen and Hsinking, and branch lines, were those originally held by Russia. The company is capitalized at ¥800,000,000 following the issuance of 3,600,000 new shares of ¥100 each on August 10, 1933. Until then the capital of the company was ¥440,000,000, one-half of which was held by the Japanese government, the other half be-

ing distributed among private shareholders.

The president and vice-president of the company are appointed by the Japanese Government with Imperial sanction, while the directors are also appointed by the Government, though without Imperial sanction. The auditors are elected from among the shareholders.

(1) Volume of Business. Since its formal organization in 1906 the railway business of this company has grown with the years as is shown in the following table:

Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Other Revenues	Total
1907	¥ 3,594,289	¥ 6,160,274	¥ 14,375	¥ 9,768,938
1912	5,008,633	13,913,341	985,482	19,907,456
1916	6,040,453	19,882,476	1,892,420	27,815,349
1921	12,194,288	59,615,835	6,894,010	78,704,133
1926	15,216,353	89,513,059	3,194,155	107,923,567

Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Other Revenues	Total
1927	16,102,953	94,040,819	3,100,408	113,244,180
1928	17,619,293	97,738,147	3,231,649	118,589,090
1929	17,451,585	101,089,474	3,562,684	122,103,743
1930	11,461,175	77,936,688	5,932,867	95,330,730
1931	9,185,663	70,897,756	4,539,937	84,573,356
1932	14,812,045	85,022,314	4,012,153	103,846,512
1933	18,757,000	97,263,000	—	122,677,000

Among the goods transported by this railway, beans, bean cake, cereals and coals are the most important items.

(2) Accessory Business. In addition to its transportation business, the company is engaged in activities in many other fields including manufacturing, warehousing, shipping, mining, real estate and building, and various public works.

(a) As regards manufacturing, the company makes and repairs its own locomotives and other rolling stock at its Dairen shop, which occupies a site of 340,000 tsubo in area.

(b) The company operates warehousing business at 31 different places at the wharf of Dairen and along its railway lines.

(c) As for marine transportation, the company started a steamship service between Dairen and Shanghai in 1907. The opening of the Tsingtao line and the Hongkong line followed later, the latter being intended to facilitate the shipping of the company's coal, mined at Fushun, to South China.

All these three lines were later transferred to the Dairen Steamship Company, which is capitalized at ¥25,000,000 by the company.

(d) Since the opening of its business, the company has devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the harbour of Dairen, and the greater half of the entire harbour programme has already been finished, its present facilities being capable of handling 7,000,000 tons of freight annually with a berthing capacity of 190,000 tons of shipping at the

same time.

(e) In mining, the company operates coal mines at Fushun and Yentai, and in addition to this, it is also engaged in shale-oil mining and steel foundry work.

(f) In the railway zone, the company is engaged in the real estate, building business and municipal administration, attending to the needs of sanitation, education and policing, while at the same time promoting agriculture, industry, commerce and mining in this area.

(g) The landed estate owned by this company extends over a total area of 371,430,000 square metres, of which approximately 59,000,000 square metres is leased to individuals. The company also owns some 14,200 buildings, of which 859 are rented to individuals.

(h) Another notable achievement of the company is its city-planning in various places. Up to the present it has built 25 cities at Liaoyang, Mukden, Hsinking, Yingkow, Antung, and other places. In these places the company has constructed roads, bridges, sewerage, schools, parks, markets and other modern municipal facilities.

(i) In education, the company now operates 26 kindergartens, 36 primary schools, 5 middle schools, 4 girls' high schools, 2 colleges, one university, 10 public schools for Chinese students, 34 business supplementary schools, 13 girls' housekeeping schools, 2 commercial schools, one mining school, and six other schools. It has also opened two public libraries, one each at Dairen and



Mukden, and 21 other reading rooms. (j) Among other enterprises of the company are 16 hospitals and 5 branches, and for research and experimental work it carries on a hygienic station, an agricultural station, a farm, a tobacco farm, a geological research station, a central experimental station, and other institutions.

In 1933 the total revenue and expenditure of the company amounted to ¥248,001,717 and ¥205,081,163 respectively.

**State Railway** Of the total railway mileage of 6,932 kilometres, the lines owned by the Manchoukuo government covers about 5,500 kilometres. Of these railways, except those which have been completed after the Incident, most of them were constructed to rival the South Manchuria Railway Co. by the militarists of the Three Eastern Provinces. The North Manchuria Railway which was transferred to Manchoukuo by the U.S.S.R. in March, 1935, also used to be a strong competitive line of the South Manchuria Railway Co. and the Soviet Government pursued a policy which was detrimental to the interests of the South Manchuria Railway Co. As already stated these railways are now managed by the South Manchuria Railway Co. as the State organs. They are serving and will serve as such for the economic and cultural development of the country.

**Water Transportation** Principal ports of Manchoukuo are Dairen, Port

Arthur, Yingkow, Antung and Hulutao, the harbour of the last named being still under construction.

(1) Dairen. Dairen is at the extreme end of the Kwantung Peninsula, and has a population of 400,000, being the second largest city in Manchuria. It was leased in 1898 by Russia and was made an open port in July, 1907. Soon the harbour was much improved so as to berth simultaneously 27 steamships, ranging from 1,000 tons to 25,000 tons. Furthermore, in 1930, a coal wharf was constructed at Kauchingtzu on the other side of the bay opposite Dairen. The harbour freezes in winter from December to February, but only slightly and the entrance and departure of ships are made possible by the use of ice-breakers. The management of the wharf is conducted by the South Manchuria Railway Company under the supervision of the Kwantung government.

The trade via Dairen now totals MY703,000,000 a year, or 75 per cent. of the entire trade of Manchuria. In passenger traffic, Dairen occupies a very important position in the Europe-Asia international routes. From this port the South Manchuria Railway Company operates international trains to connect with the Korean Railway to Japan, and with the North Manchuria Railway and the Trans-Siberia Railway to Europe.

The recent traffic at the port of Dairen are shown in the following tables:

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC

## AT DAIREN

Passengers	1931	1932	1933
Embarking			
Manchurians	183,956	289,393	252,465
Japanese	47,876	56,332	77,874
Others	4,076	4,885	5,882
Total	235,405	300,610	335,971

Passengers			
Landing			
Manchurians	236,864	240,286	346,099
Japanese	52,942	83,161	119,418
Others	4,021	4,821	6,729
Total	293,827	328,268	472,246

## EXPORTS FROM DAIREN

(In metric tons)

Commodities	1931	1932	1933
Soy beans	1,398,611	1,878,231	1,985,532
Kaoliang	88,225	173,723	64,459
Other cereals	318,719	339,017	292,237
Bean oil	140,604	102,825	67,238
Bean cake	904,408	892,939	692,708
Coal	2,481,671	2,156,639	2,807,503
Pig iron	197,323	268,117	427,231
Others	403,618	395,247	536,829
Total	5,933,174	6,206,288	6,873,737

## IMPORTS THROUGH DAIREN

(In metric tons)

Commodities	1931	1932	1933
Fruits	19,272	30,950	103,770
Cotton	23,774	31,205	—
Petroleum and light oil	20,923	41,159	77,488
Wheat flour	84,591	165,790	290,796
Sugar	41,395	90,339	87,799
Cotton yarn and cotton clothes	34,099	54,308	—
Iron and copper manufactures	73,852	155,790	350,010
Others	488,618	689,876	1,259,994
Total	796,525	1,268,420	2,169,857

(2) Other Ports. Yingkow harbour is situated at a place 21 kilometres above the mouth of the Liao River. Its depth is from 7 to 20 metres, but the greatest defect of Yingkow harbour is its shallowness, as the water is only 2 to 1.5 metres deep at low tide. Exports, which consist of soy beans, bean cake, coal, pig iron, amount to 1,350,000 tons while about 160,000 tons of commodities are imported through this port annually.

The harbour of Antung is located 31 kilometres above Hsintao at the mouth of the Yalu River. At Antung the river is from 1,000 to 1,500 metres wide, and the water under the Antung Railway Bridge is 3.7

metres deep at average low tide. But the water in front of Wutaokou in the lower stream shoals at low tide is only 0.9 to 1.8 metres deep. This shallowness in the lower stream has greatly hindered the development of Antung. Also, the river freezes from November to February. Though Antung has such defects, it possesses the advantage of being able to surpass other Manchurian harbours as a shipping port for lumber.

The construction of the Hulutao harbour was commenced on July, 1930, and according to the contract entered into between the government of the former Eastern Provinces and Netherlands Harbour Construction



Company, it was to be completed within 5 years and 6 months after the commencement of work. The construction of wharfs and quays, and the reclamation of land for city lots had already made notable progress. The Manchoukuo Government, however, decided to suspend its construction for the present.

(3) Rivers The rivers of Manchoukuo are serving as important transportation routes supplementing the insufficient railway lines, as they run for long distances from their sources to the sea and mostly traverse large plains. The largest river is the Sungari, and the second is the Liao. The Sungari and the Liao Rivers with their numerous branch streams traverse south and north of Manchuria and give facilities for boat and steamship navigation.

The Sungari River is a branch of the Amur or Heilungkiang River and for a distance of about 700 kilometres from its confluence with the Amur River upstream to Harbin, it is wide and deep with more than 7 feet of water, and is possible for navigation by steamships of more than 1,000 tons. The river traffic is very busy in this section. Whence small steamships and junks are able to navigate a further distance of 500 kilometres on the main stream to Kirin, and also on its north-western affluent, the Nonni River, up to Tsitsihar. But the Sungari and its branches have the disadvantages of being frozen in winter for about five months.

The Liao River is navigable by small boats, the largest of which has a loading capacity of about 20 tons, for about 880 kilometres on the main stream. It was a very important transportation route before the opening of the South Manchuria

Railway, ships navigating on the river once numbering 10,000. The Yalu River is navigable from the mouth to the lower stream, about 180 kilometres above Antung, and is available for navigation by junks more than 8 tons. As for the Tumen River, it runs through mountainous districts, and is very narrow. It is serviceable for floating down rafts in the rainy season.

Roads On March 3, 1933, the Bureau of State Highways was established to undertake the building of national highways, and riparian works. In Hsinking, Mukden and Tsitsihar local state highway construction offices were opened and each was entrusted with the construction of state roads within its territory. The Bureau drew up a road construction programme for the completion of 60,000 km. of new highways within ten years. The first plan for 1932 and 1933 was to build 62 roads with a total length of 7,550 km. at an estimated expenditure of MY15,000,000. This schedule, however, was hindered by the outbreak of Jehol campaign. With the completion of the pacification of Jehol province road building was again commenced in the other parts of the new State.

More than 30 roads totalling over 2,800 km. have been constructed up to the present. Most of the newly-built highways are unpaved, but their surface has been hardened by rollers.

The motor bus business has expanded enormously with the construction of new highways. At the end of 1933 there were a total of 39 bus lines comprising 5,461 km., including the State and private lines, as the following figures show:

	State	Private	Total
No. of bus lines	12	27	39
Total length	2,939km.	2,522km.	5,461km.
No. of motor cars	253	167	420
Capital invested	MY2,103,622	MY1,430,000	MY3,533,622

All bus services along railway lines or running parallel to such lines, and others over routes which will later become railways, as well as those which play important rôle in the opening up of new territories and in the maintenance of peace and order, and which are not paying propositions, are managed by the State through the General Board of State Railways.

Air Transport Air transportation in Manchuria has just made its initial development. A regular line is the Korea-Manchuria route operated by the Japan Air Transportation Company. There were proposed various plans for the improvement of the air transportation and many were in course of projection.

For air service the Manchuria Air Transport Company was established after founding of the new state, and a regular air service for transport of passengers, freights and mails was opened. In February of 1934 there were no less than 13 regular routes operated by the company. Aviation in the country is favoured by the vastness of the territory and the suitable climatic and topographical conditions. The routes now extend 6,000 km. and two round trips are being made between Hsinking, Harbin and Tsitsihar. Principal regular air routes follow:

#### REGULAR AIR ROUTES IN MANCHOUKUO

Routes	No. of Return trips a week
Shingishu-Mukden	6
Dairen-Hsinking	7
Hsinking-Harbin-Tsitsihar	10
Tsitsihar-Manchouli	3
Mukden-Chinchow	3
Chinchow-Lingyuan-Chengte	4
Chinchow-Chihfeng	2
Chihfeng-Weichang-Chengte	1
Hsinking-Tumen	3
Harbin-Fushin	3
Harbin-Tungning	3
Harbin-Heiho	3
Tsitsihar-Heiho	1

Communications (1) Postal and Telegraph Service. In the postal service, there are 150 post offices, 333 postal agencies and 1,284 town and rural box offices and sales agencies in the Mukden district, and 141 post offices, 293 postal agencies and 463 town and rural box offices and sales agencies in the Kirin-Heilungkiang district.

With the pacification of Jehol in 1933, the Government succeeded in bringing the postal administration throughout the country under its complete control. Since then postal charges have been reduced for both domestic and foreign mails. In May, 1933, a postal savings, telegraphic transfer, postal note and savings transfer, and account services were opened for the benefit of masses. In addition the new administration has inaugurated an international postal air service. Mail matters collected and delivered by Manchoukuo in recent years follow:

#### MAIL MATTERS COLLECTED AND DELIVERED

Year	Kind of Mails	Collected	Delivered	Total
1932	Air mail	4,418	8,888	8,306
	Ordinary mail	56,764,738	63,026,523	119,791,256
1933	Air ..	16,448	8,125	24,573



Year	Kind of Mails	Collected	Delivered	Total
1931	Ordinary ..	56,316,692	63,061,900	119,887,592
	Air ..	38,977	19,857	58,834
1932	Ordinary ..	63,702,055	69,153,727	132,855,782
	Air ..	67,247	37,716	104,962
	Ordinary ..	110,837,677	112,102,501	222,940,178

There are the following telegraph lines between Manchuria and Japan proper :

- Dairen-Sasebo submarine cable, laid during the Russo-Japanese War.
- Dairen-Osaka direct line, via Korea, laid in May, 1919.
- Mukden-Osaka direct line, via Korea, laid in June, 1919.
- Dairen-Nagasaki submarine cable, laid in April, 1921, by the South Manchuria Railway Company and leased by the government.
- Mukden-Shimonoseki direct line, via Korea, laid in December, 1926.

Although the telegraph and telephone enterprises were formerly under the control and management of the Department of Communications, they were amalgamated into the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, a Manchoukuo-Japanese joint enterprise with a capital of MY50,000,000 in August, 1933. This step was taken to unify all electric communication enter-

prises in the country and also to facilitate and expand electric communications between Japan and Manchoukuo, as under the old system great inconvenience was experienced in exchanging communications between the two countries. Since its establishment, telegraphic communications between principal cities in the country have been improved and with the completion of wireless service at Hsinking on Aug. 1, 1934, it succeeded not only in effecting wireless telephone service with Japan, but also in opening the service with Europe and America. In April, 1933, the broadcasting station was established in Hsinking. At the end of 1933 the telegraph lines in the country extended 13,000 km. and telephone lines 9,000 km., while the number of subscribers for the telephone was 33,000. Following tables show the status of telegraph and telephone services in Manchoukuo during 1929-1932 inclusive :

## TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED

Year	Kind	Kwantung Province			Railway Zone		
		Desp'd	Rec'd	Transmit	Desp'd	Rec'd	Transmit
1929	Domestic	180,703	193,972	200,716	86,591	35,260	108,770
	Foreign	964,530	928,612	1,088,090	972,684	914,143	1,105,836
1930	Domestic	169,490	181,499	185,807	28,944	26,656	900,000
	Foreign	899,312	876,945	1,000,311	868,745	821,855	944,964
1931	Domestic	180,792	197,361	214,154	53,315	47,811	67,549
	Foreign	934,929	905,152	1,185,808	997,173	912,308	943,733
1932	Domestic	221,837	221,694	396,535	114,855	116,453	560,163
	Foreign	1,184,183	1,127,696	1,558,650	1,418,204	1,301,185	1,410,959

## TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

Province	No. of telephone instruments and subscribers	1929	1930	1931	1932
		No. tel. instruments	10,284	10,999	11,154
Kwantung Province	.. subscribers	8,871	9,554	9,652	9,776
Railway Zone	No. tel. instruments	11,645	11,172	11,268	11,221
	.. subscribers	10,287	9,906	9,988	11,479
Total	No. tel. instruments	21,929	22,171	22,422	24,722
	.. subscribers	19,158	19,460	19,640	21,255

## Justice and Police

**General** The present judicial system of Manchoukuo comes largely from the old Chinese system, which existed before the founding of Manchoukuo. Therefore it would be well to examine the judicial system of that country.

Before the unification of the country by the National Government, the number and grades of new courts established in China proper, the Three Eastern Provinces and other districts were as follows :

1. Supreme court, 1; supreme court-prosecutorate, 1 at Nanking.
2. High court and high court prosecutorate, 23.
3. Branch high court and branch high court prosecutorate, 26.
4. District court and district court prosecutorate, 66.
5. Branch district court and branch district court prosecutorate, 25.

In the Three Eastern Provinces and particularly in Fengtien province, attention had been directed to the improvement of the court system since the establishment of the Republican Government in 1912. Before the unification by the National Government, Manchuria had seventeen new courts consisting of one high court, one branch high court, eleven district courts and four branch district courts.

As the courts of the transitory period, there was also a district judicial office. This court was formed according to the district judicial office regulation, and was established at the office of the district mag-

istrate. In Fengtien province, there were thirteen such district judicial offices. In districts where there was not yet opened either a new court or district judicial office, the district magistrate conducted all judicial affairs. The office of the district magistrate was the only judicial court in China before the inauguration of the new courts. Actually the majority of trials were held at such old-fashioned courts. In Fengtien province, the number of new courts and district judicial offices being comparatively numerous, district magistrates undertaking additional judicial administration were few. Before the establishment of the new Government of Manchoukuo, out of a total number of fifty-eight districts, only twenty-seven districts, or about one-half, had the old-fashioned judicial system.

**Judicial System** Manchoukuo having been only recently established, the general improvement of the judicial system has not yet been commenced, but with the establishment of the new Government, the outline of judicial improvement has already been decided. That is to say, according to the principle of the independence of the four divisions of government, the judicial power is invested directly with the Emperor, and its independence is assured by making it independent of the cabinet. The Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Prosecutorate have been established at Hsinking. The number of other courts and prosecutorates in December, 1932, follows :

Province	High Court			District Courts			
	High Courts	Branch High Courts	District Courts	District Courts attached to High Courts	Branch District Courts	District Judicial Offices	District Magistrates
Fengtien	1	1	13	1	9	9	26
Kirin	1	2	2	2	2	15	24
Heilungkiang	1	1	4	1	—	—	48
Tungsheng	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Special District	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	21	4	14	24	98



Province	High Court Prosecu- torates			District Court Prosecutorates		District Judicial Offices	District Magis- trates
	High Court Prosecu- torates	Branch High Court Prosecu- torates	District Court Prosecu- torates	District Court Prosecutorates attached to High Court Prosecu- torates	Branch District Court Prosecu- torates		
Fengtien	1	1	13	1	9	9	26
Kirin	1	2	3	2	2	15	24
Heilungkiang	1	1	4	1	—	—	48
Tungsheng	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special District	1	—	1	—	3	—	—
Total	4	4	21	4	14	24	98

**Police System** With the founding of Manchoukuo, the police administration was put under supervision of the Minister of Civil Affairs, and a new police system was founded, which would suit the particular conditions of each province. According to the investigation made by the police bureau in the Department of Civil Affairs in November of 1932, the total number of police was 101,000.

#### Education and Religion

**General** Under the régime of the Chang family, the greater part of the revenue was spent for the army, and therefore the development of education in Manchuria could not be hoped for. Moreover, the people, from whom everything was squeezed, had very little left to send their children to schools, so that the percentage of children attending schools was extremely low in Manchuria. The investigation made in 1925 showed that 92 per cent. of the population in Manchuria was utterly illiterate.

In order to improve the situation,

the Education Minister decided upon on July 29, 1932, the basic principles of education. The ministry advocates the principles of Confucianism; and towards foreigners it teaches friendliness and the keeping up of mutual well being.

Though the expenses which the Manchoukuo Government defrayed for education in the first year after its founding was very small, being only 0.19 per cent. of the total expenditure, it steadily increased thereafter. In the budget for 1934-35, the expenditure estimated for education was MY6,114,268, as against MY931,102 for the previous year. The growth of the expenditure in this instance is close to 600 per cent. which shows how strenuously the Government is aiming at the advancement of education of the people.

For some time after the Manchurian incident occurred, many schools were closed, most of which, however, have been reopened. On May 1, 1933, the number of schools, both of those already reopened and those still closed, follow:

Province	Total		Total	Primary Schools	
	Reopened	Still Closed		Reopened	Still Closed
Fengtien	6,885	3,465	10,350	6,633	3,715
Kirin	449	837	1,286	426	860
Heilungkiang	432	168	600	409	191
Jehol	3	573	576	5	571
Hsingan	44	—	44	42	2
Tungsheng Special District	143	9	152	98	54
Hsinking Special Muni- cipality	24	—	24	23	1
Total	7,982	5,332	13,314	7,636	5,678

Province	Middle Schools		Normal Schools		Technical Schools	
	Reopened	Still Closed	Reopened	Still Closed	Reopened	Still Closed
Fengtien	151	44	59	40	43	6
Kirin	13	4	7	1	3	—
Heilungkiang	9	—	10	1	4	—
Jehol	—	5	—	8	—	1
Hsingan	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tungsheng Special District	42	—	1	—	2	—
Hsinking Special Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	216	53	78	50	53	7

**Institutions by Western Peoples** Educational institutions maintained by Western peoples are under the management of religious workers.

No tuition fee is collected at any of these missionary schools, and invariably these schools bear a portion of students' dormitory or boarding expenses. Mission schools are welcomed by the Chinese people because they encourage study, and give

protection and aid to children of the poor who have no opportunity for study though possessing both ambition and ability to learn.

These educational establishments are mostly carried on by British, French, German, and Danish nationals. The schools maintained by foreign missions in Manchuria were as follows, in 1929.

	Primary School	Secondary School	Others
Fengtien Province	111	10	11
Kirin Province	31	1	2
Heilungkiang Province	7	—	—
Total	149	11	13
Number of Students	2,785	1,188	455

Some of those above mentioned were established for the education of the children of their own nationals.

As regards schools for Russians there are 14 secondary schools, 8 primary schools, and 3 kindergartens of the Soviet Union in the Tungsheng Special District.

**Institutions Maintained by Japanese** The educational institutions maintained by Japanese in Manchuria may be divided into those for the education of the Japanese (there are separate institutions for Koreans) and those for the education of the Chinese. These educational institutions are controlled by the Kwantung government in the Kwantung Leased Territory, and by the South Manchuria Railway Company in the railway zone, and by Japanese con-

sulates in the consular districts.

The Japanese educational system in Manchuria has developed tremendously in the last twenty years, to an extent undreamed of at the time of the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company in April, 1907. At that time there were only six primary schools in Manchuria maintained by the Japanese—two primary schools for the Japanese and two primary schools for the Chinese maintained by the Kwantung government in the Leased Territory, and outside the Leased Territory, one primary school established by the Liaoyang Y. M. C. A., and one primary school established by Buddhist missionaries. The South Manchuria Railway Company has also opened primary schools at many points in the railway zone, and, after plac-



ing them for a time under the supervision of the local settlers' associations, took over their direct management. At present there are numer-

ous primary schools, middle schools, and higher schools established throughout Manchuria, which are tabulated below:

	For Japanese		For Chinese	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Students
<b>Primary Education</b>				
Primary schools or public schools	58	33,756	22	13,284
Others	—	—	325	30,990
<b>Total</b>	58	33,756	350	44,274
<b>Secondary Education</b>				
Middle Schools	7	4,190	2	570
Girls' Schools or Girls' Schools of Domestic Science	23	4,542	—	—
<b>Total</b>	30	8,732	2	570
<b>Technical Education</b>				
Technical Schools	5	2,465	2	209
Others (Training Schools)	5	229	—	—
<b>Total</b>	10	2,694	2	2
South Manchuria Technical College	1	—	—	—
Manchurian Educational School	1	259	—	—
<b>University</b>				
Port Arthur Engineering College	2	891	—	40
Manchurian Medical College	—	—	—	—

**Religion** The principal religions in Manchoukuo are Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Lamaism, and Mohammedanism. Christianity was introduced in 1858. In April, 1934, the Holy See formed a separate mission field in Manchoukuo, independ-

ent from that of China, and appointed the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Gaspais as Acting Apostolic Delegate for whole Manchoukuo. The number of preachers and believers for each and the number of temples and shrines follow:

#### NUMBER OF PREACHERS

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammed-anism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestantism
Fengtien	1,324	736	132	324	131	235
Kirin	311	570	172	—	73	232
Heilungkiang	196	131	31	—	22	36
Jehol	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hsingan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tungsheng Special District	49	8	11	12	67	63
Hsinking Special Municipality	85	3	1	—	9	15
<b>Total</b>	1,965	1,498	347	336	302	532

#### NUMBER OF BELIEVERS

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammed-anism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestantism
Fengtien	697,316	22,408	79,850	276	27,843	18,277
Kirin	39,333	12,994	30,885	—	11,733	3,373
Heilungkiang	5,777	1,329	7,086	—	10,779	648
Jehol	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hsingan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tungsheng Special District	10,921	373	31,076	3,132	13,776	4,437
Hsinking Special Municipality	2,522	30	2,800	—	130	458
<b>Total</b>	756,469	37,134	151,197	3,458	64,263	32,192

#### NUMBER OF TEMPLES AND CHURCHES

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammed-anism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestantism
Fengtien	652	319	90	22	63	136
Kirin	74	133	32	—	27	51
Heilungkiang	42	28	15	—	13	16
Jehol	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hsingan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tungsheng Special District	15	5	12	6	16	27
Hsinking Special Municipality	10	3	1	—	2	4
<b>Total</b>	793	488	150	28	121	234

#### Labour and Labour Movement

**General** According to an investigation made in 1930 on about one half of the population in Manchuria, those engaged in agriculture reached 32.5 per cent., those in industrial works 14.6 per cent., those in commercial work 16.1 per cent., those in transportation work 8.7 per cent., while those in public service and professionals reached 6.5 per cent. Although it is impossible to accept this figure as very accurate, it serves to prove that modern industries are developed more in districts where Japanese influence is comparatively strong.

An interesting feature of the labourers in Manchuria is that they come mostly from Shantung and Hopei provinces, and a very few of them come from near-by places. According to an investigation made on a mill in Dairen, the number of labourers coming from various provinces in China and Manchuria were found to be as follows:

Province from which labourers came	Number	Percentage
Shantung	5,374	91.2
Hopei	523	5.7
Chiangsu	119	1.8

Province from which labourers came	Number	Percentage
Kwantung Leased Territory	74	0.8
Fengtien	72	0.8
Kirin	9	0.1
Other places	10	0.1
<b>Total</b>	9,182	100.0

According to the Manchurian Industrial Statistics compiled in 1931, the number of labourers is greatest in the chemical industry. By chemical industry is meant the soy bean manufacturing industry which employs from 10 to 30 coolies, and does not require much skill. According to an investigation made at the end of June, 1932, the number of labourers employed in mills including mining in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone were 82,000, the number employed in civil engineering, building, and transportation works 45,000, and unskilled labour 65,000.

**Wages** Labour wages in this country continued to decline up to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. After the incident they started to rise. By locality, wages are higher in Hsinking and its neighbouring districts than in sea ports in the south.

#### LABOUR WAGES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF MANCHURIA

Year	Classification	unit in yen			
		Dairen	Mukden	Antung	Hsinking
1928	Japanese	3.32	3.47	3.10	3.85
	Manchous	1.29	1.22	1.41	1.30
1929	Japanese	3.60	3.03	3.12	3.63
	Manchous	1.43	1.08	1.47	1.19
1930	Japanese	3.39	3.22	3.15	3.39
	Manchous	0.92	1.03	0.86	0.87
1931	Japanese	3.19	3.03	2.87	2.96
	Manchous	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.70
1932	Japanese	3.11	3.72	3.00	4.50
	Manchous	0.96	1.13	1.15	1.32



## WAGES OF LABOURERS IN DAIREN

(Unit in yen)

Year	Classification	Carpenter	Plasterer	Stone Mason	Day Worker	Dray Cart Men
1929	Japanese	3.35	3.50	3.68	1.50	—
	Manchous	1.20	1.30	1.43	0.50	3.00
1930	Japanese	3.32	3.55	3.19	1.32	—
	Manchous	0.90	1.06	1.11	0.42	2.53
1931	Japanese	2.75	2.77	2.70	1.70	—
	Manchous	0.75	0.88	0.77	0.30	2.16
1932	Japanese	3.10	3.10	3.07	2.46	—
	Manchous	1.18	1.15	1.12	0.32	2.60
1933	Japanese	3.17	3.57	3.30	2.46	—
	Manchous	1.17	1.50	1.27	0.61	3.20

**Coolies and Immigration** The most characteristic aspect of Chinese labourers working in Manchuria are the coolies. They are migratory labourers from Shantung, Hopei or Chihli and other parts of China proper, coming generally to Dairen, Yingkow, or Antung by steamships as deck-passengers, but sometimes also on foot or by the Peking-Mukden Railway. Because of natural calamities, civil wars and political unrest in China proper, they came to entertain the idea that they would be able to lead an easier and more comfortable life by settling in Manchuria. They begin to leave their homes in February, after finishing the New Year celebration (according to the old calendar), and their movement reaches its greatest volume in March; by April or May they generally reach Manchuria and start work. About November most of them leave, so that by January they are all back again in their homes to celebrate the New Year. In this

way, year after year, they repeat the journey to Manchuria. The number of coolies entering Manchuria is larger in the first half of the year than in the second half, about 60 per cent of the total migration being completed before June.

At first they are employed in railway construction, lumbering, land-developing, and agricultural work, and occasionally in mining, industrial and transportation work of the South Manchuria Railway Company and other organizations. In the past ten years, the number of those coming in large groups has shown a steady increase. Although the exact number of these people coming from China proper to Manchuria is impossible to ascertain, the following estimate of those coming by steamships from Tsingtao, Lungkow, and Tientsin to Dairen, Yingkow and Antung, and those coming by the land route to the Mukden district, serves as approximate figures:

Year	Entering Manchuria	Leaving Manchuria	Balance	Percentage of settlers of all immigrants
1923	332,286	286,765	105,521	26.9
1924	429,254	282,720	196,534	45.8
1925	490,142	214,547	275,595	56.2
1926	592,343	299,792	392,951	49.5
1927	1,050,888	341,596	709,229	67.5
1928	938,472	394,347	544,225	58.0
1929	1,046,291	621,897	424,394	40.5
1930	748,214	512,798	235,420	31.6
1931	480,000	—	—	—

As shown in the above table, the number of Chinese entering Manchuria reached the largest figure in the 1927-1929 period, while the percentage of those settling there showed the highest mark, 67.5 per cent., in 1927, since when it showed a gradual decline. But in the eight years from 1923 to 1930, nearly 5,700,000 Chinese came to Manchuria and of this total, 2,800,000, or nearly one-half, have settled there,—the greatest recorded movement of the human race in such a short period.

**Trade Unions and Strikes** In Manchuria there is so far hardly any firmly organized trade union that deserves special mention, because the workers have little knowledge of how to organize themselves.

Labour organizations, such as the Kungso or Hui, etc. have been formed from old times by labourers engaged in the same occupation or by those coming from the same native district, for the protection of their mutual interests. The number of such organizations was never large, but with the development and success of the National revolutionary movement, Kungjenhui or modern trade unions began to spread. The leaders were radicals—among whom there were many students and some who had even received communist training.

Organizations recognized as trade unions and their members as at the end of 1931 were as follows:

Dairen:	Name	Members
	Dairen Construction Workers Union	550 Japanese and Chinese
	Dairen Tramway Chinese Young Men's Union	400 Chinese
	Electric Tramway Workers Union	110 Japanese
	Kwantung Mat-makers Union	800 Japanese and Chinese
	Kwantung Fishery Seamen's Association	370 Japanese
	Dairen Marine Workers Union	120 Koreans
	Japanese Seamen's Union Branch	Japanese (number variable)
Anshan:		
	Anshan Workers Union	40 Japanese
Mukden:		
	Mukden Postal Service Workers Club	— Chinese
	Labour and Agricultural Union Branch	50 Russians
Chengchiatun:		
	Ssutao Railway Workers Union	200 Chinese
	Continental Workers Union	70 Japanese and Koreans
Changchun (Hsinking):		
	Kihei Postal Service Workers Union Changchun Branch	— Chinese
Harbin:		
	Kihei Postal Service Workers Union	— Chinese
Antung:		
	Antung Workers Mutual Aid Society	800 Koreans

## STRIKES AND PARTICIPANTS IN KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY AND S. M. R. ZONE

	Number of Strikes	Japanese	Participants Chinese	Total
1916	5	70	1,220	1,290
1917	5	40	979	1,019
1918	20	1,064	4,911	5,975
1919	55	1,282	10,054	11,336
1920	18	1,634	1,995	3,629



	Number of Strikes	Japanese	Participants Chinese	Total
1921	7	37	922	959
1922	25	18	4,003	4,021
1923	27	46	4,131	4,177
1924	29	126	5,130	5,256
1925	61	—	8,889	8,889
1926	60	44	11,541	11,585
1927	43	40	12,789	12,829
1928	51	55	9,097	9,152
1929	37	20	6,515	6,535
1930	35	—	—	2,785

### Medicine and Sanitation

**Sanitary Conditions** The climate of Manchuria is not at all unhealthy. But since it is extensive, borders on Mongolia and Siberia and is inhabited by different races, many of whom lead the insanitary life of extremely primitive conditions, and especially since coolies and refugees are constantly migrating in large groups, the risk of the spread of dreadful infectious diseases is rather common. In the past twenty years, Manchuria has been often afflicted by such plagues; for instance, the pneumonic plague in 1910-1911, cholera in 1919, pneumonic plague again in 1920-1921, and pneumonic plague once more in 1927. The prevention of infectious diseases, therefore, is extremely important in Man-

churia, and international co-operation is required for this purpose. The spread of pneumonic plague in 1910 is said to have been due to the lack of such international co-operation at the proper moment.

**Medical Institutions** There are hardly any medical institutions worth mentioning. Most of the medical institutions are in the large cities of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. In the villages or small towns which are outside of these districts, there are practitioners in Chinese medicine and other ordinary physicians, a very few of whom, however, are reliable. At present no accurate statistics for the medical institutions are available. The number of government and public hospitals in Manchoukuo is as follows:

	Government	Public	Total
Fengtien	14	15	29
Kirin	3	1	4
Heilungkiang	2	3	5
Tungsheng Special District	?	?	15
Total	19	29	63

Besides the above there are 11 hospitals maintained by the British, 2 hospitals maintained by the Danes, and 1 each maintained by the French

and Canadians.

The number of physicians, dentists, mid-wives, pharmacists and drug stores follows:

	Fengtien Province	Kirin Province	Heilungkiang Province	Tungsheng Special District	Total
Physicians					
Practitioners in the Chinese medicine	3,284	495	398	99	4,276
Ordinary physicians	658	133	121	287	1,199

	Fengtien Province	Kirin Province	Heilungkiang Province	Tungsheng Special District	Total
Dentists	125	12	5	184	326
Mid-wives					
Old-fashioned	1,554	9	27	8	1,608
New-styled	600	4	39	7	650
Pharmacists	441	?	?	?	441
Drug stores					
Chinese drug	995	?	?	?	996
Western medicine	229	?	?	?	229

**Medical Education** As organs for educating medical students there are Fengtien Medical College (private), Harbin Medical College (private), Medical School attached to Kirin Government Hospital, Manchuria Medical College and Russian First and Second Colleges (private). Most of these are run by the Japanese and other foreigners, and except the Manchuria Medical College, they are very poorly equipped, and the education of medical students is in a very unsatisfactory state. In view of this, the Manchuria Medical College opened its technical course in 1933 and now admits Manchurian students.

**Sanitation** The local offices of the South Manchuria Railway Company take charge of public sanitation as local administrative bodies. Hygiene experts are stationed at various important places who look after hygiene and epidemic prevention and act also as police medical officers in their respective districts. The hygiene of so-called private settlements outside the railway zone is under the control of the police of the Japanese consulates. Thus the Japanese system of hygiene administration in Manchuria is complicated, and in the railway zone, a hygiene committee is maintained by the police and the local expert of the railway company, in order to secure co-operation in the control of hygiene and epidemic prevention. Quarantine and the hygiene of the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur are under the direction of the Marine Office of

the Kwantung government and its branch.

Hygienic investigations and inspections are conducted by the following institutions: The Central Laboratory, the Hygiene Institute and the Animal Disease Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway Company; the government hospitals at Dairen and Port Arthur; physicians, veterinary surgeons and pharmacutists stationed by the Kwantung government at civil administration offices, police stations and sub-stations.

The Hygienic Institute was established in 1925 by the railway company at an outlay of ¥400,000 in view of the lack of facilities for pathogenic investigations, and also for the supply of preventive and curative medicines.

Vaccines, serums, and disinfectants produced at the Institute are distributed free or at cost not only in Manchuria but also in Tientsin and Shantung districts. The production and distribution of vaccines and serums in recent years were as follows:

	Vaccines and Serums Manufactured in c.c.	Products Sold or Distributed in c.c.
1928	21,856,857	21,128,423
1929	25,574,962	25,519,384
1930	30,801,140	30,728,469

The Animal Disease Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway Co. was established in 1925 at Mukden at a cost of ¥250,000. The



Institute is divided into the Research and Enterprise Divisions. The Enterprise Division manufactures and distributes serums, vaccines and medicines for various animal diseases, conducts classes and lectures on animal diseases, gives itinerant medical treatment by sending free treatment and research corps, and also operates the examination station in the Institute.

### Principal Cities

**Hsinking** Situated at the northern terminus of the South Manchuria Railway line, Hsinking (formerly known as Changchun) is the capital of Manchoukuo and contains the Imperial Palace and all other important government buildings.

This city is also an important commercial centre as it forms the junction of the South Manchuria Railway, the North Manchuria Railway and the Kirin-Changchun Railway. Its area, inclusive of the S.M.R. Zone, the Open Mart, the Chinese town and Kuanchengtzu, was prior to the establishment of the new state 21 sq. km. Today, owing to the rapid expansion of the city, its area, including the new first-stage construction zone, is 41 sq. km. The population is rapidly increasing, and is expected to exceed 300,000 by the time of the completion of the first stage of construction works in 1936, and surpass the half-million mark when the second and third stage projects are finished.

It is divided into three sections known as the new city, the open town and the walled city, and plans are now being promoted which will ultimately make it a fine metropolis of some 3,000,000 population.

At the end of 1933, the population of Hsinking Special Municipality was 140,945, though prior to the establishment of the new state, the population had remained at about

130,000.

The Japanese population in Hsinking is said to have increased from 10,000 to approximately 15,000 during the past year, and the Japanese institutions in this city include the chamber of commerce and industry, the stock exchange, banks, industrial organizations, the district and transportation offices of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and several schools of various grades, in addition to the offices of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the consulate-general, and the headquarters of the commander of the Kwantung army.

**Capital Construction Plan** According to the city planning programme of the Capital Construction Bureau, which has been created in the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, the great metropolis to be built around the present city of Hsinking is to cover an area of 200 square kilometres, an oblong polygon in shape, with its centre at Kaotaitze, which is situated a little south of Hsinking Railway Station.

During the first period of the capital construction programme work will be undertaken in an area of about 100 square kilometres out of the total of 200 square kilometres. In this area are located the S. M. R. Zone, the North Manchuria Railway (C. E. R.) Zone the open town and the native city, covering a total area of 21 square kilometres, which will not be directly affected by the city planning programme so that the grounds on which the actual construction work is to be carried on cover an area of 79 square kilometres.

On completion the new metropolis is to be divided into residential, commercial, industrial, special and miscellaneous districts, each designated as such, and it is hoped that the whole city will assume the grand

appearance of a metropolis as modern in equipment as any other in the world, with seven trunk roads radiating in all directions from its centre. They are as follows:

Hsinking-Nungan-Fuyu	100km
Hsinking-Huaitze-Kungchuling	100 "
Hsinking-Mukden via Kungchuling	270 "
Hsinking-Itung	72 "
Hsinking-Shuangyang	50 "
Hsinking-Kirin via Tapialing	114 "
Hsinking-Harbin via Yaomen	235 "

The streets in the new construction area are of three kinds, trunk (26 to 60 metres wide), branch (10 to 18 metres wide), and auxiliary (less than 10 metres wide). Both the trunk and branch streets have a section for motor traffic at the centre, with roads for slow vehicles on either side of it, and sidewalks for pedestrians on the outside. Four rows of trees will improve the appearance of the streets. The election of poles for overhead telephone, telegraph and electric wires will be forbidden, all wires being underground. When they are completed they will occupy 21 per cent. of the new construction area.

Anticipating that the population of this new area will eventually reach 500,000, the Capital Construction Bureau is building a huge reservoir in the basins of the Hsiao and Tai Rivers, tributaries of the Itung River, for supplying water to the capital. The projected reservoir, which will be one of the largest in the Far East, will be filled with rain water and water obtained by damming the two tributaries. It will hold 27,700,000 cubic metres, and will be capable of supplying over 40,000 tons of water daily, which will be more than enough to meet the needs of a population of 500,000. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of October, 1935.

An up-to-date sewer system is also being built as part of the capital construction programme. Already 48,301 metres of sewer pipes have been laid in the new area.

Spacious parks will be a feature of the new section of the city. These will occupy seven per cent. of the total area of the new town. In the vicinity of the parks are projected a national museum, a huge public library, public auditoriums, botanical gardens, and a zoo. Athletic fields, a horse race course and golf links have been already completed, or are nearing completion. When the present projects are completed, Hsinking will no doubt rank as one of the leading modern cities in the Far East.

**Mukden** Mukden, formerly the headquarters of the old militarist government of the Chang family, still retains its prosperity as a commercial and industrial centre of Manchoukuo situated as it is in the heart of a vast plain watered by the Liao River.

The main line and the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway, the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway, and the Mukden-Hailung Railway converge at Mukden thus making this city an important point of communication between Europe and Asia.

As an industrial centre, Mukden produces matches, bean-oil, rice, pottery, textiles and tobacco. This city also is a centre of education in Manchoukuo, among its important schools being the Manchuria Medical College, in addition to several primary and secondary schools for boys and girls.

The population of the open town and the railway zone of Mukden is estimated at a little over 200,000, of which some 25,000 are Japanese nationals.

**Dairen** Dairen is the most impor-



tant port of trade for Manchoukuo. Located in the Leased Territory of Kwantung the city is under Japanese administration. Starting from this city, the main line of the South Manchuria Railway runs north as far as Hsinking, branching off at Mukden to Antung.

The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Dairen, extending 7.8 kilometres from east to west and 3 kilometres from north to south. Divided into the residential, mixed, commercial and industrial districts, the city is well planned, with a sewerage system, parks and other modern public utilities completed by Japanese.

In 1915 the city was organized as an autonomous municipality and efforts have since been continued to perfect its sanitary and educational institutions and fire-preventing facilities.

From the central square covering an area of more than 10,000 tsubo, 10 boulevards radiate in all directions, the streets of this city being of seven different widths with a maximum of 25 ken or about 50 yards.

Among the parks of the city, Electric Park is the most famous. Hoshigaura Park, which is in Hoshigaura, a suburb of Dairen, is also well known for its golf links and its sea-bathing beach.

Being the largest commercial centre of South Manchuria, the city has a population of approximately 365,000, of which about 95,000 are Japanese coming from Japan proper. Among the important offices in the city are the headquarters of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the city hall, the civil administration office, the bureau of communications, the chamber of commerce and industry, the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Chungkuo Bank, the Chosen Bank,

the Oriental Colonization Company, the Central Bank of Manchou, the Chenglung Bank, the Mitsui Company, the Mitsubishi Company, the Okuragumi, Mitsukoshi and other business concerns.

Various local institutions include the Manchuria Dockyard Company, the Dairen Steamship Company, the South Manchuria Electric Company and the Dairen Hospital. Among the schools in this city are 12 kindergartens, 14 primary schools, 2 middle schools, 2 girls' high schools, a commercial school, a girls' commercial school, a commercial and industrial school, a foreign language school and a technical college.

**Ryojun (Port Arthur)** Ryojun is the seat of the government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. Situated at the southern tip of Liaotung peninsula, the city is surrounded by hills on all sides except on its water front, which forms a port opening to the Gulf of Pechihli.

The city is made up of two sections, the old town and the new town. In the old town are located the city hall, the dockyard, the defence headquarters, the higher law court, the civil administration office and the headquarters of the Port Arthur fortress.

The new city is built on the shore of the west port and forms the government and school district with the government of the Kwantung Leased Territory, the Ryojun Engineering College, and other schools located in it.

The boulevards of the city are of two different widths, 84 feet and 63 feet respectively, while the standard width of the streets is 42 feet.

The port, which is divided into two sections, east and west, is known as one of the four important ports of trade of Manchoukuo, the value of its exports of coal, Chinese liquors, cereals, salt, cotton fabrics and

other things amounting to 1,780,000 taels in 1928.

The vicinity of Ryojun is the old scene of the siege of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, and a smooth driveway now connects Ryojun and Dairen to take tourists to the old battlefields.

The population of the city is put at 30,000, of which about 12,000 are Japanese nationals.

**Yingkow** Before the opening of Dairen, Yingkow was the only commercial port of Manchuria, and it enjoyed great prosperity. It is now known mostly as an industrial centre manufacturing bean oil, tobacco, brick and soy sauce.

Being situated on the bank of the Liao River about 14 miles from its mouth, this town still plays an important rôle in the commerce of the river, meeting the needs of the rural populace along its banks. The town on the opposite bank of the river is known as Newchwang.

The population of the Japanese section of the city is put as 5,300, of which 3,000 are Japanese coming from Japan proper.

**Kirin** Standing on the western bank of the Sungari River, Kirin is the terminus of the Kirin-Changchun Railway and is known as an important station in the transportation of lumber produced in the upper basin of the river.

Being one of the largest cities in Manchoukuo, it has a population of 180,000, of which about 1,200 are Japanese. As the city is kept comparatively clean, surrounded by shapely hills, Kirin is known among Japanese as the Kyoto of Manchuria. Among other products marketed in this city are lumber, tobacco leaf, hemp and furs.

**Harbin** Harbin is situated on the eastern bank of the Sungari River, at 44.5 degrees North Latitude and 126.40 degrees East Longitude. Al-

though now known as the Paris of the Far East, Harbin was only a deserted village before the Russian penetration into Manchuria.

Built in European style, the city has a population of 320,000, of which 240,000 are Chinese, 81,000 Russians and 4,700 Japanese.

From this city, the southern line of the North Manchuria Railway runs to Hsinking on an eight-hour schedule. The city also forms an important point in the long railway which links Vladivostok and the cities of Europe via Siberia.

As the largest commercial and industrial centre of North Manchuria, Harbin handles more than 4,000,000 tons of soy beans, wheat, bean-cake and other products annually.

The city is divided into three sections: Old Harbin, the new city and the open town. The new city is said to have been planned after Moscow. The railway station, the offices of the North Manchuria Railway and the foreign consulates are located in this section.

In the open town, which is the commercial section of the city, reside Russian, Japanese and Chinese merchants engaged in thriving business activities. The Harbin offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Chosen Bank and Mitsui Company are found in the open town.

#### Leased Territory of Kwantung

**General and Historical** The Leased Territory of Kwantung Province under Japanese rule which was ceded to Japan by Russia and the lease of which lasts till 1997, together with the railway zone of the South Manchuria Railway Company, forms the most civilized area of Manchuria with all kinds of modern facilities introduced by the Japanese.

Occupying a small southern portion of Liaotung Peninsula, the Leased Territory covers an area of some



8,367.88 square kilometres with a population of 1,408,755 at the end of 1933, of which 278,989 are Japanese, 1,097,541 Chinese and Manchous and 2,185 of other nationalities.

**Government** The government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Ryojun is in charge of the civil administration within the leased territory.

In the beginning the territory was under military rule with an army officer as governor-general. This system was changed in 1919, and since then a civilian officer was appointed governor of the territory by the Emperor of Japan. A drastic change was made in this system on December 26, 1934, in which the Kanto Bureau was established at Hsinking under the control of the Commander of the Kwantung army, and most of the administrative powers formerly vested in the governor of the Leased Territory was transferred to the president of the newly created Bureau. The president takes charge of the civil administration within the territory and supervises the business of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The present government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Ryojun is divided into eight departments including the Governor's Secretariat, the Home Affairs Bureau, the Police Administration Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Local Administration Offices, the Courts of Justice, the Procurators' Office and the Communications Bureau.

In addition to these bureaux, the prisons, the Marine Bureau, the Ryojun Engineering College, the middle schools, the girls' high schools, the normal school for natives, the commercial school for natives, the agricultural schools for natives, the Police Training School, the Meteorological Observatory, the government hospitals, the

Agricultural Experimental Station, the Sericultural Experimental Station and several other institutions in the territory are under direct control of the government of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

**Finance** The expenditure of the Kwantung government continued to increase until 1929-1930, but in the following year considerable retrenchment was effected owing to the economic depression then prevailing the world over.

To be more exact, the expenditure of this government increased from ¥3,451,487 in 1907-1908 to ¥15,217,555 in 1922-1923, continuing to mount till it reached ¥22,576,468 in 1929-1930, but it dropped to ¥19,870,876 in 1930-1931, increasing again to ¥20,899,000 in 1931-1932 and to ¥24,738,000 in the budgetary estimates for 1935-1936.

Of the estimated expenditure for 1935-1936, about ¥3,022,000 was to be expended for the postal, telegraph and telephone services and ¥4,432,000 for the police service. Other important appropriations included ¥2,251,000 for educational purposes and ¥2,036,000 for public undertakings.

**Justice and Communication** In regard to the administration of justice in the Leased Territory, the system of the courts of justice was established in 1906 to adjudicate in all civil and criminal cases, irrespective of the nationalities of the persons involved.

The defence of the Leased Territory is secured by a neutral zone along the northern frontier.

The communications system and educational, hygienic and other modern institutions are well organized in the territory. In matters concerning hygiene and sanitation, the Kwantung government is collaborating with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

APPENDIX



2,367,580 square kilometers with a population of 1,400,000 at the end of 1933, of which 572,000 are Japanese, 1,027,441 Chinese and Manchurians and 2,125 of other nationalities.

**Government.** The government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Kyojin is in charge of the civil administration within the leased territory.

In the beginning the territory was under military rule with a military officer as governor-general. This system was changed in 1906 and since then a civilian governor was appointed governor of the territory by the Emperor of Japan. A drastic change was made on the night of December 26, 1931, when the Kyojin Bureau was established at Kyojin under the control of the Government of the Kwantung Army. The work of the administrative system formerly vested in the government of the Leased Territory was transferred to the president of the newly created Bureau. The president takes charge of the civil administration within the territory and supervises the business of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The present government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Kyojin is divided into eight departments including the Governor's Secretariat, the Home Affairs Bureau, the Police Administration Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Local Administration Office, the Office of Justice, the Procurator's Office and the Governmental Board.

In addition to these bureaus, the prisons, the Marine Bureau, the Kyojin Engineering College, the middle schools, the girls' high schools, the normal school for natives, the commercial school for natives, the agricultural school for natives, the Police Training School, the Meteorological Observatory, the government hospital, the

Agricultural Experimental Station, the Horticultural Experimental Station and several other institutions in the territory are under the control of the government of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

**Finance.** The expenditures of the Kwantung government continued to increase until 1923-1924, but in the following year considerable retrenchment was effected owing to the economic depression then prevailing in world war.

To be more exact, the expenditures of the government increased ¥2,171,451 in 1907-1908 to ¥11,212,000 in 1922-1923, commencing to increase it reached ¥22,577,000 in 1924-1925, but it dropped to ¥10,870,000 in 1926-1927, increasing again to ¥20,200,000 in 1931-1932 and ¥24,725,000 in the budgetary estimates for 1935-1936.

Of the estimated expenditures for 1935-1936, about ¥3,022,000 was expended for the postal, telegraph and telephone services, ¥2,432,000 for the police service. Other important appropriations included ¥2,251,000 for educational purposes and ¥2,000,000 for public undertakings.

**Judicial and Constabulary.** In regard to the administration of justice in the Leased Territory, the system of the courts of justice was established in 1906 to administer in civil and criminal cases, irrespective of the nationality of the parties involved.

The defense of the Leased Territory is secured by a neutral zone along the northern frontier.

The communication system and educational, hygienic and other modern institutions are well organized in the territory. In matters concerning hygiene and sanitation, the Kwantung government is collaborating with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

## APPENDIX



## THE CONSTITUTION

### CHAPTER I THE EMPEROR

ARTICLE I The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ARTICLE II The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE III The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ARTICLE IV The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

ARTICLE V The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE VI The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed.

ARTICLE VII The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE VIII The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ARTICLE IX The Emperor issues, or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ARTICLE X The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws shall be in accordance with the respective provisions bearing thereon.

ARTICLE XI The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XII The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XIII The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ARTICLE XIV The Emperor declares a state of siege.

The conditions and effects of a state of siege shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XV The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ARTICLE XVI The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE XVII A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

### CHAPTER II RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

ARTICLE XVIII The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XIX Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military or any other public offices equally.



ARTICLE XX Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE XXI Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE XXII Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ARTICLE XXIII No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished, unless according to law.

ARTICLE XXIV No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ARTICLE XXV Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ARTICLE XXVI Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XXVII The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XXVIII Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ARTICLE XXIX Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

ARTICLE XXX Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper forms of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ARTICLE XXXI The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ARTICLE XXXII Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter,

that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE IMPERIAL DIET

ARTICLE XXXIII The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXV The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVI No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ARTICLE XXXVII Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE XXXVIII Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ARTICLE XXXIX A Bill which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ARTICLE XL Both Houses can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ARTICLE XLII A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIII When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIV The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ARTICLE XLV When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ARTICLE XLVI No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ARTICLE XLVII Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XLVIII The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ARTICLE XLIX Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ARTICLE LI Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ARTICLE LII No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ARTICLE LIII The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be

free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

### CHAPTER IV

#### THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ARTICLE LVI The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

### CHAPTER V

#### THE JUDICATURE

ARTICLE LVII The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LVIII The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LIX Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear, that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.



ARTICLE LX All matters, that fall within the competency of a special Court, shall be specially provided for by law.

ARTICLE LXI No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

## CHAPTER VI

### FINANCE

ARTICLE LXII The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates of an existing one shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXIII The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

ARTICLE LXIV The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXV The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE LXVI The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ARTICLE LXVII Those already fix-

ed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ARTICLE LXVIII In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ARTICLE LXIX In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ARTICLE LXX When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LXXI When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ARTICLE LXXII The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LXXIII When it has become necessary in future to amend the

provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ARTICLE LXXIV No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial

House Law.

ARTICLE LXXV No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ARTICLE LXXVI Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

## THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

### CHAPTER I

#### SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

ARTICLE I The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

ARTICLE II The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

ARTICLE III When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

ARTICLE IV For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

ARTICLE V When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VI When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his,

the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VII When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE VIII Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

ARTICLE IX When the Imperial heir in suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER II

#### ASCENSION AND CORONATION

ARTICLE X Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne, and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

ARTICLE XI The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be



held at Kyoto.

ARTICLE XII Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

### CHAPTER III

#### MAJORITY. INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT

ARTICLE XIII The Emperor, the Kōtaishi and the Kōtaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

ARTICLE XIV Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

ARTICLE XV The son of the Emperor, who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kōtaishi." In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson, who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kōtaison."

ARTICLE XVI The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

### CHAPTER IV

#### STYLES OF ADDRESS

ARTICLE XVII The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager and of the Empress, shall be His, or Her or Your Majesty.

ARTICLE XVIII The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled His, Her, Their, or Your Highness or Highnesses.

### CHAPTER V

#### REGENCY

ARTICLE XIX When the Emperor is a minor, a Regency shall be instituted.

When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE XX The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

ARTICLE XXI When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

ARTICLE XXII In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE XXIII A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

ARTICLE XXIV When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of the Kōtaison.

ARTICLE XXV When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER VI

#### THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR

ARTICLE XXVI When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall

be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

ARTICLE XXVII In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE XXVIII Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

ARTICLE XXIX The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER VII

#### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

ARTICLE XXX The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXI From Imperial sons to Imperial great-great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-great-granddaughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called, male descendants, Princes, female ones, Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXII When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXIII The births, namings, marriages and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XXXIV Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

ARTICLE XXXV The members of the Imperial Family shall be under

the control of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXVI When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XXXVII When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

ARTICLE XXXVIII The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

ARTICLE XXXIX Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XL Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XLII No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

ARTICLE XLIII When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLIV A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES

ARTICLE XLV No landed or other property that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be divided up and alienated.



ARTICLE XLVI The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ, with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

#### CHAPTER IX

##### EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

ARTICLE XLVII The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

ARTICLE XLVIII The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

#### CHAPTER X

##### LITIGATIONS. DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

ARTICLE XLIX Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designated by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued, after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

ARTICLE L Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be done in agreement with the

ARTICLE LI No member of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LII When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the

whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

ARTICLE LIII When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

ARTICLE LIV The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

#### CHAPTER XI

##### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

ARTICLE LVI The Emperor personally presides over the meeting of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

#### CHAPTER XII

##### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LVII Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

ARTICLE LVIII The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession for any one, as a consequence of his being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

ARTICLE LIX The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes, Imperial Princesses, Princes and Princesses shall

be abolished.

ARTICLE LX The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present Law shall be abolished.

ARTICLE LXI The property, annual expenses and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family shall be specially determined.

ARTICLE LXII When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council, and with that of the Privy Council.

##### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(February 11, 1907)

ARTICLE I A Prince may be granted a family name and be caused to join the order of nobility by Imperial Order or through a petition.

ARTICLE II A Prince may become, by obtaining the sanction of the Emperor, the successor to the headship of a noble family, or be adopted into a noble family, with the object of succeeding to its headship.

ARTICLE III The wife and direct descendants of a Prince, who has, in accordance with the two preceding Articles, become a subject, and the wives of such descendants, enter such subject's family. This rule does not apply, however, to females married to other members of the Imperial Family and the direct descendants of such females.

ARTICLE IV A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of

its privileges may, by Imperial order, be caused to descend to the status of subject.

ARTICLE V The cases provided for in Articles I, II, and IV (of the supplementary law) shall be subject to the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE VI A member of the Imperial Family who has become a subject can not be restored into the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE VII Regulations relating the personal status and other rights and duties of members of the Imperial Family, shall be especially determined besides those prescribed in the present Law.

The regulations referred to in the preceding clause apply when a member of the Imperial Family and a private individual are parties to a matter, concerning which different rules are provided to apply to such parties respectively.

ARTICLE VIII Provisions in Laws and Ordinances, which are set down as applicable to members of the Imperial Family, shall be applicable only when there are no special provisions in the present Law or in Regulations that may be issued in conformity with the present Law.

##### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(November 28, 1918)

A female member of the Imperial Family may marry a Prince of the principal House or of the branch Houses of the Ri Family.

#### LIST OF EMPERORS

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
1	JIMMU	(B. C.)	660-581	10	SUJIN		97-29
2	SUIZEI		581-548	11	SUININ		29-71
3	ANNEI		548-510	12	KEIKŌ	(A. D.)	71-131
4	ITOKU		510-475	13	SEIMU		131-192
5	KŌSHŌ		475-392	14	CHŪAI		192-201
6	KŌAN		392-290	15	ŌJIN		270-313
7	KŌREI		290-214		(Jingo, Regent)		201-270
8	KŌGEN		214-157	16	NINTOKU		313-400
9	KAIKA		157-97	17	RICHŪ		400-406



No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
18	HANSHŌ		406-412	54	NIMMYŌ		833-850
19	INGYŌ		412-453		Tenchō (833-834), Jowa (834-848), Kashō (848-850)		
20	ANKŌ		453-456	55	MONTOKU		850-858
21	YURYAKU		456-480		Kashō (850-851), Ninju (851-854), Saikō (854-857), Tennan (857-858)		
22	SEINEI		480-485	56	SEIWA		858-876
23	KENSŌ		485-488		Tennan (858-859), Jōgwan (859-876)		
24	NINKEN		488-499	57	YOZEI		876-884
25	BURETSU		499-507		Jōgwan (876-877), Gwangyō (877-884)		
26	KEITAI		507-531	58	KŌKŌ		884-887
27	ANKAN		531-535		Gwangyō (884-885), Ninna (885-887)		
28	SENKA		535-539	59	UDA		887-897
29	KIMMEI		539-572		Ninna (887-889), Kwanpyō (889-897)		
30	BITATSU		572-585	60	DAIGO		897-930
31	YŌMEI		585-587		Kwampyō (897-898), Shōtai (898-901), Engi (901-923), Enchō (923-930)		
32	SUSHUN		587-592	61	SUZAKU		930-946
33	SUIKO (Empress)		592-629		Enchō (930-931), Jōhei (931-938), Tengyō (938-946)		
34	JOMEI		629-642	62	MURAKAMI		946-967
35	KŌGYOKU (Empress)		642-645		Tengyō (946-947), Tenryaku (947-957), Tentoku (957-961), Ōwa (961-964), Kōhō (964-967)		
36	KŌTOKU	Taika (645-650), Hakuchi (650-654)	645-654	63	REIZEI		967-969
37	SAIMEI (Empress)		655-661		Kōhō (967-968), Anna (968-969)		
38	TENCHI		661-671	64	ENYŪ		969-984
39	KŌBUN		671-672		Anna (969-970), Tenroku (970-973), Tenen (973-976), Jōgen (976-978), Tengen (978-983), Eikan (983-984)		
40	TEMU	Hakuhō (672-686), Suchō (686- )	672-686	65	KAZAN		984-986
41	JITŌ (Empress)	Suchō (686-697)	686-697		Elkan (984-985), Kanna (985-986)		
42	MOMMU	Taihō (701-704), Keiun (704-707)	697-707	66	ICHIJŌ		986-1011
43	GEMMYŌ (Empress)	Keiun (707-708), Wadō (708-715)	707-715		Kanna (986-987), Eien (987-989), Eiso (989-990), Shōryaku (990-995), Chōtoku (995-999), Chōhō (999-1004), Kankō (1004-1011)		
44	GENSHŌ (Empress)	Reiki (715-717), Yōrō (717-724)	715-724	67	SANJŌ		1011-1016
45	SHŌMU	Jinki (724-729), Tempyō (729-749), Tempyokanhō (749)	724-749		Kankō (1011-1012), Chōwa (1012-1016)		
46	KŌKEN (Empress)	Tempyōshōhō (749-757), Tempyōhōji (757-758)	749-758	68	GOICHIJŌ		1016-1036
47	JUNNIN	Tempyōhōji (758-764)	758-764		Chōwa (1016-1017), Kannin (1017-1021), Chian (1021-1024), Manju (1024-1028), Chōgen (1028-1036)		
48	SHOTOKU (Empress)	Tempyōhōji (764-765), Tempyōjingo (765-767), Jingoikeiun (767-770)	764-770	69	GOSUZAKU		1036-1045
49	KŌNIN	Jingoikeiun (770), Hōki (770-781), Ten-ō (781)	770-781		Chōgen (1036-1037), Chōryaku (1037-1040), Chōkyū (1040-1044), Kantoku (1044-1045)		
50	KAMMU	Ten-ō (781-782), Enryaku (782-805)	781-806	70	GOREIZEI		1045-1068
51	HEIZEI	Enryaku (806), Daidō (806-809)	806-809		Kantoku (1045-1046), Eijō		
52	SAGA	Daidō (809-810), Kōnin (810-823)	809-823				
53	JUNNA	Kōnin (823-824), Tenchō (824-833)	823-833				

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
71	GOSANJŌ	(1046-1053), Tenki (1053-1055), Kōhei (1058-1065), Chiryaku (1065-1068)	1068-1072	84	JUNTOKU		1210-1221
72	SHIRAKAWA	Chiryaku (1068-1069), Enkyū (1069-1072)	1072-1086		Jōgen (1210-1211), Kenryaku (1211-1213), Kenho (1213-1219), Jōkyū (1219-1221)		
73	HORIKAWA	Enkyū (1072-1074), Jōho (1074-1077), Jōryaku (1077-1081), Eiho (1081-1084), Ōtoku (1084-1086)	1086-1107	85	CHŪKYŌ		1221
74	TOBA	Ōtoku (1086-1087), Kanji (1087-1094), Kaho (1094-1096), Eichō (1096-1097), Jōtoku (1097-1099), Kōwa (1099-1104), Chōji (1104-1106), Kajō (1106-1107)	1107-1123		Jōkyū (1221)		
75	SUTOKU	Kajō (1107-1108), Tennin (1108-1110), Ten-ei (1110-1113), Eikyū (1113-1118), Gen-ei (1118-1120), Hoan (1120-1123)	1123-1141	86	GOHORIKAWA		1221-1232
76	KONOYĒ	Hoan (1123-1124), Tenji (1124-1126), Daiji (1126-1131), Tenjō (1131-1132), Chōjō (1132-1135), Hoen (1135-1141), Eiji (1141)	1141-1155		Jōkyū (1221-1222), Jō-ō (1222-1224), Gennin (1224-1225), Karoku (1225-1227), Antei (1227-1229), Kanki (1229-1232), Jōei (1232)		
77	GOSHIRAKAWA	Eiji (1141-1142), Kōji (1142-1144), Tenyō (1144-1145), Kyūan (1145-1151), Nimpai (1151-1154), Kyūju (1154-1155)	1155-1158	87	SHIJŌ		1232-1242
78	NIJŌ	Kyūju (1155-1156), Hogen (1156-1158)	1158-1165		Jōei (1232-1233), Tempuku (1233-1234), Bunryaku (1234-1235), Katei (1235-1238), Ryakunin (1238-1239), Ennō (1239-1240), Ninji (1240-1242)		
79	ROKJŌ	Hogen (1158-1159), Heiji (1159-1160), Eiryaku (1160-1161), Ōho (1161-1163), Chōkan (1163-1165), Eiman (1165)	1165-1168	88	GOSAGA		1242-1246
80	TAKAKURA	Eiman (1165-1166), Ninnan (1166-1168)	1168-1180		Ninji (1242-1243), Kangen (1243-1246)		
81	ANTOKU	Ninnan (1168-1169), Kaō (1169-1171), Jōan (1171-1175), Angen (1175-1177), Jishō (1177-1180)	1180-1185	89	GOFUKAKUSA		1246-1259
82	GOTŌBA	Jishō (1180-1181), Yōwa (1181-1182), Juēi (1182-1184), Genryaku (1184-1185)	1185-1198		Kangen (1246-1247), Hōji (1247-1249), Kenchō (1249-1256), Kōgen (1256-1257), Shōka (1257-1259), Shōgen (1259)		
83	TSUCHIMIKADO	Bunji (1185-1190), Kenkyū (1190-1198)	1198-1210	90	KAMEYAMA		1259-1274
		Kenkyū (1198-1199), Shōji (1199-1201), Kennin (1201-1204), Genkyū (1204-1206), Kenēi (1206-1207), Jōgen (1207-1210)			Shōgen (1259-1260), Bunnō (1260-1261), Kōcho (1261-1264), Bunēi (1264-1274)		
				91	GOUDA		1274-1287
					Bunēi (1274-1275), Kenji (1275-1278), Kōan (1278-1287)		
				92	FUSHIMI		1287-1298
					Kōan (1287-1288), Shō-ō (1288-1293), Einin (1293-1298)		
				93	GOFUSHIMI		1298-1301
					Einin (1298-1299), Shōan (1299-1301)		
				94	GONIJŌ		1301-1308
					Shōan (1301-1302), Kengen (1302-1303), Kagen (1303-1306), Tokuji (1306-1308)		
				95	HANAZONO		1308-1318
					Tokuji (1308), Enkyō (1308-1311), Ōchō (1311-1312), Shōwa (1312-1317), Bunpo (1317-1318)		
				96	GODAIGO		1318-1339
					Bumpo (1318-1319), Gennō (1319-1321), Genkyō (1321-1324), Shōchū (1324-1326), Karyaku (1326-1329), Gentoku (1329-1331), Genkō (1331-1334), Kemmu (1334-1336), Engen (1336-1339)		
				97	GOMURAKAMI		1339-1368
					Engen (1339-1340), Kōkoku (1340-1346), Shōhei (1346-1368)		



No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
98	CHŌKEI	Shōhei (1868-1870), Kentoku (1870-1872), Bunshū (1872-1875), Tenju (1875-1881), Kōwa (1881-1883)	1368-1383	111	GOSAI	Jō-ō (1654-1655), Mei'yaku (1655-1658), Manji (1658-1661), Kanbun (1661-1663)	1654-1663
99	GOKAMEYAMA	Kōwa (1383-1384), Genchū (1384-1392)	1383-1392	112	REIGEN	Kanbun (1663-1673), Empō (1673-1681), Tenna (1681-1684), Jōkyō (1684-1687)	1663-1687
100	GOKOMATSU	Genchū (1392), Meitoku (1393-1394), Ōei (1394-1412)	1392-1412	113	HIGASHIYAMA	Jōkyō (1687-1688), Genroku (1688-1704), Hōei (1704-1709)	1687-1709
101	SHŌKŌ	Ōei (1412-1428), Shōchō (1428)	1412-1428	114	NAKAMIKADO	Hōei (1709-1711), Shōtoku (1711-1716), Kyōho (1716-1735)	1709-1735
102	GOHANAZONO	Shōchō (1428-1429), Ōkyō (1429-1441), Kakitsu (1441-1444), Bunnan (1444-1449), Hōtoku (1449-1452), Kyōtoku (1452-1455), Kōshō (1455-1457), Chōroku (1457-1460), Kanshō (1460-1464)	1428-1464	115	SAKURAMACHI	Kyōho (1735-1736), Gembun (1736-1741), Kampō (1741-1744), Enkyō (1744-1747)	1735-1747
103	GOTSUCHIMIKADO	Kanshō (1464-1466), Būnshō (1466-1467), Ōnin (1467-1469), Būmei (1469-1487), Chōkyō (1487-1489), Ōtoku (1489-1492), Meiō (1492-1500)	1464-1500	116	MOMOZONO	Enkyō (1747-1748), Kan-ēn (1748-1751), Hōryaku (1751-1762)	1747-1762
104	GOKASHIWABARA	Meiō (1500-1501), Būnki (1501-1504), Ōishō (1504-1521), Dai-ēi (1521-1526)	1500-1526	117	GOSAKURAMACHI (Empress)	Hōryaku (1762-1764), Meiwa (1764-1770)	1762-1770
105	GONARA	Dai-ēi (1526-1528), Kyōroku (1528-1532), Temmon (1532-1555), Kōji (1555-1557)	1526-1557	118	GOMOMOZONO	Meiwa (1770-1772), An-ēi (1772-1779)	1770-1779
106	ŌGIMACHI	Kōji (1557-1558), Ōrōku (1558-1570), Genki (1570-1573), Tenshō (1573-1586)	1557-1586	119	KŌKAKU	An-ēi (1779-1781), Temmei (1781-1789), Kansei (1789-1801), Kyōwa (1801-1804), Būnka (1804-1817)	1779-1817
107	GOYŌZEI	Tenshō (1586-1592), Būnroku (1592-1596), Keichō (1596-1611)	1586-1611	120	NINKŌ	Būnka (1817-1818), Būnsei (1818-1830), Tempō (1830-1844), Kōka (1844-1846)	1817-1846
108	GOMIZUNO-O	Keichō (1611-1615), Genna (1615-1624), Kan'ei (1624-1629)	1611-1629	121	KŌMEI	Kōka (1846-1848), Ka'ei (1848-1854), Ansei (1854-1860), Man-ēn (1860-1861), Būinkyū (1861-1864), Genji (1864-1865), Keiō (1865-1866)	1846-1866
109	MYŌJŌ (Empress)	Kan'ei (1629-1643)	1629-1643	122	MEIJI	Keiō (1867-1868), Meiji (1868-1912)	1867-1912
110	GOKŌMYŌ	Kan'ei (1643-1644), Shōho (1644-1648), Keian (1648-1652), Jō-ō (1652-1654)	1643-1654	123	TAISHŌ	Taishō (1912-1926)	1912-1926
				124	PRESENT TENNŌ	Showa (1926- )	1926-

### TREATY FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Signed at Paris, August 26, 1929

ARTICLE I The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national

policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the Preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as

may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the Preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

### TREATY BETWEEN THE NINE POWERS CONCERNING CHINA

Signed at Washington February 6, 1922

ARTICLE I The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations through the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

ARTICLE II The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

ARTICLE III With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking:—

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interest any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the ac-



quisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

ARTICLE IV The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

ARTICLE V China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese Railways.

The Contracting Powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

ARTICLE VI The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

ARTICLE VII The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

ARTICLE VIII Powers not signatory to the present Treaty, which have Governments recognized by the Signatory Powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make necessary communications to non-signatory Powers and will inform the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

TREATY BETWEEN THE FOUR POWERS CONCERNING  
THEIR INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND INSULAR DOMI-  
NIONS IN THE REGION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Signed at Washington December 13, 1921

AND  
SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

I

The High Contracting Parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the High Contracting Parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsist-

ing between them, they shall invite the other High Contracting Parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III

This Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the High

Contracting Parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV

This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. The Government of the United States will transmit to all the Signatory Powers a certified copy of the proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposit in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to each of the Signatory Powers.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF YAP  
AND OTHER MANDATED ISLANDS SITUATED  
IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND LYING  
NORTH OF THE EQUATOR

Signed at Washington, February 11, 1922

Considering that by Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Powers described in that Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, to wit, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions;

Considering that the benefits accruing to the United States under the aforesaid Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles were confirmed by the Treaty between the United States and Germany, signed on August 25, 1921, to restore friendly relations between the two nations;

Considering that the said four Powers, to wit, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, have agreed to confer upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan a mandate, pursuant to the Treaty of Versailles, to administer the groups of the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator, in accordance with the following provisions:

ARTICLE I The islands over which a Mandate is conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan (hereinafter called the Mandatory) comprise all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator;

ARTICLE II The Mandatory shall



have full power of administration and legislation over the territory subject to the present Mandate as an integral portion of the Empire of Japan, and may apply the laws of the Empire of Japan to the territory, subject to such local modifications as circumstances may require;

The Mandatory shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory subject to the present Mandate;

ARTICLE III The Mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labour is permitted, except for essential public works and services, and then only for adequate remuneration;

The Mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the Convention relating to the control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10th, 1919, or in any convention amending same;

The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited;

ARTICLE IV The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purpose of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory;

ARTICLE V Subject to the provisions of any local law for the maintenance of public order and public morals, the Mandatory shall ensure in the territory freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, and shall allow all missionaries, nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations, to enter into, travel and reside in the territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling;

ARTICLE VI The Mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5;

ARTICLE VII The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is

required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate;

The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provision of the Mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Considering that the United States did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles and did not participate in the agreement respecting the aforesaid Mandate;

Desiring to reach a definite understanding with regard to the rights of the two governments and their respective nationals in the aforesaid islands, and in particular the Island of Yap, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and to that end have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the United States consents to the administration by Japan, pursuant to the aforesaid Mandate, of all the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the Equator.

ARTICLE II The United States and its nationals shall receive all the benefits of the engagements of Japan, defined in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the aforesaid Mandate, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a Member of the League of Nations.

It is further agreed between the High Contracting Parties as follows:

(1) Japan shall insure in the islands complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order

and morality; American missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the islands and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the islands; it being understood, however, that Japan shall have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

(2) Vested American property rights in the mandated islands shall be respected and in no way impaired;

(3) Existing treaties between the United States and Japan shall be applicable to the mandated islands;

(4) Japan will address to the United States a duplicate of the annual report on the administration of the Mandate to be made by Japan to the Council of the League of Nations;

(5) Nothing contained in the present Convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the Mandate as recited in the Convention, unless such modification shall have been expressly assented to by the United States.

ARTICLE III The United States and its nationals have free access to the Island of Yap on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation and their respective nationals in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid or operated by the United States or by its nationals connecting with the Island of Yap.

The rights and privileges embraced by the preceding paragraph shall also be accorded to the Government of the United States and its nationals with respect to radio-telegraphic communication; provided, however, that so long as the Government of Japan shall maintain on the Island of Yap an adequate radio-telegraphic station, co-operating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships or on shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radio-telegraphic stations on the Island by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

ARTICLE IV In connection with the rights embraced by Article III, specific rights, privileges and exemptions, in so far as they relate to electrical communications, shall be enjoyed in the Island of Yap by the United States and its nationals in terms as follows:

(1) Nationals of the United States shall have the unrestricted right to reside in the Island, and the United States and its nationals shall have the right to acquire and hold on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals all kinds of property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences, offices, works and appurtenances.

(2) Nationals of the United States shall not be obliged to obtain any permit or license in order to be entitled to land and operate cables on the Island, or to establish radio-telegraphic service, subject to the provisions of Article 3, or to enjoy any of the rights and privileges embraced by this Article and by Article 3.

(3) No censorship or supervision shall be exercised over cable or radio messages or operations.

(4) Nationals of the United States shall have complete freedom of entry and exit in the Island for their persons and property.

(5) No taxes, port, harbour, or landing charges or exactions of any nature whatsoever, shall be levied either with respect to the operation of cables or radio stations, or with respect to property, persons or vessels.

(6) No discriminatory police regulations shall be enforced.

(7) The Government of Japan will exercise its power of expropriation in the Island to secure to the United States or its nationals needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communications if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained.

It is understood that the location and the area of land so to be expropriated shall be arranged between the two Governments according to the requirements of each case. Property of the United States or of its nationals and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the Island shall not be subject to expropriation.



## NOTIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Made Public March 27, 1932

The Japanese Government believe that the national policy of Japan, which has for its aim to insure the peace of the Orient and thereby to contribute to the cause of peace throughout the world, is identical in spirit with the mission of the League of Nations, which is to achieve international peace and security. It has always been with pleasure, therefore, that this country has for thirteen years past, as an original Member of the League, and a permanent Member of its Council, extended a full measure of co-operation with her fellow-Members towards the attainment of its high purpose. It is indeed a matter of historical fact that Japan has continuously participated in the various activities of the League with a zeal not inferior to that exhibited by any other nation. At the same time, it is and has always been the conviction of the Japanese Government that in order to render possible the maintenance of peace in various regions of the world, it is necessary in existing circumstances to allow the operation of the Covenant of the League to vary in accordance with the actual conditions prevailing in each of those regions. Only by acting on this just and equitable principle can the League fulfil its mission and increase its influence.

Acting on this conviction, the Japanese Government, ever since the Sino-Japanese dispute was, in September, 1931, submitted to the League, have, at meetings of the League and on other occasions, continually set forward a consistent view. This was, that if the League was to settle the issue fairly and equitably, and to make a real contribution to the promotion of peace in the Orient, and thus enhance its prestige, it should acquire a complete grasp of the actual conditions in this quarter of the globe and apply the Covenant of the League in accordance with these conditions. They have repeatedly emphasized and insisted upon the absolute necessity of taking into consideration

the fact that China is not an organized State,—that its internal conditions and external relations are characterized by extreme confusion and complexity, and by many abnormal and exceptional features,—and that, accordingly, the general principles and usages of International Law which govern the ordinary relations between nations are found to be considerably modified in their operation so far as China is concerned, resulting in the quite abnormal and unique international practices which actually prevail in that country.

However, the majority of the Members of the League evinced in the course of its deliberations during the past seventeen months a failure either to grasp these realities or else to face them and take them into proper account. Moreover, it has frequently been made manifest in these deliberations that there exist serious differences of opinion between Japan and these Powers concerning the application and even the interpretation of various international engagements and obligations including the Covenant of the League and the principles of International Law. As a result, the Report adopted by the Assembly at the special session of 24 February last, entirely misapprehending the spirit of Japan, pervaded as it is by no other desire than the maintenance of peace in the Orient, contains gross errors both in the ascertainment of facts and in the conclusions deduced. In asserting that the action of the Japanese Army at the time of the Incident of 18 September and subsequently did not fall within the just limits of self-defence, the Report assigned no reasons and came to an arbitrary conclusion, and in ignoring alike the state of tension which preceded, and the various aggravations which succeeded, the Incident—for all of which the full responsibility is incumbent upon China—the Report creates a source of fresh conflict in the political arena of the Orient. By refusing to acknowledge the actual circumstances

that led to the foundation of Manchoukuo, and by attempting to challenge the position taken up by Japan in recognizing the new State, it cuts away the ground for the stabilization of the Far Eastern situation. Nor can the terms laid down in its recommendations—as was fully explained in the Statement issued by this Government on 25 February last—ever be of any possible service in securing enduring peace in these regions.

The conclusion must be that in seeking a solution of the question the majority of the League have attached greater importance to upholding inapplicable formulae than to the real task of assuring peace, and higher value to the vindication of academic thesis than to the eradication of the sources of future

conflict. For these reasons, and because of the profound differences of opinion existing between Japan and the majority of the League in their interpretation of the Covenant and of other treaties, the Japanese Government have been led to realize the existence of an irreconcilable divergence of views, dividing Japan and the League on policies of peace, and especially as regards the fundamental principles to be followed in the establishment of a durable peace in the Far East. The Japanese Government, believing that in these circumstances there remains no room for further co-operation, hereby give notice, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Covenant, of intention of Japan to withdraw from the League of Nations.

### STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 5 OF ARTICLE 15 OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE

February 25, 1933

#### PART I

#### Japan's co-operation with the League of Nations

Japan has taken the greatest interest in the development and success of the League from the days of its inception. Her successive governments have extended to it for nearly fourteen years their hearty co-operation, and her statesmen have devoted their best efforts to the extension of its influence and the enhancement of its prestige. Japan takes pride in recalling the active participation of her representatives in the work of the League. As an original and permanent Member of the Council, she has had many opportunities of co-operation in its beneficent activities, and of these opportunities she has fully availed herself. She regards the League as a most powerful instrument for the good of humanity; and she is only anxious, in the interest of this great experiment in the establishment of universal peace, that the Members of the League shall fully appreciate the situation in the Far

East and deal with it in a practical way rather than by formulae and principles.

The present dispute was first brought by China to the consideration of the Council of the League of Nations under Article 11 of the Covenant in September, 1931. In spite of the fact that Japan in this case was obliged to act solely in self-defence against aggression on the part of China, Japan, from the very beginning, has spared no effort in explaining to the League the facts and background of this unfortunate incident, and at the same time, she has constantly, and without waiting for the Resolution passed by the Council on September 30, endeavoured as far as possible not to aggravate the situation. Japan has also from time to time communicated to the League all information relative to the development of the situation, so that the League might be enabled to understand the actual conditions prevailing in the Far East.

Unfortunately, however, the condition of Manchuria showed no immediate improvement in the matter of peace and order, owing to the continued activities



of Chang Hsueh-liang, while the feelings of the Chinese and the Japanese peoples became further strained, with the result that there was no possibility of withdrawing the Japanese troops within the Railway Zone under the then existing circumstances. When the Council met again in October, Japan realized the importance of allaying the excited national feelings of the two peoples as the first essential condition of securing the safety of the lives and property of Japanese subjects and of making possible the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. She was convinced that for this purpose, it was necessary for the two parties concerned to pave the way for direct negotiations, with the object of restoring normal relations between the two countries. Japan took pains to explain this view to the President and certain Members of the Council, but proposal to initiate direct negotiations was not accepted.

Moreover, the Council formed a plan to invite a representative of the United States, a non-Member State of the League, to participate in its deliberations as an observer. To this proposition Japan raised an objection, contending that participation in the proceedings of the Council by a state not a Member of the League is contrary to its constitution, but the other Members of the Council insisted on regarding the step as a mere matter of procedure, and they invited a United States observer to the Council. Japan remained convinced that this was a matter which concerned the constitution of the League and that the action of the majority constituted a clear case of the violation of the Covenant. It became apparent that if the opinion of her fellow-members was that such an important matter of substance could be decided by a majority as a mere matter of procedure, she had ratified the Covenant under an error. However, owing to her strong desire to uphold the cause of the League, she continued to participate in the activities of the Council.

The discrepancy between the views of the other Members of the League and those entertained by Japan arose from a lack of understanding of the Far Eastern situation on the part of the League. In her desire to assist the League and

to maintain its legitimate influence and usefulness, Japan proposed at the Council meeting held in November, 1931, that the League should dispatch a Commission of Enquiry to China so that its Members might be able to understand fully the actual conditions prevailing in that country. This proposal was adopted by the Council in its Resolution of December 10.

The Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton reached China in March, 1932, by way of Japan and entered Manchoukuo in April. Japan rendered every facility to the Commission in order to assist its investigations. Through the establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo, especial difficulty was encountered in the matter of the entrance of the Chinese Assessor into the territory of that State. Japan therefore exerted her good offices with Manchoukuo in order to smooth over this difficulty, and enabled the Commission to carry out its investigations.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry was made public on October 1, 1932. On account of the brief period allowed for the investigation of the Commission, much remained to be desired for the Report to claim to present a true picture of the actual condition of China. Accordingly, Japan, on November 18 last, handed to the League her Observations on the Lytton Report in order to provide it with accurate materials for coming to a fair conclusion on the questions involved.

The Lytton Report was the subject of deliberation by the Council from November 21, and by the Assembly from December 6, 1932. The Committee of Nineteen appointed by the Assembly without the concurrence of Japan drafted on December 15 a Resolution and a Statement of Reasons concerning the procedure to be followed in performing the duty of conciliation which devolved upon that body in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 15 of the Covenant. Japan proposed the deletion from the Draft Resolution of passages regarding the participation of states which were not members of the League, and also the modification of certain points relating to the proposed Committee of Conciliation as well as the entire deletion of the last paragraph of the Statement

of Reasons, which declared in particular that the maintenance and recognition of the present régime in Manchuria could not be considered as a solution.

At the same time, considering that Paragraph 3 of Article 15 represents the final resort provided for in the Covenant for conciliatory solution of a dispute, Japan endeavoured to discover some compromise which would enable her to continue her co-operation with the League.

As stated in Part II, M of the Report, the President of the Committee and the Secretary General were authorized to enter into conversations with both the Japanese and Chinese Delegations. The conversations between the Japanese Delegation and the Secretary General were carried on from the first part of January, 1933. As a result of these conversations, a draft was drawn up, and it was referred with the knowledge of the President of the Committee to the Japanese Government for their approval. Subsequently, when amendments of the Japanese Government to this draft were communicated to the Committee of Nineteen, it was made known to the Japanese Delegation that the said draft could not be taken up as a basis of further negotiation. This caused a great surprise to the Japanese Government as they had every reason to believe that the President of the Committee, who together with the Secretary General was authorized to conduct negotiations with the both Delegations, was also fully aware of the conversations and raised no objection to the preparation of the draft.

Though the Committee finally agreed to the deletion from the Draft Resolution of passages relating to the participation of non-Member States in the work of the proposed Committee of Conciliation, it proposed that the Japanese Government accept the rest of the text of the Resolution and the Statement of Reasons of December 15 and make a reservation in regard to the last Paragraph of the Statement of Reasons to which Japan had taken objection. The declaration contained in this Paragraph would, as is stated elsewhere in the present statement, not only constitute an action ultra vires on the part of the League but prejudice the whole question

and imply a direct attack on the policy followed by the Japanese Government with respect to the existence of Manchoukuo. Furthermore, such an attitude on the part of the League was in no way in accord with the idea of conciliation advocated by the Committee of Nineteen as well as by the Japanese Government. For these reasons, Japan found it impossible to accept the proposal of the Committee.

Upon the refusal of the Japanese Delegation to agree to the Committee's proposal in this regard, the latter set to the procedure of drafting a Report under Paragraph 4 of Article 15.

However, the Japanese Government refused to give up the hope for conciliation, and in their final efforts to achieve this end, they agreed to withdraw the various amendments which they had presented when the text of December 15 was communicated to them and consented to accept as the basis of conciliation the principles and conclusions of Chapter 9 of the Lytton Report, in so far as they were applied in a way to "harmonize with the events which have taken place", which phrase is an almost literal quotation from that Report itself. Further they agreed to the maintenance of the last Paragraph of the President's Declaration (formerly called the Statement of Reasons) on the condition that its wording be modified in such a way that it would not appear to constitute a prejudgment and an attack directed against the policy of the Japanese Government vis-à-vis Manchoukuo.

The Committee of Nineteen found this final proposal likewise unacceptable. Thus the Committee rejected all the Japanese proposals and came to the conclusion that conciliation under Paragraph 3 was impossible. The Committee forthwith proceeded with the drafting of a Report under Paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Covenant. The Draft Report thus prepared was submitted to the Assembly on February 21, and in spite of the negative vote on the part of Japan, it was adopted by the Assembly on February 24.

## PART II

Errors in the Report concerning the chief characteristics of the dispute



The Report sets forth in Part III what are termed the "chief characteristics of the dispute". It is most regrettable that this part of the Report is substantially based upon the Report of the Commission of Enquiry. As stated in that Report, "the issues involved in this conflict are not as simple as they are often represented to be. They are, on the contrary, exceedingly complicated and only an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as of their historical background should entitle anyone to express a definite opinion upon them". It must be remembered that the Commission of Enquiry spent only six weeks in Manchuria and fifteen in China, most of which was passed in Peiping, and their trip covered only a very limited area of China—a few open ports where the real condition of China could not have thoroughly been studied. In these circumstances, it was impossible for them to acquire "an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as their historical background".

Hence the document is not as complete as it should be. It is quite natural that there should be not a few errors in the Report of the Assembly which was drafted upon the basis of the Lytton Report. These errors might have been avoided if the Committee of Nineteen had taken into due consideration the Observations of the Japanese Government presented to the Council on November 18, 1932. At any rate, it must be said that the Lytton Report, admirable and praiseworthy as it is, is not a document which one can look upon as containing all the facts as well as all the historical background upon which alone final judgment should be based. The errors in the Report of the Assembly are numerous. Let only the most salient be cited:

(1) The Report appears to cling in Part III to the fiction that China exists today as a single organized state to be dealt with on the same footing as any country in Europe or America. The fiction happens to be merely a convenient formula which embodies in a concise form the generous aspirations of the Powers for the recovery of China as a unified and orderly state. Japan has worked hard to act upon that formula during these many years, and she

is prepared to continue on the same lines in cases where ordinary matters alone are concerned. But where her vital necessities come into play as in Manchuria, she is forced to reconsider that fiction, and to ask herself what are the actual facts, and who are the actual rulers. States which are Members of the League of Nations and have little interest in China can afford to preserve the convenient fiction intact without serious difficulty. But Japan, in a totally different position, economically and strategically, is compelled, however reluctantly, to examine and set a limit to the fiction and to direct her course according to realities.

It is the view of the Japanese Government that the erstwhile Chinese State ceased to rule in Manchuria when "the fall of the United Republic after the death of Yuan Shi-kai in 1915 signalized the break-up of all unity of government in China". (Observations of the Japanese Government, page 15).

As a matter of fact, none of the governments including the Nanking Government maintains authority over China save over the limited areas which it actually controls. That is why the Japanese Government in their Observations insist that Manchuria is not naturally and necessarily an integral part of China. It will then be asked, as it has been asked,—“why did Japan invoke the Nanking Government at the outset of the Manchurian Incident? Why did Japan negotiate with Peking in 1915? Why did she declare Manchuria to be a part of China in 1922?” The answer is that Japan clung until the last moment to the fiction of Manchuria being an integral part of China. She had many excellent opportunities of departing from it, if she had wished, afforded by the chaotic state of the country. She steadily refrained from availing herself of the opportunities. But when chaos came to threaten her whole position in Manchuria, it became necessary for her to take measures to protect her various interests and important rights.

It should be observed at this point that Japan is not setting a precedent for defying the existence of a neighbour state merely because it is weak or disturbed by internal disruption.

It is needless to say that so long as the government of a state which has actually ruled the whole area maintains its authority in any part of its territory, so long does the state continue to subsist and to remain inviolable. The peculiar circumstances of China do not reside in the fact that its common government is weak or distracted by disruption. They reside in the unique fact that no authority which now exists has ever been a common government of China at all, and none therefore has title to rule the entire country.

The League of Nations should not forget that fact overrides form, and that a state must possess a single and continuous government.

(2) The Report, in agreeing that the Chinese boycott against Japan imposed after the September 18 Incident falls within the province of retaliatory measures, sows the seeds of incalculable future trouble for each and every Power interested in China. All the major Powers conduct military operations in China under certain circumstances, and maintain armed forces in Chinese territory for that specific purpose. If the adoption by the Powers of any forcible measure for the protection of their rights and interests is on each occasion to be the subject of a retaliatory boycott, the application of force will of necessity be extended without limit.

By their acceptance of the Resolutions of September 30 and of December 10, 1931, China and Japan agreed that they should take the necessary measures to prevent any aggravation of the situation. The Japanese Government desire to call the attention of the League to the fact that it was the conspicuous failure on the part of China to take such proper measures that led to the regrettable Shanghai Incident. It should also be added that in any discussion of the boycott the fact of anti-foreign education in schools and the "revolutionary foreign policy" (admitted by the Nanking Government) should not be left out of consideration, as these three subjects are inseparably bound together.

(3) The Report quotes and adopts from the Lytton Report the reference to the possibility of an arbitral settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

But arbitration presupposes a normal organized state with a government supreme throughout its territory and capable of enforcing an award. China, as has been stated above, has not for years been in such a state, at any rate so far as to render it possible to arbitrate with her in vital matters concerning Manchuria. With whom would the arbitration have proceeded? With Chang Hsueh-liang whom the League does not recognize? Or with the Nanking Government whose authority (as the Report of the Commission of Enquiry showed) he did not obey? Japan, with her vital interests at stake, could not and cannot possibly resort to arbitration in such a matter with such a country as China.

(4) The Report again quotes and adopts the refusal of the Commission of Enquiry to recognize as measures of self-defence the military operations of the Japanese army on the night of September 18, although it does not exclude the possibility that the Japanese officers on the spot might have thought they were acting in self-defence. This is simply another case of a facile and uncritical acceptance of the opinions of the Commission of Enquiry, utterly ignoring the emphatic contradiction contained in the Observations of the Japanese Government. On what grounds can the League or any other third party pronounce a verdict on the case contrary to the judgment of the Japanese officers on the spot? The right of self-defence is one of those inalienable rights of a state which may be duly exercised in certain specific circumstances, and the question of on what occasion and to what extent that right should be exercised is a matter which can be determined only by the state concerned. In this connection the Japanese Government in their Observations have referred to the reservations made by both France and the United States in concluding the Pact of Paris; a reference which the Assembly found it possible to pass over in silence.

The Report in stating that the operations of the Japanese army, viewed as a whole as they developed through the entire period of the conflict, cannot be regarded as an act of self-defence, fails to take into cognizance the tension which existed, the overwhelming forces



by which the Japanese were faced and the utter uncertainty which prevailed as to the probable action of those forces. Above all, it fails to take into account the vital rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria, which are not confined to the leased territory and the railways, but involve mining and forestry, consular police and consular jurisdiction, residence and trade throughout the entire region. When these rights and interests are threatened, the measures for their protection may have to be extended throughout Manchuria. But never have Japanese military operations exceeded the bounds of necessity for self-protection.

In order that it may not be supposed over sub silentio, the Japanese Government take this opportunity of explicitly denying the specific conclusion reached in the Report that no question can arise of Chinese responsibility for the development of events since September 18, 1931, and that the use of boycotts by China subsequent to that date falls under the category of reprisals. Even if the theory that the Japanese military action did not constitute lawful self-defence should be accepted, that clearly would not invest the Chinese with an unlimited license to behave as they chose to, and to enter upon a career of unrestricted violence and wrong. Much more is this the case if, as Japan contends, the actions of her troops were urgently called for by the necessities of self-defence. How can reprisals possibly be exercised against a lawful act? The proper reply to acts of self-defence is negotiation and explanation and not reprisals, which generally lead to war. Had the United States exercised reprisals in the Carolina case, war with England must have ensued. Again it must be noted that the Resolution of September 30 precludes either party from aggravating the situation; and it would seem strange to hold that this meant that China might take steps which would certainly aggravate it, leaving Japan alone responsible for any untoward development.

What appears to be a most curious statement is found in Part III of the Report which reads: "adoption of measures of self-defence does not exempt a state from complying with the

provisions of Article 12 of the Covenant".

As has already been observed by the Japanese Government, the right of self-defence is exercised upon the occasion "of an urgent"—to quote Webster's definition—"and overwhelming necessity allowing no choice of means and no instant for deliberation". To enquire the observance upon such an occasion of Article 12 of the Covenant, which stipulates that the right of self-defence may be exercised three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the Report of the Council of the League has been made public, is to deny the right of self-defence itself.

(5) The Report says that the declaration of independence by Manchoukuo was not spontaneous. Since the statement is based upon no fresh investigation conducted at a later date, it may be readily gathered that the Report has here again adopted the erroneous conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry contained in Chapter VI of the latter's Report, the baselessness of which has been fully exposed in the Observations of the Japanese Government.

It must strike an impartial observer as extraordinary that the Assembly repeats this finding of the Commission of Enquiry in face of the emphatic denials of Japan. There are two factors which may partly account for this. First, the movement during the tyrannous régime of the Changs for the keeping of Manchuria aloof from all participation in the affairs of China Proper was subterranean, and had no repercussion in the outside world; and the authors of the Report may therefore have been sceptical of its existence. Secondly, they appear to be misled by giving implicit credence to the legend of the so-called "continental policy" of Japan, and her supposed plan to seek a political solution of the Manchurian issue as a step towards the execution of that policy. It is unnecessary to repeat that the Japanese "continental policy" is a mere Chinese fabrication, and that Japan harbours no territorial designs in any part of the world. But all this, though it may explain the rejection by the Assembly of the uncompromising denial made by Japan, can hardly be thought to excuse it.

The simple fact is that, as has so often been explained, on the disappearance of all the administrative organisations, such as they were, which had existed under the Changs, spontaneous local organisations naturally sprung up, and the Japanese troops which were responsible for the maintenance of order necessarily co-operated with them. It was a proper and necessary step, and in the circumstances an unavoidable one. Such was the whole significance of the presence of Japanese troops, and such was the sole aim of the activities of Japanese civil and military officers. Unfortunately the Commission of Enquiry, and consequently the Assembly, in their implicit reliance on the assumption that there had never existed any independence movement in Manchuria, have been obliged to attribute to the activities of Japanese civil and military officers the independence which was actually proclaimed,—and to do so upon no solid grounds whatever.

As to the assertion that the people of Manchuria are hostile to the new state, again there is no valid evidence beyond fifteen hundred letters of dubious origin received by the Commission of Enquiry. The Japanese Government desire to point out the fact that within less than a year since its foundation, Manchoukuo has achieved a marked and healthy progress in the restoration of law and order, and that no criticism or complaint has been heard of regarding its conduct of affairs, whether domestic or foreign.

Regardless of the attitude of the Assembly to the new State of Manchoukuo, she has gone forward steadily on the road of progress. Freed from the yoke of misgovernment under the tyrannous rule of the Changs, thirty million inhabitants of Manchuria, Manchus, Mongols and Chinese all alike, have, already begun to reap the benefits of their labours which were denied them in former days. Throughout most of the country banditry has been suppressed. Those hostile elements, largely composed of the remnants of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops and receiving not inconsiderable assistance from their former war lord, had constituted an obstacle to the establishment of peace throughout the territory. Thanks, however, to the combined efforts of the

Japanese and Manchoukuo forces, they have been practically cleared out of the Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, and the security of life and property has been reestablished in these Provinces. It is only in the Province of Jehol that the organized opposition still continues.

In the domain of finance, something entirely unknown in the history of China has been realized in Manchoukuo. Though the State is still in its infancy, a sound budgetary system has been initiated, and is being carried out with utmost satisfaction. The establishment of the central bank, which is functioning on the same lines as those of the advanced countries of the world, has contributed much to the stabilization of state finances and to the economic and industrial development of the country. A similar progress has also been noted in the domain of railway administration, commerce and industry, and with abundant resources with which she is endowed, there is every prospect of this country achieving, in days to come, a still greater progress along these lines to the benefit of her inhabitants and foreigners.

All this could not have been the case had the population of the country been hostile or even sullenly submissive. It is to be regretted therefore that the Assembly should have, without referring to the Observations submitted by Japan, accepted the assumption of the Commission of Enquiry, which, here again, has no foundation in fact.

(6) The Report dwells upon the need of international co-operation in the reconstruction of China, and mentions the provision of technical assistance as one form of that international co-operation. Obviously, the reconstruction of China cannot be accomplished by any such superficial and inadequate means. It could only be rendered possible by some forceful international intervention of such a nature as would at once prove incompatible with the stipulations of the Nine Power Treaty regarding the administrative integrity and political independence of China. That is another proof that it is necessary to allow ample elasticity by taking due account of changing conditions in the application of the Nine Power Treaty and the



Covenant of the League as far as China is concerned.

### PART III

#### Impracticabilities of the Recommendations.

(1) Japan recognizes that the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris constitute the basic principles of the settlement of international disputes in so far as international relations in general are concerned. But a certain degree of elasticity must be allowed in the application of these principles to such special and entirely abnormal conditions as prevail in China.

(2) As to the proposal for the withdrawal of troops contained in Section 2, (1), (A) of Part IV of the Report, it is to be noted that the presence of Japanese troops outside the Railway Zone, so far from being incompatible with legal principles, has from the very beginning been due entirely to the sheer necessities of lawful self-defence, and is in no way derogatory to the accepted principles regarding the settlement of international disputes. It is further to be noted that these Japanese troops are now responsible, in accordance with the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchoukuo. It is true that by the Resolutions of September 30 and of December 10, 1931, Japan undertook to withdraw her troops within the Railway Zone in so far as the safety of her subjects was assured, but the condition attaching to that undertaking, namely the assurance of safety of life and property, has never been satisfied; and the undertaking itself has now become inapplicable on account of the independence of Manchoukuo and the conclusion of the agreements embodied in the Protocol signed on September 15 last. Should the Japanese troops be withdrawn from the Railway Zone in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Report, it would be inevitable that unrest and disturbances would ensue in the evacuated territory. Those Members of the League that have but little direct interest in the affairs of the Far East can afford to maintain that the upholding of abstract formulae is more important than

the maintenance of the peace in this part of the world. But Japan, vitally concerned in the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, cannot tolerate that that region should again be plunged into disorder. It cannot be supposed that a gendarmerie system as proposed by the Lytton Report would remove all apprehensions on this score. There is no precedent in the history of the world in which the security of such a vast territory was secured by gendarmerie. The proposition is absurd and cannot be put into practice. If the Japanese troops were withdrawn, the country would be quickly overrun by bandits and by Chang Hsueh-liang's troops resulting in anarchy and disorder.

(3) As to Section 2, (1) of Part IV of the Report, where it is stated that the sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China, it has to be noted that at any rate since the year 1916, Manchuria has never been subject to the authority of China, and that in the final analysis, the present difficulty has been caused by the supposition that the sovereignty of China actually extended and extends to that region. It is entirely superfluous to say that the enforcement of this fiction will never ensure the protection of Japan's rights and interests and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Inasmuch as the Report repudiates the restoration of the old régime as leading merely to a repetition of disorder and friction, so any return to the fiction in question must equally be repudiated. Nor is it possible for Japan to admit any policy which is incompatible with the simple fact of the existence of the State of Manchoukuo and the provisions of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol.

(4) With regard to the ten principles set out in the Lytton Report and cited in Section I of Part IV of the Report, apart from the observations made above, the Japanese Government deem it sufficient to quote the following passages from their Observations presented to the League in November last:—

"Certain of these principles to which the Japanese Government have no fundamental objection, have already found concrete application in the Protocol signed by Japan and Manchoukuo. But, in any view of the matter, it must evi-

dently be impossible, so long as the anarchical state of things in China persists, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue on the basis of the first nine of these principles, especially Principles 4-9 inclusive. As is sustained in Principle 10, these nine principles cannot be practically applied 'without a strong central government in China'."

(5) In Section 2, (3) of Part IV of the Report, the Assembly contemplates the establishment of a Committee to assist in the negotiations which are to be opened between the two parties in accordance with the method specified in the Report. This, however, is directly contrary to the insistence of Japan not to allow any third party to intervene in the Manchurian problem, and Japan finds it absolutely impossible to accept such a proposal. As, moreover, the Recommendations referred to as (1), (A) and (1), (B) of Section 2, Part IV of the Report, must be dismissed as unpractical, and those made under (2) of the said Section 2 are equally inapplicable in the present state of China, there would seem to be no scope left for the activities of the proposed Committee.

(6) The Report states in effect in Section 3 of Part IV that the maintenance and recognition of the existing régime in Manchuria is no solution and that the Members of the League should, after having adopted the Report, abstain from recognizing the present régime either de jure or de facto. Further it expresses the hope that the States non-Members of the League who are signatories of the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty will associate themselves with the view set forth in the Report in this regard. The Japanese Government cannot but consider that the Assembly, in proposing in such a manner to influence or to bind, if only morally, both Member and non-Member states in the matter of recognizing or not recognizing another state, is exceeding its powers conferred upon it by Article 15 of the Covenant. In any case, in making a proposition of this nature the League of Nations whose primary duty is the preservation of peace throughout the world could not surely contribute to the maintenance of peace and security not only in Manchoukuo, but also in the

Far East. Such an action on the part of the League would prove to be an obstacle to the good understanding and friendly relations between nations upon which peace depends.

### PART IV

#### Conclusion

The Japanese Government are fully convinced that the action of the Japanese army on the night of September 18, 1931, and thereafter has never exceeded the limits appropriate to measures of self-defence, and that Manchoukuo has been founded by the spontaneous will of the people of Manchuria. Accordingly, they consider that neither the action of the Japanese army in Manchuria, nor the conclusion of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol is in violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Treaty, the Pact of Paris, or any other international treaty. The Japanese Government maintain that in view of the quite abnormal condition of China, where no existing authority has ever ruled the entire country, and particularly in view of the unparalleled complexity and peculiarity of the Manchurian problem, and also having regard to the anti-foreign character of the policy of the National Government, it is impossible to think of applying to the present dispute the general formulae applicable to an ordinary international question; and they maintain moreover that neither any procedure which may be adopted for such an exceptional case, nor any solution thereby attained, can ever establish a precedent for ordinary cases of international dispute. Were it possible to apply ordinary formulae, the plans adumbrated by the Assembly would themselves be ruled out of consideration as interferences with what the Assembly regards as Chinese sovereign rights.

Unfortunately, the Assembly, through the refusal of its Members to face facts, and their uncritical acceptance of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, has only indulged in academic and inadequate principles. The Assembly stands, if it may so be said, for mere formulae; Japan for solid realities. Japan takes her stand on established principles; the Assembly on precon-



ceived hypotheses. It results from the refusal of the Assembly to go beyond the Lytton Report. As pointed out in the preceding part of the present statement, the new State of Manchoukuo has made rapid progress. Peace and order are superseding banditry. Commerce and industry have responded to the improved situation, to the benefit of foreigners and the people of Manchoukuo alike. This is a concrete proof of the truth of the Japanese contention that the recognition and encouragement of the Manchurian State is the only road to a satisfactory solution of the Manchurian question and to the maintenance of a lasting peace in the Orient.

On the other hand, it appears impossible to look for any improvement in the Chinese situation in the near future, and China is likely to remain a chronic anxiety to the rest of the world. Communism has already invaded China, and the alarming extent and success of the invasion is far too seldom realized. A communized China would constitute a problem for Europe and America beside

which other questions would pale into insignificance. But a Manchuria free from Chinese connection constitutes a barrier to the communistic danger in the Far East. Its value ought surely to be apparent to every statesman. It is earnestly hoped that the League of Nations will soon be led to change its attitude, to discard reliance on academic and inapplicable doctrine and to respect and recognize the forces that are actually rendering possible the maintenance of peace in the various regions of the world. The Covenant of the League of Nations itself provides in Article 21 for the due recognition of regional understandings, and the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol of September 15, 1932, falls incontestably within the category of understandings such as these, as the special interests of Japan in Manchuria have again and again been recognized. At the same time, Japan takes this opportunity of repeating her disclaimer of all desire for territorial gains or commercial advantages.

## TRAITÉ DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LES PAYS-BAS

Ratifié le 25, Mai

### ARTICLE 1

Tous les différends de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui pourraient se produire entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et qui n'auraient pu être réglés, dans un délai raisonnable, par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires seront, d'un commun accord entre les Parties ou à la demande de l'une d'elles, soumis à une Commission permanente de Conciliation, constituée et fonctionnant conformément aux dispositions du présent Traité. Les différends qui de l'avis des deux Parties seraient d'ordre juridique, ne seront soumis à la Commission permanente de Conciliation que d'un commun accord entre les Parties.

### ARTICLE 2

Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions.

### ARTICLE 3

Les différends d'ordre juridique, notamment ceux concernant l'interprétation des traités en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, différends qui n'auraient pas été soumis à la Commission permanente de Conciliation ou qui, ayant été soumis à celle-ci, n'auraient pas été réglés dans les trois mois après le dressement de son rapport,

seront, à la demande de l'une des Parties adressée à l'autre, soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut, soit à un Tribunal arbitral qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de la Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux. Le compromis est établi par échange de notes entre les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le choix de la juridiction dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la proposition adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de soumettre le différend à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou à un Tribunal arbitral, le différend sera soumis, selon la procédure prévue à l'alinéa précédent, à ladite Cour, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut. Il sera également soumis à cette Cour, suivant la même procédure, si, les Hautes Parties contractantes ayant été d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal arbitral, la constitution de celui-ci selon les dispositions de l'article suivant n'a pas eu lieu dans les cinq mois à compter de la demande visée à l'alinéa 2 dudit article.

### ARTICLE 4

Si les Hautes Parties contractantes se sont mises d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal arbitral, celui-ci sera, à défaut d'autre entente, composé de cinq membres et constitué de la manière suivante: les Parties nommeront chacune un arbitre qui pourra être choisi parmi leurs nationaux; le président et les deux autres arbitres seront choisis d'un commun accord parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances; ces trois arbitres devront être de nationalités différentes.

Si la nomination des membres du Tribunal arbitral n'intervient pas dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la demande adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de constituer ensemble un Tribunal arbitral, le soin de procéder

aux nominations nécessaires sera confié à une tierce Puissance choisie d'un commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désignera une Puissance différente et les nominations seront faites de concert par les Puissances ainsi choisies.

### ARTICLE 5

Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire dans le Tribunal arbitral par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque autre empêchement en suivant le mode fixé à l'article 4 pour les nominations.

### ARTICLE 6

L'arbitrage visé à l'article 4 sera régi par les dispositions des articles 7, 8 et 9.

### ARTICLE 7

Les Hautes Parties contractantes rédigeront un compromis déterminant l'objet du différend et la procédure à suivre.

A défaut d'indications ou de précisions suffisantes dans le compromis, la procédure arbitrale sera réglée par les dispositions de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

### ARTICLE 8

A défaut d'autre entente concernant les règles de fond à appliquer par les arbitres, le Tribunal arbitral fonde ses décisions:

1° sur les conventions générales ou spéciales en vigueur entre les deux Parties et règles de droit qui en découlent;

2° sur la coutume internationale considérée comme l'expression d'une pratique générale acceptée comme étant le droit;

3° sur les principes généraux de droit reconnus par les nations civilisées;

4° sur les résultats de la doctrine et



de la jurisprudence les plus autorisées, comme moyens auxiliaires de détermination des règles de droit.

## ARTICLE 9

Sauf stipulation contraire du compromis d'arbitrage, une demande de révision de la sentence arbitrale sera admise conformément aux dispositions de l'article 83, alinéas 2 et 3 de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, dans le délai qui sera fixé par le Tribunal.

## ARTICLE 10

S'il s'agit d'un différend dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, le différend ne pourra être soumis à la procédure prévue par le présent Traité qu'après jugement passé en force de chose jugée et rendu dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité judiciaire nationale compétente.

## ARTICLE 11

La Commission permanente de Conciliation prévue par le présent Traité sera composée de cinq membres, qui seront désignés comme il suit, savoir : Les Hautes Parties contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs et désigneront d'un commun accord les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances ; ces trois commissaires devront être de nationalités différentes et, parmi eux, les Hautes Parties contractantes désigneront le Président de la Commission.

Les commissaires sont nommés pour cinq ans à compter de la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité ; leur mandat est renouvelable. Ils resteront en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et, dans tous les cas, jusqu'à l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours au moment de l'expiration de leur mandat.

Il sera pourvu aussi rapidement que possible et dans un délai qui ne devra pas excéder trois mois, aux vacances qui

viendraient à se produire par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque empêchement permanent ou temporaire en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations. Les personnes ainsi désignées ne seront nommées que pour la période non-écoulée du mandat des commissaires qu'elles remplacent.

## ARTICLE 12

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera constituée aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité.

Si la nomination des membres à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans les six mois après l'échange des ratifications du Traité ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale serait, à défaut d'autre entente, prié par les deux Hautes Parties contractantes conjointement ou par l'une d'elles, de procéder aux désignations nécessaires. Si le Président est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le Vice-Président sera prié de procéder à ces désignations. Si celui-ci est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le premier des autres juges selon l'ordre du tableau de la Cour qui n'est ressortissant d'aucune des Parties, sera prié de procéder à ces désignations.

## ARTICLE 13

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au Président.

La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du différend, contiendra l'invitation à la Commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la Partie adverse.

## ARTICLE 14

La Commission permanente de Conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cet

désigné et à la date fixée par son Président.

## ARTICLE 17

Les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la Commission avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à ne pas publier le résultat des travaux de la Commission sans s'être préalablement consultées.

## ARTICLE 18

Les Hautes Parties contractantes seront représentées auprès de la Commission permanente de Conciliation par des agents ayant mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre elles et la Commission ; elles pourront, en outre, se faire assister par des conseils et experts nommés par elles à cet effet et demander l'audition de toutes personnes dont le témoignage leur paraîtrait utile.

La Commission rura, de son côté, la faculté de demander des explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux Parties, ainsi qu'à toutes personnes qu'elle jugerait utile de faire comparaître avec l'assentiment de leur Gouvernement.

## ARTICLE 19

Sauf dispositions contraires du présent Traité, les décisions de la Commission permanente de Conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

La Commission ne pourra prendre de décision portant sur le fond du différend que si tous les membres ont été dûment convoqués et si au moins tous les membres élus en commun sont présents.

## ARTICLE 20

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation et, en particulier, à assurer à celle-ci l'assistance de leurs autorités compétentes, à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et in-

effet toutes les informations utiles par voie d'enquête ou autrement et de s'efforcer de concilier les Parties. Elle pourra, après examen de l'affaire, exposer aux Parties les termes de l'arrangement qui lui paraîtrait convenable, et, s'il y a lieu, leur impartir un délai pour se prononcer.

A la fin de ses travaux, la Commission dressera un rapport qui en constatera le résultat et dont un exemplaire sera remis à chacune des Parties. Le rapport ne mentionnera pas si les décisions de la Commission ont été prises à l'unanimité ou à la majorité.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes ne seront jamais liées par les considérations de fait, de droit ou autres auxquelles la Commission se sera arrêtée.

Les travaux de la Commission devront être ouverts au plus tard dans les deux mois à compter de jour où elle aura été saisie du différend. A moins que les Parties n'en conviennent différemment ou que la Commission ne juge indispensable de prolonger le délai, les travaux doivent être terminés dans un délai de six mois à compter du jour où la Commission en aura déclaré l'ouverture. Si la Commission juge indispensable de continuer ses travaux au delà du délai de six mois, elle communiquera les motifs aux deux Parties.

## ARTICLE 15

A moins de stipulations spéciales contraires, la Commission permanente de Conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquêtes, la Commission, si elle n'en décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du Titre III (Commission internationale d'enquête) de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

## ARTICLE 16

Le Président convoquera la Commission permanente de Conciliation aussitôt que possible après que celle-ci aura été saisie du différend.

La Commission se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les Parties, au lieu



formations utiles et à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour permettre à la Commission de procéder sur leur territoire à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

## ARTICLE 21

Pendant la durée des travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Hautes Parties contractantes qui en supporteront chacune une part égale. Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la Commission seront répartis par moitié.

## ARTICLE 22

Les décisions du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale devront être exécutées de bonne foi par les Parties.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à ne prendre pendant la durée de la procédure de la Commission permanente de Conciliation, du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, aucune mesure qui pourrait avoir une répercussion défavorable sur l'acceptation de la proposition de la Commission permanente de Conciliation ou sur l'exécution de la décision du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le Tribunal arbitral peut, à la demande de l'une des Parties, ordonner des mesures provisoires, pour autant que ces mesures peuvent être prises par les Parties par la voie administrative. La Commission permanente de Conciliation peut également faire des propositions dans le même but. Pour ce qui concerne la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, son Statut est applicable.

## ARTICLE 23

Si quelque différend venait à surgir entre les Hautes Parties contractantes relativement à l'interprétation du présent Traité, ce différend serait réglé

selon la procédure prévue à l'article 3.

## ARTICLE 24

Le présent Traité sera ratifié. Les ratifications en seront échangées à La Haye aussitôt que faire se pourra.

## ARTICLE 25

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de cinq ans à compter de son entrée en vigueur. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé tacitement pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration de la durée du présent Traité, une procédure quelconque en vertu de ce Traité se trouvait pendante devant la Commission permanente de Conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le Tribunal arbitral, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

## PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE

Au moment de procéder à la signature du Traité de règlement judiciaire, d'arbitrage et de conciliation entre le Japon et les Pays-Bas les Plénipotentiaires soussignés se sont déclarés d'accord sur ce qui suit :

1. Le Traité susmentionné sera applicable à tous les différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre les deux pays et qui ne toucheraient pas directement aux intérêts de tierces Puissances.

2. Au cas où, par suite de la réalisation du retrait du Japon de la Société des Nations, dont préavis a été donné le 27 mars 1933, un changement viendrait à se produire dans la situation juridique du Japon vis-à-vis de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, les Hautes Parties contractantes entreront en pourparlers, à la demande du Gouvernement japonais, pour examiner s'il y a lieu de modifier des dispositions dudit Traité qui ont trait à ladite Cour. Pendant ces pourparlers l'application desdites dispositions sera suspendue. Les procédures pendantes devant la

Cour au moment où le Gouvernement du Japon aurait fait la demande visée ci-dessus, seraient toutefois poursuivies jusqu'à leur achèvement et les dispositions du Traité resteraient applicables aux décisions de la Cour dans ces cas. La Haye, le dix-neuvième jour du

quatrième mois de la huitième année de Showa, correspondant au 19 avril 1933.

Hiroshi Saito.

Beelaerts van Blokland.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

Signed at Peking, July 21, 1896.

## ARTICLE I

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the High Contracting Parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

## ARTICLE II

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if He see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, if He see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokio.

The Diplomatic Agent thus accredited shall respectively enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international law to such Agents and they shall also in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar Agents of the most favoured nation.

Their persons, families, suites, establishments, residences and correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, courtiers, interpreters, servants, and attendants without any kind of molestation.

## ARTICLE III

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls,

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at such of the ports, cities and towns of China, which are now, or may hereafter be, opened to foreign residence and trade, as the interests of the Empire of Japan may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, authority, jurisdiction, privileges and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, extended to similar officers of the nation most favoured in these respects.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may likewise appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at any or all of those places in Japan, where Consular officers of other nations are now, or may hereafter be, admitted, and, saving in the matter of jurisdiction in respect of Chinese subjects and property in Japan, which is reserved to the Japanese Judicial Courts, they shall enjoy the rights and privileges that are usually accorded to such officers.

## ARTICLE IV

Japanese subjects may, with their families, employés and servants, frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any other lawful avocations in all the ports, cities and towns of China, which are now, or may hereafter be, opened to foreign residence and trade. They are at liberty to proceed to or from any of the open ports with their merchandise and effects, and within the localities at those places which have already been,



or may hereafter be, set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they are allowed to rent or purchase houses, rent or lease land, and to build churches, cemeteries and hospitals, enjoying in all respects the same privileges and immunities as are now, or may hereafter be, granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE V

Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise in accordance with the existing Rules and Regulations concerning foreign trade there at all those places in China, which are now ports of call, namely, Nganching, Tantung, Hu-kow, Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kow and Woosung and such other places as may hereafter be made ports of call also. If any vessel should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

#### ARTICLE VI

Japanese subjects may travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports issued by Japanese Consuls and countersigned by the Local Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passports be not irregular, the bearers will be allowed to proceed and no opposition shall be offered to their hiring of persons, animals, carts or vessels for their own conveyance or for the carriage of their personal effects or merchandise. If they be without passports or if they commit any offence against the law, they shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but they shall only be subject to necessary restraint and in no case to ill-usage. Such passports shall remain in force for a period of thirteen Chinese months from the date of issue. Any Japanese subject travelling in the interior without a passport shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred Taels. Japanese subjects may, however, without

passports go on excursions from any of the ports open to trade, to a distance not exceeding one hundred Chinese li and for a period not exceeding five days. The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships.

#### ARTICLE VII

Japanese subjects residing in the open ports of China may take into their service Chinese subjects and employ them in any lawful capacity without restraint or hindrance from the Chinese Government or Authorities.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Japanese subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the conveyance of cargo or passengers and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government or officers. No limit shall be put upon the number of boats, neither shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying goods be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to law.

#### ARTICLE IX

The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan. It is clearly understood that all articles, the importation or exportation of which is not expressly limited or prohibited by the Tariffs and Tariff Rules existing between China and the Western Powers, may be freely imported into and exported from China, subject only to the payment of the stipulated import or export duties. But in no case shall Japanese subjects be called upon to pay in China other or higher import or export duties than are, or may be, paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; nor shall any article imported into China from Japan or exported from China to Japan be charged upon such importation or

exportation other or higher duties than are now, or may hereafter be, imposed in China on the like article when imported from or exported to the nation most favoured in those respects.

#### ARTICLE X

All articles duly imported into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan shall, while being transported, subject to the existing Regulations, from one open port to another, be wholly exempt from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, irrespective of the nationality of the owner or possessor of the articles, or the nationality of the conveyance or vessel in which the transportation is made.

#### ARTICLE XI

It shall be at the option of any Japanese subject desiring to convey duly imported articles to an inland market to clear his goods of all transit duties by payment of a commutation transit tax or duty, equal to one-half of the import duty in respect of dutiable articles, and two and half per cent. upon the value in respect of duty free articles; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever. It is understood that this Article does not apply to imported opium.

#### ARTICLE XII

All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects in China elsewhere than at an open port thereof and intended for export abroad, shall in every part of China be freed from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties when exported, upon the payment of a commutation transit tax or duty calculated at the rate mentioned in the last preceding Article substituting export duty for import duty, provided such goods and produce are actually exported to a foreign country within the period of twelve months from the date of the payment of the transit tax; all Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japa-

nese subjects at the open ports of China and of which export to foreign countries is not prohibited shall be exempt from all internal taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties upon exportation and all articles purchased by Japanese subjects in any part of China, may also, for the purposes of export abroad, be transported from open port to open port, subject to the existing Rules and Regulations.

Merchandise of a bona fide foreign origin, in respect of which full import duty shall have been paid, may at any time within three years from the date of importation be re-exported from China by Japanese subjects to any foreign country, without the payment of any export duty; and the re-exporters shall, in addition, be entitled forthwith to receive from the Chinese Customs drawback certificates for the amount of import duty paid thereon, provided that the merchandise remains intact and unchanged in its original packages. Such drawback certificates shall be immediately redeemable in ready money by the Chinese Customs Authorities at the option of the holders thereof.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The Chinese Government consents to the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the several open ports of China. Regulations on the subject shall be made hereafter.

#### ARTICLE XV

Japanese merchant vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden entering the open ports of China, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per registered ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per registered ton. But any such vessel taking its departure within forty-eight hours after arrival, without breaking bulk, shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage dues.

Japanese vessels having paid the above specified tonnage dues shall thereafter be exempt from all tonnage dues in all the open ports and ports of call of China



for the period of four months from the date of clearance from the port where the payment of such tonnage dues is made. Japanese vessels shall not, however, be required to pay tonnage dues for the period during which they are actually undergoing repairs in China.

No tonnage dues shall be payable on small vessels and boats employed by Japanese subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, or duty free articles between any of the open ports of China. All small vessels and cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise which is, at the time of such conveyance, subject to duty, shall pay tonnage dues once in four months at the rate of one mace per ton.

No fee or charges other than tonnage dues shall be levied upon Japanese vessels and boats, and it is also understood that such vessels and boats shall not be required to pay other or higher tonnage dues than the vessels and boats of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Any Japanese merchant vessel arriving at an open port of China shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to employ a pilot to take her out of port.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Japanese merchant vessels compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any nearest port of China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties upon goods landed in order that repairs to the vessel may be effected, provided the goods so landed remain under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. Should any such vessel be stranded or wrecked on the coast of China, the Chinese Authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the passengers and crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The persons thus saved shall receive friendly treatment,

and, if necessary, shall be furnished with means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station. Should any Chinese merchant vessel be compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge in the nearest port of Japan, she shall likewise be treated in the same way by the Japanese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The Chinese Authorities at the several open ports shall adopt such means as they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

#### ARTICLE XIX

If any Japanese vessel be plundered by Chinese robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese Authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover and restore the stolen property.

#### ARTICLE XX

Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Japanese subjects in China is reserved exclusively to the duly authorized Japanese Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against Japanese subjects or property by Japanese subjects, or by the subjects or citizens of any other Power, without the intervention of the Chinese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXI

If the Chinese Authorities or a Chinese subject make any charge or complaint of civil nature against Japanese subjects or in respect of Japanese property in China, the case shall be heard and decided by the Japanese Authorities.

In like manner all charge and complaints of a civil nature brought by Japanese Authorities or subjects in China against Chinese subjects or in respect of Chinese property, shall be heard and determined by the Chinese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXII

Japanese subjects charged with the

commission of any crimes or offences in China shall be tried, and, if found guilty, punished by the Japanese Authorities according to the laws of Japan.

In like manner Chinese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences against Japanese subjects in China, shall be tried and if found guilty, punished by the Chinese Authorities according to the laws of China.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

Should any Chinese subjects fail to discharge debts incurred to a Japanese subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese Authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The Japanese Authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any Japanese subject who fraudulently absconds or fails to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

If Japanese subjects in China, who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should flee to the interior of China or take refuge in houses occupied by Chinese subjects or on board of Chinese ships, the Chinese Authorities shall at the request of the Japanese Consul, deliver them to the Japanese Authorities.

In like manner if Chinese subjects in China, who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should take refuge in houses occupied by Japanese subjects in China or on board of Japanese ships in Chinese waters, they shall be delivered up, at the request of the Chinese Authorities made to the Japanese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXV

The Japanese Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities and advantages conferred on them by the Treaty stipu-

lations between Japan and China, which are now in force; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the Japanese Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

#### ARTICLE XXVI

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the tariffs and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected, within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Treaty and Tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.

#### ARTICLE XXVII

The High Contracting Parties will agree upon Rules and Regulations necessary to give full effect to this Treaty. Until such Rules and Regulations are brought into actual operation, the Arrangements, Rules and Regulations subsisting between China and the Western Powers, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Treaty, shall be binding between the Contracting Parties.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII

The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text.



## SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903

### ARTICLE I

Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the tariff rates on all goods passing through the Custom Houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to compensate in a measure for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of likin, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the Treaty Powers. With regard to the production tax, consumption tax and excise, and the taxes on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is understood however that the commerce, rights and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of other Powers.

### ARTICLE II

The Chinese Government agree to permit Japanese steamship-owners to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids of that part of the Yang-tze-kiang between Ichang and Chungking. But as the interests of the population of the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh are involved, it is therefore necessary that the approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs be obtained before such appliances may be so erected.

These appliances, which shall be at the disposal of all vessels both steamers and junks, shall not obstruct the waterway nor interfere with the free passage of junks or of persons on the banks of the river. Such appliances shall be subject to special regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

### ARTICLE III

The Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of navigating the inland waterways, upon re-

porting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

### ARTICLE IV

In case Chinese subjects conjointly with Japanese subjects organize a partnership or company for a legitimate purpose, they shall equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder, and they shall be liable to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder as accepted by them and as interpreted by Japanese Courts. Should they fail to fulfil the obligations so imposed and legal action be taken against them in consequence, Chinese Courts shall at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations.

It is understood that in case Japanese subjects conjointly with Chinese subjects organize a partnership or company, they shall also equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder. Should such Japanese subjects fail to fulfil any of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association or by the regulations framed thereunder, Japanese Courts shall in like manner at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations by them.

### ARTICLE V

The Chinese Government agree to make and faithfully enforce such regulations as are necessary for preventing Chinese subjects from infringing registered trade-marks held by Japanese subjects.

The Chinese Government likewise agree to make such regulations as are necessary for affording protection to registered copyrights held by Japanese subjects in the books, pamphlets, maps and charts written in the Chinese language and specially prepared for the use of Chinese people.

It is further agreed that the Chinese Government shall establish registration offices where foreign trade-marks and copyrights, upon application for the protection of the Chinese Government, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to be hereafter framed by the Chinese Government for the purpose of protecting trade-marks and copy-rights.

It is understood that Chinese trade marks and copy-rights properly registered according to the provisions of the laws and regulations of Japan will receive similar protection against infringement in Japan.

This Article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any Japanese or Chinese subject who may be the author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.

### ARTICLE VI

China agrees to establish itself, as soon as possible, a system of uniform national coinage and provide for a uniform national currency which shall be freely used as legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations by Japanese subjects as well as by Chinese subjects in the Chinese Empire. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Haikwan tael.

### ARTICLE VII

As the weights and measures used by the mercantile and other classes for general and commercial purposes in the different provinces of China vary and do not accord with the standards fixed by the Imperial Government Boards, thus resulting in detriment to the trade of Chinese and foreigners, the Governor-General and Governors of all the provinces, after careful inquiry into existing conditions, shall consult together and fix upon uniform standards which,

after a Memorial to the Throne for sanction, shall be adopted and used in all transactions by officials and people throughout all the Empire. These standards shall be first used in the places opened to foreign trade and gradually extended to inland places. Any differences resulting from divergence between the new weights and measures and those now in vogue shall be equitably settled, whether, by way of increase or decrease according to the amount of such difference.

### ARTICLE VIII

The Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsü and the Supplementary Rules of the seventh moon of the same year having been found in some respects inconvenient in working, the Chinese Government hereby agree to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty.

These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

### ARTICLE IX

The provisions of all treaties and engagements now subsisting between Japan and China, in so far as they are not modified or repealed by this Act, are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby expressly stipulated in addition that subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries and Property of all kinds shall be allowed free and full participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages which have been or may be granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China or by the Chinese Government or by the Provincial or Local Administrations of China to the Government, Officers, Subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries or Property of any other nation.

The Japanese Government will do its utmost to secure to Chinese Officers and Subjects resident in Japan the most favourable treatment compatible with the laws and regulations of the Empire.

### ARTICLE X

The High Contracting Parties hereto agree that, in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in the province of



Chihli and of the Legation guards, a place of international residence and trade in Peking will be forthwith opened by China itself. The detailed regulations relating thereto shall be settled in due time after consultation.

The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, within six months from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Changshafu in the province of Hunan on the same footing as the ports already opened to foreign trade. Foreigners residing in this open port are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a municipality and Police of their own within the limits of this treaty port, except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese Government agree that, upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Tatungkow, both in the province of Shengking, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Japan and China after consultation together.

#### ARTICLE XI

The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Japan and Western nations, Japan agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish its extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

#### ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese Texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English Text.

#### ANNEX 1

#### INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION

#### (ADDITIONAL RULES)

Shanghai, October, 1903.

1. Japanese steamship-owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where Japanese merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Governor or Governor-General or Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease, as above mentioned, at current equitable rates.

2. Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3. Japanese merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. Japanese merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but Japanese merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subject shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4. Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them, and for the loss which may be caused by such damage.

In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use

of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the Japanese Authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by Japanese launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5. The main object of the Japanese Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any Japanese steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In the event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China, the fact of Japanese subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the Japanese flag.

6. Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland waters.

7. As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which

such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port, who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter, in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8. A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognized places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9. Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10. The above Rules are supplementary to the Regulations published in the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsü, which remain in full force and effect in so far as they are not modified by the Rules now agreed upon.

The present Rules and the Regulations of the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsü may hereafter be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

#### ANNEXES 2 AND 3

#### EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY REVISION REGARDING THE INLAND WATERS NAVIGATION OF THE JAPANESE STEAMERS

#### FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

According to Article III of the present Treaty the Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of



navigating Inland Waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

It is understood that all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, may on complying with the Regulations receive an Inland Waters Certificate and carry on trade with inland places, and the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop such steamers from plying to and from inland places.

We have the honour, in order to prevent future misunderstandings, to address this despatch to Your Excellencies and to request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Maritime Customs to act in accordance with this understanding. We have further the honour to request a reply from Your Excellencies.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 29, 1903  
(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date, written with a view to preventing future misunderstandings, to the effect that, in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the present Treaty, all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, may on complying with the Regulations receive an Inland Waters Certificate and ply to and from inland places, and that the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop them.

During the negotiations of this Article, we received a list from Your Excellencies of the Japanese steamers viz., Sanyo Maru, Setagawa Maru, Hiuga Maru, Urato Maru, Neisel Maru, Heian Maru, Taiko Maru, Yoshino Maru, Meiko Maru, Fukuju Maru, Hijikawa Maru, Nagata Maru, Kyodo Maru, Horai Maru, Kwanko Maru, Keiko Maru, Kin-

rin Maru, Zensho Maru and Kohai Maru, ranging from one hundred and twenty-one tons to four hundred and ten tons register—plying from Chefoo to inland places in Manchuria, under Inland Waters Certificate and in accordance with the Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland, which vessels have not been prevented from doing so on account of their class.

At that time we instructed the Deputy Inspector General of Customs to make inquiries into the records of the Custom Houses, and he reported that the circumstances were in accordance with Your Excellencies' statement.

In consequence of the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch we shall communicate with the Wai-wu Pu and request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Customs to take these circumstances into consideration and to act accordingly, and we have the honour to write this despatch for purposes of record.

We have the honour to be, etc.

ANNEXES 4 AND 5

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY  
REVISION REGARDING THE  
APPOINTMENT OF AN OFFICER  
FOR COLLECTING DUES AND  
DUTIES PROVIDED IN NO.  
9 OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY  
RULES FOR STEAM NAVIGATION  
INLAND  
FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

The provision contained in No. 9 of the Supplementary Rules governing steam navigation on Inland Waters published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsü, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, we have the honour to request that Your Excellencies' Government will again issue instructions to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We trust that Your Excellencies will

comply with the request contained in this despatch and that you will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 18, 1903  
(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date to the effect that, the provision contained in No. 9 of the Supplementary Rules governing steam navigation on Inland Waters published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsü, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, you request that instructions be again issued to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We have noted the above and have communicated with proper authorities in order that action may be taken, and have now the honour to write this reply for Your Excellencies' information.

We have the honour to be, etc.

ANNEXES 6 AND 7

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY  
REVISION REGARDING THE  
OPENING OF THE CITY OF  
PEKING

FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 10, 1903  
(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

According to the provision of Article X of this Treaty, regarding the establishment in Peking of a place of international residence and trade, it is agreed that in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops, now guarding the Legations and Communications, a place in Peking outside the Inner City, convenient to both parties and free from objections, shall be selected and set apart as a place

where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade. Within the limits of this place merchants of all nationalities shall be at liberty to lease land, build houses and warehouses, and establish places of business; but as to the leasing of houses and land belonging to Chinese private individuals, there must be willingness on the part of the owners and the terms thereof must be equitably arranged without any force or compulsion. All roads and bridges in this place will be under the jurisdiction and control of China. Foreigners residing in this place are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within its limits except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. When such place of international residence and trade shall have been opened and its limits properly defined, the foreigners who have been residing scattered both within and without the city walls, shall all be required to remove their residence thereto and they shall not be allowed to remain in separate places and thereby cause inconvenience in the necessary supervision by the Chinese authorities. The value of the land and buildings held by such foreigners shall be agreed upon equitably and due compensation therefore shall be paid. The period for such removal shall be determined in due time, and those who do not remove before the expiry of this period shall not be entitled to compensation.

We have considered it to be to our mutual advantage to come to the present basis of understanding in order to avoid future unnecessary negotiations, and we beg that Your Excellencies will consider and agree to it and will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date in which you state that—

“According to the provision of Article



X of this Treaty, regarding the establishment in Peking of a place of international residence and trade, it is agreed that in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops, now guarding the Legations and Communications, a place in Peking outside the Inner City, convenient to both parties and free from objections, shall be selected and set apart as a place where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade. Within the limits of this place merchants of all nationalities shall be at liberty to lease land, build houses and warehouses, and establish places of business; but as to the leasing of houses and land belonging to Chinese private individuals, there must be willingness on the part of the owners and the terms thereof must be equitably arranged without any force or compulsion. All roads and bridges in this place will be under the jurisdiction and control of China. Foreigners residing in this place are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within its limits except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. When such place of international residence and trade shall have been opened and its limits properly defined, the foreigners who have been residing scattered both within and without the city walls, shall

all be required to remove their residence thereto and they shall not be allowed to remain in separate places and thereby cause inconvenience in the necessary supervision by the Chinese authorities. The value of the land and buildings held by such foreigners shall be agreed upon equitably and due compensation therefor shall be paid. The period for such removal shall be determined in due time, and those who do not remove before the expiry of this period shall not be entitled to compensation.

"We have considered it to be to our mutual advantage to come to the present basis of understanding in order to avoid future unnecessary negotiations, and we beg that Your Excellencies will consider and agree to it and will favour us with a reply."

In reply we beg to inform you that we agree generally to all the terms contained in the despatch under acknowledgement. As to the detailed regulations, these shall in due time be considered and satisfactorily settled in accordance with Article X of this Treaty; but it is understood that such regulations shall not differ in any respect to our prejudice from those which may be agreed upon between China and other Powers. We have the honour to send Your Excellencies this communication in reply and for your information.

We have the honour to be, etc.

## AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Signed at Nanking, May 6, 1930

The Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China have, through their respective representatives, agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

### ARTICLE I

The Japanese and the Chinese Governments agree that all matters relating to rates of duty on the import and export of articles, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in the territories of Japan and the territories of China shall be regulated exclusively by the laws of Japan and of China respectively.

### ARTICLE II

The Governments of Japan and of China shall reciprocally grant to each other and to the nationals of the other country, in customs duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, applied to the import and export of articles, and in tonnage dues, as well as in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to its own nationals or to the Government and nationals of any other foreign country.

### ANNEX I

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930)  
Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to the Agreement which we signed to-day I have the honour to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain: for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates; and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, in import duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not to be accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and exported to the territories of the other shall receive, in export duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in the same territories and exported to any other foreign country.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith vessels of Japan and of China shall each receive in the territories of the other treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to the vessels of any other foreign country.

### ARTICLE III

The stipulations contained in the foregoing Articles as well as in the exchanged Notes annexed to the present Agreement shall be incorporated in, and form part of, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to be negotiated and concluded as soon as possible between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China.

### ARTICLE IV

The Japanese, Chinese and English texts of this Agreement have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

### ARTICLE V

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date of the signature thereof.

### SCHEDULE

#### Part I

No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
1	Cotton goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32,



No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
2	Fishery and sea products	37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59 196 to 199, 202, 205, 206, 212, 216, 217, 218, 231
3	Wheat flour	230
4	Miscellaneous goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652 (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709 (f), 709 (g), 710, 715

The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

652 (b)	Rubber shoes and boots, as also foot-gear made wholly or partly of rubber.
666 (b)	Clocks and movements assembled as a unit, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.
677 (c)	Hats and caps, of felt made with other materials than beaver or hair, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
706	Thermostatic containers and parts thereof, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
709 (f)	Electrical machinery and parts thereof
710	Toys and games.
715	Vehicles: velocipedes (e. g., bicycles, etc.), not otherwise enumerated, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent. ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

## Part II

No. of item	Description of articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff
1	Grass cloth	290, 5, (over 48 centimetres in width excepted) C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4
2	Silk piece goods	303, 3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered tissues	300 (Hand-work only)

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Items 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent. less than those now levied under the

Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C.  
(1930).

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"With reference to the Agreement which we signed to-day I have the honour to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates; and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force

of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding."

I have the honour to confirm, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that the foregoing understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.  
Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc

## SCHEDULE

## Part I

No. of item	Description of articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
1	Cotton goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59
2	Fishery and sea products	196 to 199, 202, 205, 206, 212, 216, 217, 218, 231
3	Wheat flour	230
4	Miscellaneous goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652 (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709 (f), 709 (g), 710, 715

The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

652 (b)	Rubber shoes and boots, as also foot-gear made wholly or partly of rubber.
666 (b)	Clocks and movements assembled as a unit, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.
677 (c)	Hats and caps, of felt made with materials other than beaver of hair, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
706	Thermostatic containers and parts thereof, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
709 (f)	Electrical machinery and parts thereof.
710	Toys and games.
715	Vehicles: velocipedes (e. g., bicycles etc.), not otherwise enumerated, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent. ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.



## Part II

No. of item	Description of articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff
1	Grass cloth	299. 5, (over 48 centimetres in width excepted) C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4.
2	Silk piece goods	303. 3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered tissues	308 (Hand-work only)

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Items 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent. less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

## ANNEX II

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C.  
(1930)

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Customs Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930)

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Customs Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles."

I have the honour to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, that the above understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

## ANNEX III

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our negotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform

## ANNEX IV

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).  
Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating the aforesaid consolidation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C.  
(1930).

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating the aforesaid consolidation."

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Government has already commenced to set aside annually the sum of \$5,000,000 from the Customs

me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C.  
(1930).

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our negotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government."

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to abolish as soon and as far as possible all such duties and charges as are mentioned in your Note under acknowledgement.

The Chinese Government has already issued a Mandate ordering the abolition of likin as from the 10th of October, 1930, and instructed the Minister of Finance to take all necessary measures for carrying this order into effect.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.



revenues for the purpose of consolidating the domestic and foreign obligations of China and that it intends to call a conference of the representatives of creditors on or before October 1st of this year at which an adequate plan for consolidation will be presented and discussed with a view to devising means (including an increase of the sum above

mentioned) for effectuating the consolidation in question.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.  
Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Signed at Washington, February 21, 1911

ARTICLE I The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE II The dwellings, ware-

houses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ARTICLE III Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion can-

cel the same on communicating the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE IV There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ARTICLE V The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by special arrangements between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ARTICLE VI The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VII Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the

territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ARTICLE VIII All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ARTICLE IX In all that the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE X Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that



of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ARTICLE XI No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE XII Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy, in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIII The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regula-

tions of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ARTICLE XIV Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE XV The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVI The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XVII The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

Signed at London, April 3, 1911

ARTICLE I The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country—

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreign or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testaments, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country

would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE II The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE III The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall



be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms presented by the laws for native subjects.

**ARTICLE IV** Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

**ARTICLE V** In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that con-

cerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

**ARTICLE VI** There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

**ARTICLE VII** Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

**ARTICLE VIII** The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part 1 of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part 2 of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date this Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

**ARTICLE IX** Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

**ARTICLE X** Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

**ARTICLE XI** No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge

on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, than on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

**ARTICLE XII** Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purpose above mentioned shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

**ARTICLE XIII** The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities



of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE XIV The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognized Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorized in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ARTICLE XV Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ARTICLE XVI Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

ARTICLE XVII In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVIII All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed

Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ARTICLE XIX No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ARTICLE XX Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXI The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding through tickets, or mer-

chandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXII If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE XXIII Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by

the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE XXIV The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXV The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties, or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ARTICLE XXVI The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, beyond the Seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony,



of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

**ARTICLE XIV** The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognized Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorized in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

**ARTICLE XV** Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

**ARTICLE XVI** Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

**ARTICLE XVII** In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

**ARTICLE XVIII** All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed

Japanese and British vessels respectively.

**ARTICLE XIX** No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

**ARTICLE XX** Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

**ARTICLE XXI** The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding through tickets, or mer-

chandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

**ARTICLE XXII** If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

**ARTICLE XXIII** Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by

the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-country-men.

**ARTICLE XXIV** The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

**ARTICLE XXV** The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties, or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

**ARTICLE XXVI** The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, beyond the Seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony,



Possession, or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokio before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of one

year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on given twelve months' notice to that effect. It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 208, WHICH BECAME APPLICABLE TO CANADA, JULY 20, 1935

ARTICLE I An import duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to the import duties enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article I of Law No. 45, 1934, and for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force of the present Ordinance, be imposed on articles produced or manufactured in countries with which the trade balance of Japan in 1934 was in excess in imports and which, at the time of coming into force of the present Ordinance, employ, in respect of goods produced or manufactured in Japan, arbitrary standards of value for the assessments of import duties and impose on such goods special taxes or duties in addition to ordinary imports duties. The same shall apply to articles manufactured at bonded factories with the aforesaid articles as material.

The articles mentioned in the preceding Paragraph are restricted to those of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, which are set forth in the List appended to the present Ordinance.

The countries referred to in the first Paragraph hereof shall be proclaimed by the competent Minister of State.

ARTICLE II Any person who imports any of those of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed

to the Customs Tariff Law, which are set forth in the List appended to the present Ordinance, shall attach a Certificate of Origin to the Import Declaration; except when such article is mail matter or when the cost price of the same does not exceed ¥100.

The Certificate of Origin above referred to shall designate the marks, numbers, names, number and quantity of the article to be imported and also the locality where it was produced or manufactured, and shall be attested by the Imperial Consulate or, if it does not exist, by the Customs House, other Governmental or public office or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, existing in the place where the said article was produced, manufactured, purchased or shipped; unless otherwise provided by treaty, in which case such treaty provisions shall prevail.

ARTICLE III The term "competent Minister of State", occurring in the present Ordinance, applies, in Chosen, to the Governor-General of Chosen, and, in Taiwan, to the Governor-General of Taiwan.

#### ANNEX

Import Tariff No.	Articles
16	Wheat.
22	Flours, meals or groats of grains, and starches :

Import Tariff No.	Articles	Import Tariff No.	Articles
	1. Wheat flour.		a. Not exceeding 60 millimetres in thickness.
	6. Wheat starch (under "Other").		b. Not exceeding 200 millimetres in thickness.
361	Pulp for paper making.		c. Exceeding 200 millimetres in thickness.
367	Packing paper and match paper, excluding tissue paper.		d-1. Logs and cants :
605	Parts of machinery, not otherwise provided for :		d-1. Exceeding 10 metres in length, not exceeding 30 centimetres in diameter at top end.
	11. Endless felts for paper making.		d-3. Other.
612	Wood :		2. Other :
	1. Cut, sawn or split, simply.		E. Pine, fir, cedar, and other conifers (under "Other"), excluding Koyosan (Cunninghamia, sinensis).
	F-1. Pine, fir, cedar, and other conifers.		647 Articles, not otherwise provided for :
	F-2. Chamaecyparis (white cedar, yellow cedar, etc.).		1. Gluten (under "Raw").
	F-3. Thuja (red cedar, etc.) and Tsuga (hemlock, etc.).		
	F-4. Abies (todomatsu, etc.), Picea (ezomatsu, spruce, etc.), Pines (benimatsu, etc.), and Larix (karamatsu, etc.).		
	F-5. Other (douglas fir, etc.) :		

### TRAITÉ DE PAIX ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE

Signé à Portsmouth, en français et anglais,  
le 5 septembre, 1905 (38<sup>ème</sup> année de Meiji)

#### ARTICLE I

Il y aura à l'avenir paix et amitié entre Leurs Majestés l'Empereur du Japon et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, ainsi qu'entre Leurs Etats et sujets respectifs.

#### ARTICLE 2

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie, reconnaissant que le Japon possède en Corée des intérêts prédominants politiques, militaires et économiques, s'engage à ne point intervenir ni mettre d'obstacles aux mesures de direction, de protection et de contrôle que le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon pourrait considérer nécessaire de prendre en Corée.

Il est entendu que les sujets russes en

Corée seront traités exactement de la même manière que les ressortissants des autres pays étrangers, à savoir qu'ils seront placés sur le même pied que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est de même convenu que pour éviter toute cause de malentendu, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'abstiendront, sur la frontière russo-coréenne, de prendre toute mesure militaire qui pourrait menacer la sécurité du territoire russe ou coréen.

#### ARTICLE 3

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent mutuellement :

1. A évacuer complètement et simultanément la Manchourie à l'exception du territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de



la presqu'île de Liaotung, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel 1 annexé à ce Traité; et

2. À restituer entièrement et complètement à l'administration exclusive de la Chine toutes les parties de la Manchourie qui sont occupées maintenant par les troupes japonaises ou russes ou qui sont sous leur contrôle, à l'exception du territoire susmentionné.

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie déclare qu'il n'a point en Manchourie d'avantages territoriaux ou concessions préférentielles ou exclusives de nature à porter atteinte à la souveraineté de la Chine ou incompatibles avec le principe d'opportunité égale.

#### ARTICLE 4

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent réciproquement à ne mettre aucun obstacle aux mesures générales qui s'appliquent également à toutes les nations et que la Chine pourrait prendre pour le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en Manchourie.

#### ARTICLE 5

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, avec le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, le bail de Port Arthur, de Talién et des territoires et eaux territoriales adjacents, ainsi que tous les droits, privilèges et concessions se rattachant à ce bail ou en faisant partie, et il cède, de même, au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, tous les travaux et propriétés publics dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail susmentionné.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir du Gouvernement de Chine le consentement mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus.

Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon donne, de sa part, l'assurance que les droits de propriété des sujets russes dans le territoire susmentionné seront parfaitement respectés.

#### ARTICLE 6

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie s'engage à céder au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, sans compensation, avec le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, le chemin de fer entre Tchan-Tchoun (Kouan-Tchen-Tsy) et Port Arthur et tous ses embranchements avec

tous les droits, privilèges et propriétés y appartenant dans cette région, ainsi que toutes les mines de charbon dans ladite région, appartenant à ce chemin de fer ou en exploitation pour son profit.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir du Gouvernement de Chine le consentement mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus.

#### ARTICLE 7

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent à exploiter leurs chemins de fer respectifs en Manchourie exclusivement dans un but commercial et industriel, mais nullement dans un but stratégique.

Il est entendu que cette restriction ne s'applique pas aux chemins de fer dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung.

#### ARTICLE 8

Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie, en vue de favoriser et de faciliter les relations et le trafic, concluront, aussitôt que possible, une convention séparée pour le règlement de leurs services de raccordement de chemins de fer en Manchourie.

#### ARTICLE 9

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon en perpétuité et en pleine souveraineté la partie sud de l'île de Sakhaline et toutes les îles qui y sont adjacentes, ainsi que tous les travaux et propriétés publics qui s'y trouvent. Le cinquième parallèle de latitude nord est adopté comme la limite du territoire cédé. La ligne frontière exacte de ce territoire sera déterminée conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel 2 annexé à ce Traité.

Le Japon et la Russie conviennent mutuellement de ne construire dans leurs possessions respectives sur l'île de Sakhaline et sur les îles qui y sont adjacentes aucune fortification ni travaux militaires semblables. De même, ils s'engagent respectivement à ne prendre aucune mesure militaire qui pourrait entraver la libre navigation des Détroits de La Pérouse et de Tartarie.

#### ARTICLE 10

Il est réservé aux sujets russes habitants du territoire cédé au Japon de

vendre leurs propriétés immobilières et de se retirer dans leur pays; mais, s'ils, préfèrent rester dans le territoire cédé, ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le plein exercice de leurs industries et droits de propriété à la condition de se soumettre aux lois et à la juridiction japonaises. Le Japon aura la pleine liberté de retirer le droit de résidence dans ce territoire à tous les habitants se trouvant dans l'incapacité politique ou administrative, ou de les déporter de ce territoire. Il s'engage toutefois à ce que les droits de propriété de ces habitants soient pleinement respectés.

#### ARTICLE 11

La Russie s'engage à s'entendre avec le Japon pour concéder aux sujets japonais des droits de pêche le long des côtes des possessions russes dans les Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring.

Il est convenu que l'engagement susmentionné ne portera pas atteinte aux droits déjà appartenant aux sujets russes ou étrangers dans ces régions.

#### ARTICLE 12

Le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Japon et la Russie ayant été annulé par la guerre, les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie s'engagent à adopter comme base de leurs relations commerciales, jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité de commerce et de navigation sur la base du Traité qui était en vigueur antérieurement à la guerre actuelle, le système du traitement réciproque sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée, y compris les

tarifs d'importation, et d'exportation, les formalités de douane, les droits de transit et de tonnage et l'admission et le traitement des agents, des sujets et des vaisseaux d'un pays dans le territoire de l'autre.

#### ARTICLE 13

Aussitôt que possible après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, tous les prisonniers de guerre seront réciproquement restitués. Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie nommeront, chacun de son côté, un Commissaire spécial qui se chargera des prisonniers. Tous les prisonniers se trouvant entre les mains de l'un des Gouvernements seront remis au Commissaire de l'autre Gouvernement, ou à son représentant dûment autorisé, qui les recevra en tel nombre et dans tels ports convenables de l'État remettant que ce dernier aurait notifié d'avance au Commissaire de l'État recevant.

Les Gouvernements du Japon et de Russie présenteront l'un à l'autre, le plus tôt possible après que la remise des prisonniers aura été achevée, un compte documenté des dépenses directes faites respectivement par eux pour le soin et l'entretien des prisonniers depuis la date de la capture ou de la reddition jusqu'à celle de la mort ou de la remise. La Russie s'engage à rembourser au Japon, aussitôt que possible après l'échange de ces comptes comme il est stipulé ci-dessus, la différence entre le montant réel ainsi dépensé par le Japon et le montant réel également déboursé, par la Russie.

### THE CONVENTION EMBODYING BASIC RULES OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Signed at Peking, January 20, 1925

ARTICLE I The High Contracting Parties agree that with the coming into force of the present Convention, diplomatic and consular relations shall be established between them.

ARTICLE II The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the

Treaty of September 5th, 1905, shall remain in full force.

It is agreed that the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, other than the said Treaty of Portsmouth, which were concluded between Japan and Russia prior to November 7, 1917, shall be



re-examined at a Conference to be subsequently held between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and are liable to revision or annulment as altered circumstances may require.

ARTICLE III The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the revision of the Fishery Convention of 1907, taking into consideration such changes as may have taken place in the general conditions since the conclusion of the said Fishery Convention.

Pending the conclusion of a convention so revised, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall maintain the practices established in 1924 relating to the lease of fishery lots to Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE IV The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation in conformity with the principles hereunder mentioned, and that pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the general intercourse between the two countries shall be regulated by those principles.

(1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country: a / have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and b / enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property.

(2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits.

(3) Without prejudice to the right of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in that country, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may serve to

hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between the two countries, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each country, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties further agree that they shall enter into negotiations, from time to time as circumstances may require, for the conclusion of special arrangements relative to commerce and navigation to adjust and to promote economic relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE V The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organizations or groups.

ARTICLE VI In the interest of promoting economic relations between the two countries, and taking into consideration the needs of Japan with regard to natural resources, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is willing to grant to Japanese subjects, companies and associations concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forest and other natural resources in all the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE VII The present Convention shall be ratified.

Such ratification by each of the High Contracting Parties shall, with as little

delay as possible, be communicated, through its diplomatic representative at Peking, to the Government of the

other Party, and from the date of the letter of such communications this Convention shall come into full force.

## CONVENTION DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA FRANCE

Signé à Paris, le 19 août, 1911

### ARTICLE PREMIER

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté, avec leurs familles, d'entrer et de séjourner dans toute l'étendue des territoires de l'autre. Sous la condition de se conformer aux lois du pays, ils jouiront des droits ci-après spécifiés :

1 Ils seront, en ce qui concerne le voyage et la résidence, traités sous tous rapports comme les nationaux ;

2 Ils auront, comme les nationaux, le droit de se livrer au commerce ou à l'industrie manufacturière et de faire le trafic de tous articles de commerce licite, soit en personne, soit par des représentants, soit seuls, soit en association avec des étrangers ou des nationaux ;

3 Ils seront, en ce qui concerne l'exercice de leur industrie, métier ou profession, la poursuite de leurs études ou investigations scientifiques, traités à tous égards, comme les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

4 Ils pourront posséder ou louer et occuper les maisons, les manufactures, les magasins, les boutiques et les locaux qui peuvent leur être nécessaires et prendre à bail des terrains à l'effet d'y résider ou de les utiliser dans un but licite commercial, industriel, manufacturier ou autre ;

5 Ils pourront, sous la condition de la réciprocité, librement acquérir et posséder toute espèce de propriété mobilière ou immobilière, que la loi du pays permet ou permettra d'acquérir ou de posséder aux ressortissants de tout autre pays étranger.

Ils pourront en disposer par voie de vente, échange, donation, mariage, testament, ou de toute autre manière sous les mêmes conditions qui sont ou

seront établies à l'égard des nationaux eux-mêmes. Ils pourront aussi exporter librement le produit des ventes de leurs propriétés et tout ce qui leur appartient en général, sans pouvoir être soumis en tant qu'étrangers, à des droits autres ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels seraient soumis les nationaux dans les mêmes circonstances :

6 Ils jouiront d'une protection et sécurité constantes et complètes, pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés ; ils auront un accès libre et facile auprès des cours et tribunaux de justice pour la poursuite et la défense de leurs droits, et ils seront, en outre, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes, libres de choisir et d'employer des avocats, avoués et autres hommes de loi pour les représenter devant les cours et tribunaux, et d'une manière générale ils auront les mêmes droits et privilèges que les nationaux pour tout ce qui concerne l'administration de la justice ;

7 Ils seront exempts de tout service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée de terre ou de mer, soit dans la garde nationale ou la milice, ainsi que de toutes les contributions imposées en lieu et place du service personnel. Ils seront exempts également de tous emprunts forcés et de toutes réquisitions ou contributions militaires, sauf ceux qui leur seront imposés, comme aux nationaux eux-mêmes, en leur qualité de possesseurs, locataires ou occupants de biens immeubles. Pour ce qui précède, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne seront pas traités sur les territoires de l'autre moins bien que ne le sont ou ne le seront les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

8 Ils ne seront contraints à subir des charges ou à payer des impôts, taxes ou contributions, de quelque nature que



ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourront être imposés aux nationaux ou ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE 2

Les habitations, magasins, manufactures et boutiques des ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les territoires de l'autre, ainsi que tous les locaux qui en dépendent, employés pour des buts licites, seront respectés. Il ne sera point permis d'y procéder à des visites domiciliaires ou perquisitions, non plus que d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois à l'égard des nationaux eux-mêmes.

## ARTICLE 3

Les ressortissants des Parties Contractantes jouiront de la liberté réciproque de commerce, et de navigation; ils auront, de la même façon que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée, pleine liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans les lieux, ports et rivières des territoires de l'autre, qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce extérieur; ils bénéficieront, en se conformant toujours aux lois du pays où ils arrivent, des mêmes droits, faveurs, libertés, immunités et exemptions en matière de commerce et de navigation, dont bénéficient ou bénéficieraient les nationaux eux-mêmes.

## ARTICLE 4.

Les sociétés anonymes ou autres et les associations commerciales, industrielles et financières qui sont ou seront constituées conformément aux lois de l'une des Parties Contractantes et qui ont leur domicile dans les territoires de cette Partie, sont autorisées, dans les territoires de l'autre, en se conformant aux lois de celle-ci, à exercer leurs droits et à ester en justice devant les tribunaux, soit pour intenter une action, soit pour y défendre.

## ARTICLE 5

Les droits de douane perçus à l'entrée au Japon et en France sur les produits de l'autre pays ne pourront être autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux

produits similaires originaires du pays le plus favorisé.

Les droits perçus à la sortie du Japon et de France sur les produits destinés à l'autre pays ne pourront également être autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux mêmes produits destinés au pays le plus favorisé.

## ARTICLE 6.

Les Parties Contractantes s'engagent à n'entraver nullement le commerce réciproque des deux pays par des prohibitions ou restrictions à l'importation, à l'exportation ou au transit.

Des exceptions à cette règle, en tant qu'elles seront applicables à tous les pays ou aux pays se trouvant dans les mêmes conditions, ne pourront avoir lieu que dans les cas suivants :

1 Pour les approvisionnements et munitions de guerre, dans des circonstances extraordinaires;

2 Pour des raisons de sûreté publique;

3 Par égard à la police sanitaire ou en vue de la protection des animaux ou des plantes utiles contre les maladies ou les insectes et parasites nuisibles;

4 En vue de l'application aux marchandises étrangères des prohibitions ou restrictions édictées par des lois intérieures à l'égard de la production intérieure des marchandises similaires ou de la vente ou du transport à l'intérieur des marchandises similaires de la production nationale;

5 Pour les marchandises qui sont ou seront l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat.

## ARTICLE 7

Les marchandises de toute nature originaires du territoire de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes et importées sur le territoire de l'autre Partie ne pourront être assujetties à des droits d'accise, d'octroi ou de consommation perçus pour le compte de l'Etat, des communes ou corporations, supérieurs à ceux qui grèvent ou grèveraient les produits similaires de la production nationale ou, à défaut de ces produits, ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les produits du sol et de l'industrie de l'un des deux pays importés dans le territoire de l'autre, et destinés à l'entreposage ou au transit, ne seront soumis à aucun droit intérieur.

## ARTICLE 8

Les importateurs de marchandises japonaises ou françaises seront réciproquement dispensés de l'obligation de produire des certificats d'origine.

Toutefois, dans le cas où un pays tiers ne serait pas lié avec l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes par la clause de la nation la plus favorisée, la production de certificats d'origine pourra être exceptionnellement exigée.

Dans ce cas, les certificats seront délivrés dans les lieux d'expédition, sièges d'un consulat, par le consul de carrière du pays dans lequel l'importation doit être faite, et, dans les autres lieux, par l'autorité douanière, et, à défaut de cette autorité, par les Chambres de commerce ou les autorités locales.

Lorsque la délivrance des certificats d'origine entraînera la perception de taxes quelconques dans l'un des pays, des taxes équivalentes pourront être établies par l'autre pays à l'occasion des certificats d'origine qu'il délivrera. Il en sera de même, le cas échéant, pour les factures consulaires.

## ARTICLE 9

Les négociants et les industriels, ressortissants de l'une des Parties Contractantes, ainsi que les négociants et les industriels domiciliés et exerçant leur commerce et industrie dans les territoires de cette Partie, pourront, dans les territoires de l'autre, soit en personne, soit par des commis voyageurs, faire des achats ou recueillir des commandes, avec ou sans échantillons et modèles. Ces négociants, industriels et leurs commis voyageurs, en faisant ainsi des achats et en recueillant des commandes, jouiront, en toute manière, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée. Toutefois dans le cas où les voyageurs de commerce japonais en France ou français au Japon viendraient à être assujettis à un droit de patente, les voyageurs de commerce français au Japon ou japonais en France pourront être soumis à des impôts équivalents.

Les articles importés comme échantillons et modèles dans les buts susmentionnés, seront, dans chacun des deux Pays, admis temporairement en franchise de droits, en conformité des

règlements et formalités de douane établis pour assurer leur réexportation ou le paiement des droits de douane prescrits en cas de nonréexportation dans le délai prévu par la loi. Toutefois, ledit privilège ne s'étendra pas aux articles qui, à cause de leur quantité ou valeur, ne peuvent pas être considérés comme échantillons et modèles ou qui, à cause de leur nature, ne sauraient être identifiés lors de leur réexportation. Le droit de décider si un échantillon ou modèle est susceptible d'admission en franchise, appartient exclusivement, dans tous les cas, aux autorités douanières compétentes du lieu où l'importation a été effectuée.

Les Chambres de commerce existant sur les territoires des deux Parties Contractantes seront réciproquement reconnues comme les autorités compétentes pour délivrer tous certificats qui pourraient être requis par les voyageurs de commerce, en vue notamment d'affirmer leur identité.

## ARTICLE 10

Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés dans les ports de l'une des Parties Contractantes, par des navires nationaux, pourront, de même, être importés dans ces ports par des navires de l'autre Partie Contractante, sans être soumis à aucun droit ou charge, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels les mêmes articles seraient soumis s'ils étaient importés par des navires nationaux. Cette égalité réciproque de traitement sera appliquée sans distinction, que ces articles viennent directement du lieu d'origine ou de tout autre pays étranger.

Il y aura de même parfaite égalité de traitement pour l'exportation, de façon que les mêmes droits de sortie seront payés et les mêmes primes ou drawbacks seront accordés, dans les territoires de chacune des Parties Contractantes, à l'exportation d'un article quelconque qui peut ou pourra en être légalement exporté, que cette exportation se fasse par des navires japonais ou par des navires français et quel que soit le lieu de destination, soit un port de l'autre Partie, soit un port d'une tierce Puissance.



## ARTICLE 11

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement, leur déchargement dans les eaux territoriales des Parties Contractantes, il ne sera accordé, par l'une des Parties, aux navires nationaux, aucun privilège, ni aucune facilité qui ne le soit également, en pareil cas, aux navires de l'autre Pays, la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ces rapports, leurs bâtiments respectifs jouissent d'une parfaite égalité.

## ARTICLE 12

Les navires marchands naviguant sous pavillon japonais et français et ayant à bord les documents requis par leurs lois nationales pour établir leur nationalité, seront respectivement considérés, en France et au Japon, comme navires japonais et français.

## ARTICLE 13

Aucun droit de tonnage, de transit, de canal, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de quarantaine ou autres droits ou charges similaires ou analogues, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, levés-au nom ou au profit du gouvernement, de fonctionnaires publics, de particuliers, de corporations ou d'établissements quelconques, ne seront imposés dans les eaux territoriales de l'un des deux Pays sur les navires de l'autre sans qu'ils soient également imposés, dans les mêmes conditions, sur les navires nationaux en général, ou sur les navires de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée réciproquement à leurs navires respectifs, de quelque endroit qu'ils arrivent et quel que soit le lieu de destination.

## ARTICLE 14

Les navires chargés d'un service postal régulier de l'une des Parties Contractantes, qu'ils appartiennent à l'État ou à une compagnie subventionnée par lui à cet effet, jouiront dans les eaux territoriales de l'autre, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et immunités que ceux qui sont accordés aux navires similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE 15

Il est fait exception aux dispositions de la présente Convention pour le cabo-

tage dont le régime reste soumis à la législation du Japon et de la France respectivement; il est entendu toutefois, que les Japonais en France et les Français au Japon, jouiront pour tout ce qui concerne le cabotage, des droits et privilèges qui sont ou seront accordés par cette même législation aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Tout navire de l'une des Parties Contractantes, chargé à l'étranger d'une cargaison destinée à deux ou plusieurs ports d'entrée des territoires de l'autre, pourra décharger une partie de sa cargaison dans l'un desdits ports, et en continuant son voyage pour l'autre ou les autres ports de destination, y décharger le reste de sa cargaison, toujours en se conformant aux lois, aux tarifs et aux règlements de douane du pays de destination. De la même manière et sous la même restriction, tout navire de l'une des Parties Contractantes pourra charger dans les divers ports de l'autre, au cours du même voyage pour l'étranger.

## ARTICLE 16

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes déclarent qu'elles sont adhérentes à la Convention d'Union de Paris du 20 mars 1883 pour la protection de la propriété industrielle; dans le cas où l'une d'entre elles cesserait d'adhérer à la Convention précitée, elles conviennent des stipulations suivantes:

Les ressortissants de chacune des Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre Partie, des mêmes droits que les nationaux eux-mêmes, pour tout ce qui concerne la protection des brevets d'invention, des marques de fabrique ou de commerce, des dessins et modèles industriels et de fabrication de toute espèce, et noms commerciaux, et des indications de provenance, et pour tout ce qui concerne la répression de la concurrence déloyale, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des formalités et des conditions imposées par la loi.

Tout produit portant une fausse indication de provenance dans laquelle un des Pays Contractants, ou un lieu situé sur les territoires de l'un d'eux, serait directement ou indirectement indiqué comme pays ou comme lieu d'origine, sera saisi à l'importation à la requête

des autorités douanières ou ministère public ou d'une partie intéressée, si la législation de chaque Pays Contractant l'admet, ou bien, à défaut, sera soumis aux actions et moyens assurés en pareil cas par la loi aux nationaux.

## ARTICLE 17

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent que, pour tout ce qui concerne le commerce, l'industrie et la navigation, tout privilège, faveur ou immunité quelconque, que l'une d'elles a déjà accordés ou accorderait à l'avenir au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation de tout autre État, seront étendus immédiatement et sans condition, au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que le commerce, l'industrie et la navigation de chaque pays jouissent sous tous rapports du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE 18

Les stipulations de la présente Convention ne sont pas applicables:

1 Aux avantages particuliers actuellement accordés ou qui pourraient être ultérieurement accordés par l'une des Parties Contractantes à des États limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic frontière;

2 Aux faveurs spéciales résultant d'une union douanière;

3 Aux pêches assimilées à la pêche nationale;

4 Aux encouragements accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à la marine marchande nationale.

## ARTICLE 19

Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont applicables à l'Algérie.

## TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTER LE JAPON ET L'ALLEMAGNE

Signé à Berlin, le 24 Juin, 1911

## ARTICLE 1

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté d'entrer et de séjourner en tout lieu des territoires de l'autre.

A condition de se conformer aux lois

Elles pourront être ultérieurement étendues en tout ou partie aux colonies, possessions françaises et pays de protectorat par une déclaration concertée entre les deux gouvernements.

Il est entendu en outre que la présente Convention est applicable à toutes les colonies et possessions du Japon.

## ARTICLE 20

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et l'échange des ratifications aura lieu à Tokyo; les ratifications seront notifiées dans le plus bref délai possible aux Gouvernements du Japon et de la France par leurs Représentants respectifs; à partir de la date de la dernière de ces deux notifications, la présente Convention entrera en vigueur et demeurera exécutoire pendant une période de dix années.

Toutefois, l'article 5 en vertu duquel les droits de douane perçus en France sur les produits d'origine japonaise et au Japon sur les produits d'origine française ne seront autres ou plus élevés que ceux perçus sur les produits similaires originaires du pays le plus favorisé, pourra être dénoncé à toute époque par chacune des deux Parties Contractantes, et dans ce cas, il cessera d'être exécutoire un an après cette dénonciation.

Au cas où douze mois avant la date d'expiration de la présente Convention aucune des deux Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, cet acte demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre Partie Contractante l'aura dénoncé.

du Pays, ils jouiront des droits spécifiés ci-dessous:

1 Ils seront, pour tout ce qui concerne la résidence, les études et investigations, l'exercice de leurs métiers et professions et l'exécution de leurs entreprises industrielles et manufac-



turières, placés, à tous égards, sur le même pied que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

2 Ils auront, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes, le droit de voyager dans toute l'étendue des territoires de l'autre et le droit de faire le trafic de tous articles de commerce licite ;

3 Ils pourront posséder ou louer et occuper des maisons, fabriques, magasins, boutiques et les locaux qui en dépendent. De même ils pourront louer des terrains à l'effet d'y résider ou de les utiliser dans un but licite commercial, industriel, manufacturier ou autre ;

4 En ce qui concerne la possession de biens mobiliers de quelque espèce que ce soit, la transmission, par succession testamentaire ou autre, des biens mobiliers de toute sorte qu'ils peuvent légalement acquérir entre vivants et en ce qui concerne le droit de disposer, de quelque manière que ce soit, des biens de toute sorte qu'ils auront acquis légalement, ils jouiront des mêmes privilèges, libertés et droits et ne seront soumis, sous ce rapport, à aucuns impôts ou charges plus élevés que les nationaux ou les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

5 Ils pourront, sous la réserve de la réciprocité, acquérir et posséder toute sorte d'immeubles qui, d'après les lois du Pays, peuvent ou pourront être acquis ou possédés par les ressortissants d'une autre nation étrangère quelconque, en se conformant toujours aux conditions et restrictions prescrites par les dites lois ;

6 Ils seront exempts de tout service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée ou la marine, la garde nationale ou la milice, de même que de toutes taxes imposées en lieu et place du service personnel et de tous emprunts forcés. Ils ne pourront être assujettis à des réquisitions ou contributions militaires, quelles qu'elles soient, autrement que dans les mêmes conditions et sur le même pied que les nationaux ou les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

7 Ils ne seront contraints, sous aucun prétexte, à subir des charges ou à payer des taxes autres ou plus élevées que celles qui sont ou seront imposées aux nationaux ou aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE 2

Les habitations, magasins, fabriques et boutiques des ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les territoires de l'autre ainsi que tous les locaux qui en dépendent, seront respectés. Il ne sera point permis d'y procéder à des visites domiciliaires ou perquisitions ou d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois à l'égard des nationaux.

#### ARTICLE 3

Il y aura entre les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans les lieux, ports et rivières des territoires de l'autre qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce extérieur ; ils sont, toutefois, tenus de se conformer toujours aux lois du Pays où ils arrivent.

#### ARTICLE 4

Les droits de douane perçus sur les articles, produits naturels ou fabriqués des territoires de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, à leur importation dans les territoires de l'autre, seront réglés, soit par des arrangements spéciaux entre les deux Pays, soit par la législation intérieure de chacun d'eux.

Aucune des Parties Contractantes n'imposera à l'exportation d'un article quelconque à destination des territoires de l'autre des droits ou charges quelconques autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourront être imposés à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination de tout autre pays étranger.

#### ARTICLE 5

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à n'entraver leurs relations commerciales réciproques par aucune prohibition d'importation, d'exportation ni de transit.

Des exceptions pourront toutefois être faites dans les cas suivants, en tant qu'elles sont appliquées à tous les autres pays ou du moins à tous les pays

qui se trouvent dans les mêmes conditions :

1 Relativement aux approvisionnements de guerre, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles ;

2 Pour des considérations affectant la sécurité publique ;

3 Pour cause de salubrité publique et en vue d'assurer la protection des animaux et des plantes utiles contre les maladies et les parasites ;

4 Dans le but d'appliquer à des marchandises étrangères des interdictions ou des restrictions établies par la législation intérieure à l'égard de la production, du placement ou du trafic de marchandises indigènes de même nature.

#### ARTICLE 6

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre, d'une parfaite égalité de traitement avec les nationaux, quant à l'exemption de droits de transit et pour tout ce qui concerne le magasinage, les primes, les drawbacks ainsi que les facilités touchant l'importation ou l'exportation des marchandises.

#### ARTICLE 7

Les négociants et les industriels que, par l'exhibition d'une carte de légitimation industrielle, délivrée par les autorités de l'une des Parties Contractantes, prouvent qu'ils sont autorisés à exercer leur commerce ou industrie dans les territoires de cette Partie, pourront, dans les territoires de l'autre, soit en personne, soit par des commis voyageurs, faire des achats ou recueillir des commandes, avec ou sans échantillons. Ces négociants, industriels et leurs commis voyageurs, en faisant ainsi des achats et en recueillant des commandes, jouiront, en matière d'impositions et de facilités, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les Parties Contractantes se donneront réciproquement connaissance des autorités chargées de délivrer les cartes de légitimation.

Les articles importés comme échantillons dans les buts mentionnés dans l'alinéa 1 seront, dans chacun des deux Pays, admis temporairement en franchise de droit, en conformité des règlements et formalités de douane, établis

pour assurer leur réexportation ou le paiement des droits de douane prescrits en cas de non-réexportation dans le délai prévu par la loi. Toutefois, ledit privilège ne s'étendra pas aux articles qui, à cause de leur quantité ou valeur, ne peuvent pas être considérés comme échantillons, ou qui, à cause de leur nature, ne sauraient être identifiés lors de leur réexportation. Le droit de décider si un échantillon est susceptible d'admission en franchise, appartient exclusivement dans tous les cas, aux autorités compétentes du lieu où l'importation a été effectuée.

#### ARTICLE 8

Les marques de reconnaissance, estampilles ou cachets apposés au moment de l'exportation par les autorités douanières de l'une des Parties Contractantes aux échantillons mentionnés dans l'article précédent ainsi que la liste de ces échantillons qui est officiellement attestée par elles et en contient la description détaillée, seront réciproquement acceptés par les autorités douanières de l'autre pour établir leur caractère d'échantillons et leur assurer l'exemption de toute inspection, sauf en tant que cette dernière est nécessaire pour constater que les échantillons présentés sont identiques avec ceux énumérés dans la liste. Les autorités douanières de chacune des Parties Contractantes pourront toutefois apposer une marque supplémentaire aux échantillons dans les cas spéciaux où elles jugent nécessaire de prendre cette précaution.

#### ARTICLE 9

Les sociétés par actions (anonymes) et autres sociétés et associations commerciales, industrielles ou financières, y compris les compagnies d'assurance, domiciliées dans les territoires de l'une des Parties Contractantes et ayant l'existence légale d'après les lois qui y sont en vigueur, seront reconnues comme ayant l'existence légale dans les territoires de l'autre et autorisées à y ester en justice devant les tribunaux, soit pour intenter une action, soit pour y défendre d'après les lois de cette autre Partie.

Leur admission à l'exercice de leur industrie ou de leur commerce ainsi



qu'à l'acquisition de biens dans les territoires de l'autre Partie se règle d'après les prescriptions qui y sont en vigueur. En tout cas, lesdites sociétés, associations et compagnies jouiront, dans ces territoires, des mêmes droits que ceux qui sont ou pourront être accordés à des sociétés, associations et compagnies similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE 10

Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés, dans les ports de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, par des navires nationaux, pourront, de même, être importés dans ces ports par des navires de l'autre Partie Contractante, sans être soumis à aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels les mêmes articles seraient soumis s'ils étaient importés par des navires nationaux. Cette égalité réciproque de traitement sera appliquée sans distinction, que ces articles viennent directement du lieu d'origine, ou de tout autre pays étranger.

Il y aura, de même, parfaite égalité de traitement pour l'exportation, de façon que les mêmes droits de sortie seront payés, et les mêmes primes et drawbacks seront accordés, dans les territoires de chacune des Parties Contractantes, à l'exportation d'un article quelconque qui peut ou pourra en être légalement exporté, que cette exportation se fasse par des navires japonais ou par des navires allemands et quel que soit le lieu de destination, soit un port de l'autre Partie, soit un port d'une tierce Puissance.

#### ARTICLE 11

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement, leur déchargement, dans les eaux territoriales des Hautes Parties Contractantes, il ne sera accordé par l'une des Parties aux navires nationaux aucun privilège ni aucune facilité qui ne le soit également, en pareils cas, aux navires de l'autre Pays, la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ces rapports, les bâtiments respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.

#### ARTICLE 12

Tous les navires qui, conformément

aux lois allemandes, sont considérés comme navires allemands et tous les navires qui, conformément aux lois japonaises, sont considérés comme navires japonais seront considérés respectivement en tout ce qui concerne l'application de ce Traité comme navires allemands et japonais.

#### ARTICLE 13

Aucuns droits de tonnage, de transit, de canal, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de quarantaine ou autres droits ou charges similaires ou analogues, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, levés au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, de fonctionnaires publics, de particuliers, de corporations ou d'établissements quelconques, ne seront imposés dans les eaux territoriales de l'un des deux Pays aux navires de l'autre, sans qu'ils soient également imposés, sous les mêmes conditions, aux navires nationaux en général ou aux navires de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée réciproquement aux navires respectifs, de quelque endroit qu'ils arrivent et quel que soit le lieu de destination.

#### ARTICLE 14

Les navires chargés d'un service postal régulier de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les eaux territoriales de l'autre, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et immunités que ceux qui sont accordés aux navires similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE 15

Les cabotage est excepté des dispositions du présent Traité et reste réservé au pavillon national. Il est toutefois entendu que, sous ce rapport, chacune des deux Parties peut réclamer pour ses navires les mêmes droits ou privilèges qui sont ou seront accordés par l'autre Partie aux navires de tout autre pays en tant qu'elle accorde aux navires de l'autre Partie les mêmes droits ou privilèges.

Ne sera pas considéré comme cabotage :

1. Le trafic des navires passant d'un port dans un autre, soit pour y débarquer des passagers ou décharger tout ou partie de leur cargaison apportés de l'étranger, soit pour y em-

barquer des passagers ou charger tout ou partie de leur cargaison à destination étrangère.

2. Le transport, d'un port à l'autre, de passagers munis de billets directs, ou de marchandises expédiées avec connaissements directs délivrés à ou destinés pour l'étranger.

#### ARTICLE 16

En cas de naufrage, avaries en mer ou relâche forcée, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes devra donner aux navires de l'autre, qu'ils appartiennent à l'État ou à des particuliers, la même assistance et protection et les mêmes immunités que celles qui seront accordées en pareils cas aux navires nationaux. Les articles sauvés de ces vaisseaux naufragés ou avariés seront exempts de tous droits de douane, à moins qu'ils n'entrent dans la consommation intérieure, auquel cas ils seront tenus de payer les droits prescrits.

Les autorités locales devront, dès que faire se pourra, informer du naufrage ou des avaries le plus proche Consul de l'État du pavillon. Les Consuls des Pays Contractants sont autorisés à prêter l'aide nécessaire à leurs nationaux.

#### ARTICLE 17

Réserve faite des cas où ce Traité en dispose autrement d'une manière expresse, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent qu'en tout ce qui concerne le commerce, la navigation et l'industrie toutes sortes de privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera à l'avenir aux navires ou aux ressortissants de tout autre État, seront tentation étant que, sauf les cas exception aux navires ou aux ressortissants

de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que, sauf les cas exceptionnels précités, le commerce, la navigation et l'industrie de chaque Pays soient placés, à tous égards, par l'autre sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE 18

Les dispositions du présent Traité s'appliquent de même aux pays et territoires qui appartiennent à présent ou appartiendront à l'avenir au territoire douanier de l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes.

#### ARTICLE 19

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur le 17 juillet 1911 avec la Convention spéciale et réciproque de Douane, signée en date de ce jour. Il restera obligatoire jusqu'au 16 juillet 1923.

Dans le cas où aucune des Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié douze mois avant l'échéance de ce dernier terme, son intention de faire cesser les effets du Traité, celui-ci continuera à être exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

Les Parties Contractantes se réservent cependant la faculté de dénoncer, jusqu'au 31 mars 1912, le présent Traité. Ledit Traité cessera dans ce cas ses effets le 31 décembre 1912. Il est entendu que les Parties Contractantes ne feront pas usage de la faculté mentionnée sans dénoncer simultanément la Convention de Douane citée dans l'alinéa I du présent article.

#### ARTICLE 20

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Tokio, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

### SUMMARY OF TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA,

January, 1934

1. Most favoured nation treatment: In respect of customs duties, Japan and India shall reciprocally accord the most favoured nation treatment to any articles, produce or manufacture of the other country.

2. Negotiations to be held concerning modification of customs tariff: Subject to reservation by both countries of the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests,



Japan and India agree that, should any modification of customs tariffs by either country result in trade interests being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, they shall upon request of the country so affected enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling so far as possible trade interests of the two countries.

3. Measures to correct effects of exchange fluctuation: Nothing in this agreement shall be held to prohibit the imposition or the variation from time to time by the Government of India of special rates of customs duty on articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, other or higher than those levied on similar articles produced or manufactured by any other country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to December 31, 1933.

Imposing or varying, or on being requested by the Government of Japan to vary, such special rates of customs duty, the Government of India undertakes to give full consideration to relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of Japanese goods, such as the purchase by Japan of raw materials in markets outside Japan and the adjustment of internal Japanese prices, and to limit such rates to what is necessary to correct the effect of the depreciation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of Japanese goods imported into India. Provided, that no charge in such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or varying special rates of customs similar to those for which provision is made in paragraph 1 of this article (3), on articles, the produce or manufacture of India, under similar circumstances, and subject to conditions similar to those provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article (3). Provided, that the said right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan unless the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen shall be depreciated below the value of .732 yen.

4. Customs duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods imported into India:

Without prejudice to agreements concerning the most favoured nation treatment, and the measures to correct the effects of exchange fluctuation, customs duties to be imposed by the Government of India on Japanese cotton piece-goods should not exceed the following rates:

Duty on plain greys.....50 per cent. ad. valorem or 5.25 annas per pound.

Duty on others.....50 per cent. ad. valorem.

It is understood that the Government of India shall not impose on Japanese cotton piece-goods other than plain greys a specific duty exceeding 5.25 annas per pound subject to agreement concerning the most favoured nation treatment.

5. Importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India:

(a) Calculation of the quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods to be exported to India in a period of one year beginning April 1 shall be fixed in accordance with quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in a period of one year beginning January 1 of the same year.

(b) It is to be noted that the period of one year for the purpose of fixing the quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods (or piece-goods year) shall be from April 1 to March 31 of the following year, while the period of one year for the purpose of calculating the quantity of Indian raw cotton to be exported to Japan (or cotton year) shall be from January 1 to December 31.

6. Basic quota and its modification: The basic quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods to be exported to India in a piece-goods year shall be 325,000,000 yards and it shall be linked with 1,000,000 bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year.

(a) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below the 1,000,000 bales quota, the Japanese cotton piece-goods for the corresponding piece-goods year shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of 2,000,000 yards for every 10,000 bales of deficit.

(b) In case, however, such export in any cotton year should exceed the 1,000,000 bales quota, the Japanese cotton piece-goods for the corresponding piece-goods year shall be determined by increasing the above basic quota at the

rate of 1,500,000 yards for every additional 10,000 bales, provided that quota should in no case exceed 400,000,000 yards.

(c) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should exceed 1,500,000 bales, the quantity thus exported in excess of 1,500,000 bales shall be for the purpose of determining the relevant quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods added to the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan in the following cotton year.

(d) In respect of both cotton piece-goods and raw cotton re-exported the quantity shall be deducted from imported quantity.

(e) The year shall be divided into two half-yearly periods, the first half-yearly period running from April 1 to September 30 and the second half-yearly period from October 1 to March 31 of the following year.

(f) The quota for the second half-yearly period shall be provisionally fixed at the quantity which will be derived by deducting 200,000,000 yards from the yearly quota, calculated on the basis of estimated export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in the corresponding cotton year.

7. Adjustment: The adjustment of export of Japanese cotton piece-goods to India shall be made by the end of the said period on basis of exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year, subject to rules of allowances between periods.

A transfer from the quota of the first half-yearly period to the quota of the second half-yearly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards.

From the second half-yearly period to the first half-yearly period of the succeeding piece-goods year and vice versa, transfer up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards shall be permitted.

8. Classification of quota into categories:

The quota of cotton piece-goods shall be classified into the following categories in conformity with the following percentages:

Plain greys... ..45 per cent.  
Bordered greys... ..13 per cent.  
Bleached... ..8 per cent.  
Coloured and other... ..34 per cent.

The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified subject to the following conditions:

Increase in category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed 20 per cent. of quantity allotted to that category, and an increase in any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent. of quantity allotted to that category.

9. Transfer: The quantity transferable from category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed 20 per cent. of quantity allotted to that category and the quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent. of quantity allotted to that category: and

The total quota of cotton piece-goods for any piece-goods year shall not be increased by the above modification of quantity allotted to each category.

10. The quota for the period intervening the enforcement of the arrangement and the commencement of the first piece-goods year:

(a) The quota of cotton piece-goods for the period between the date on which the present Indian customs on cotton piece-goods year begins shall be the proportionate fraction of the quantity that would have been allotted to the whole piece-goods year from April 11, 1933 to March 31, 1934, on the basis of the quantity of Indian raw cotton imported into Japan in the cotton year of 1933 (From January 1 to December 31).

(b) The quota for this period and the first half-yearly instalment of the first piece-goods year quota should be consolidated into one for the period of approximately nine months, ending at the end of September, 1934.

The treaty shall come into force immediately after an exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until March 31, 1937.



TREATY BETWEEN THE FIVE POWERS  
CONCERNING THE LIMITATION  
OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

CHAPTER I

General Provisions Relating to the  
Limitation of Naval Armament.

ARTICLE I The Contracting Powers agree to limit their respective naval armaments as provided in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II The Contracting Powers may retain respectively the capital ships which are specified in Chapter II, Part 1. On the coming into force of the present Treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this Article, all other capital ships, built or building, of the United States, the British Empire and Japan shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specified in Chapter II, Part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships the North Dakota and Delaware shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

The British Empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II, Part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the said two ships the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax and Centurion shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

ARTICLE III Subject to the provisions of Article II, the Contracting Powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building programmes, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the Contracting Powers except replacement tonnage which may be constructed or acquired as specified in Chapter II, Part 3.

Ships which are replaced in accordance with Chapter II, Part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in Part 2 of that Chapter.

ARTICLE IV The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British Empire 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan 315,000 tons (320,010 metric tons).

ARTICLE V No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE VI No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (406 millimetres).

ARTICLE VII The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

ARTICLE VIII The replacement of aircraft shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft carrier tonnage in existence or building on November 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII, without regard to its age.

ARTICLE IX No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

However, any of the Contracting Powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the Contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a calibre exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed eight.

ARTICLE X No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres) is not limited.

ARTICLE XI No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purpose, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this Article.

ARTICLE XII No vessel of war of any of the Contracting Powers, hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres).

ARTICLE XIII Except as provided in Article IX, no ship designated in the present Treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

ARTICLE XIV No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) calibre.

ARTICLE XV No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers for a non-Contracting Power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present Treaty for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the Contracting Powers; provided however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-Contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

ARTICLE XVI If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers such Power shall promptly inform the other Contracting Powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, Section 1 (b), (4) and (5).

ARTICLE XVII In the event of a Contracting Power being engaged in war, such Power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

ARTICLE XVIII Each of the Contracting Powers undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a



vessel of war in the Navy of any foreign Power.

**ARTICLE XIX** The United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present Treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands;

(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110° east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, and (c) New Zealand;

(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loo-choo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defences of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

**ARTICLE XX** The rules for determining tonnage displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4, shall apply to the ships of each of the Contracting Powers.

## CHAPTER II

### Rules Relating to the Execution of the Treaty—Definition of Terms

#### PART 1

#### Capital Ships Which may be Retained by the Contracting Powers

In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by each of the Contracting Powers as specified in this Part.

Ships which may be retained by the United States.

Name:	Tonnage
Maryland	32,600
California	32,300
Tennessee	32,300
Idaho	32,000
New Mexico	32,000
Mississippi	32,000
Arizona	31,400
Pennsylvania	31,400
Oklahoma	27,500
Nevada	27,500
New York	27,000
Texas	27,000
Arkansas	26,000
Wyoming	26,000
Florida	21,825
Utah	21,825
North Dakota	20,000
Delaware	20,000
Total tonnage	500,650

On the completion of the two ships of the West Virginia class and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware, as provided in Article II, the total tonnage to be retained by the United States will be 525,850 tons.

Ships which may be retained by the British Empire.

Name:	Tonnage
Royal Sovereign	25,750
Royal Oak	25,750
Revenge	25,750
Resolution	25,750
Ramillies	25,750
Malaya	27,500
Valiant	27,500
Barham	27,500
Queen Elizabeth	27,500
Warspite	27,000
Benbow	25,000

Name:	Tonnage
Emperor of India	25,000
Iron Duke	25,000
Marlborough	25,000
Hood	41,200
Renown	26,500
Repulse	26,500
Tiger	28,500
Thunderer	22,500
King George V	23,000
Ajax	23,000
Centurion	23,000
Total tonnage	580,450

On the completion of the two new ships to be constructed and the scrapping of the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax, and Centurion, as provided in Article II, the total tonnage to be retained by the British Empire will be 558,950 tons.

Ships which may be retained by France.

Name:	Tonnage (metric tons)
Bretagne	23,500
Lorraine	23,500
Provence	23,500
Paris	23,500
France	23,500
Jean Bart	23,500
Courbet	23,500
Condeoret	18,890
Diderot	18,890
Voltaire	18,890
Total tonnage	221,170

France may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section 2.

Ships which may be retained by Italy.

Name:	Tonnage (metric tons)
Andrea Doria	22,700
Caio Duilio	22,700
Conte Di Cavour	22,500
Giulio Cesare	22,500
Leonardo Da Vinci	22,500
Dante Alighieri	19,500
Roma	12,600
Napoli	12,600
Vittorio Emanuele	12,600
Regina Elena	12,600
Total tonnage	182,800

Italy may lay down new tonnage in

the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section 2.

Ships which may be retained by Japan.

Name:	Tonnage
Mutsu	33,800
Nagato	33,800
Hiuga	31,260
Ise	31,260
Yamashiro	30,600
Fu-so	30,600
Kirishima	27,500
Haruna	27,500
Hiyei	27,500
Kongo	27,500
Total tonnage	301,320

#### PART 2

#### Rules for Scrapping Vessels of War

The following rules shall be observed for the scrapping of vessels of war which are to be disposed of in accordance with Articles II and III.

I. A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such condition that it cannot be put to combatant use.

II. This result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways:

(a) Permanent sinking of the vessel.  
(b) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom plating.

(c) Converting the vessel to target use exclusively. In such case all the provisions of paragraph III of this Part, except sub-paragraph (6), in so far as may be necessary to enable the ship to be used as a mobile target, and except sub-paragraph (7), must be previously complied with. Not more than one capital ship may be retained for this purpose at one time by any of the Contracting Powers.

(d) Of the capital ships which would otherwise be scrapped under the present Treaty in or after the year 1931, France and Italy may each retain two sea-going vessels for training purposes exclusively, that is, as gunnery or torpedo schools. The two vessels retained by France shall be of the Jean Bart class, and of those retained by Italy one shall be the Dante Alighieri, the other of the Giulio Cesare class. On retaining these ships for the purpose



above stated, France and Italy respectively undertake to remove and destroy their conning-towers, and not use the said ships as vessels of war.

III. (a) Subject to the special exceptions contained in Article IX, when a vessel is due for scrapping, the first stage of scrapping, which consists in rendering a ship incapable of further warlike service, shall be immediately undertaken.

(b) A vessel shall be considered incapable of further warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed, or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) All guns and essential portions of guns, fire-control tops and revolving parts of all barbets and turrets;

(2) All machinery for working hydraulic or electric mountings;

(3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders;

(4) All ammunition, explosives and mines;

(5) All torpedoes, warheads and torpedo tubes;

(6) All wireless telegraphy installations;

(7) The conning tower and all side armour, or alternatively all main propelling machinery; and

(8) All landing and flying-off platforms and all other aviation accessories.

IV. The periods in which scrapping of vessels is to be effected are as follows:

(a) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the first paragraph of Article II, the work of rendering the vessels incapable of further warlike service, in accordance with paragraph III of this Part, shall be completed within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, and the scrapping shall be finally effected within eighteen months from such coming into force.

(b) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the second and third paragraphs of Article II, or under Article III, the work of rendering the vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III of this Part shall be commenced not later than the date of completion of its successor, and shall be finished within six months

from the date of such completion. The vessel shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph II of this Part, within eighteen months from the date of completion of its successor. If, however, the completion of the new vessel be delayed, then the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III of this Part shall be commenced within four years from the laying of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this Part within eighteen months from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further warlike service was commenced.

### PART 3

#### Replacement

The replacement of capital ships and aircraft carriers shall take place according to the rules in Section I and the tables in Section II of this Part.

### SECTION I

#### Rules for Replacement

(a) Capital ships and aircraft carriers twenty years after the date of their completion may, except as otherwise provided in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits prescribed in Article IV and Article VII. The keels of such new construction may, except as otherwise provided in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part, be laid down not earlier than seventeen years from the date of completion of the tonnage to be replaced, provided, however, that no capital ship tonnage, with the exception of the ships referred to in the third paragraph of Article II, and the replacement tonnage specifically mentioned in Section II of this Part, shall be laid down until ten years from November 12, 1921.

(b) Each of the Contracting Powers shall communicate promptly to each of the other Contracting Powers the following information:

(1) The names of the capital ships and aircraft carriers to be replaced by new construction;

(2) The date of governmental authorization of replacement tonnage;

(3) The date of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;

(4) The standard displacement in tons and metric tons of each new ship to be laid down, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard displacement;

(5) The date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in tons and metric tons, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard displacement, at time of completion.

(c) In case of loss or accidental destruction of capital ships or aircraft carriers, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the tonnage limits prescribed in Articles IV and VII and in conformity with the other provisions of the present Treaty, the regular replacement programme be-

ing deemed to be advanced to that extent.

(d) No retained capital ships or aircraft carriers shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of providing means of defence against air and submarine attack, and subject to the following rules: The Contracting Powers may, for that purpose, equip existing tonnage with bulge or blister or anti-air attack deck protection, providing the increase of displacement thus effected does not exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) displacement for each ship. No alterations in side armour, in calibre, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted except:

(1) in the case of France and Italy, which countries within the limits allowed for bulge may increase their armour protection and the calibre of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to exceed 16 inches (406 millimetres) and

(2) the British Empire shall be permitted to complete, in the case of the Renown, the alterations to armour that have already been commenced but temporarily suspended.

### SECTION II

#### REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS UNITED STATES

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Maine (20), Missouri (20), Virginia (17), Nebraska (17), Georgia (17), New Jersey (17), Rhode Island (17), Connecticut (17), Louisiana (17), Vermont (16), Kansas (16), Minnesota (16), New Hampshire (15), South Carolina (13), Michigan (13), Washington (0), South Dakota (0), Indiana (0), Montana (0), North Carolina (0), Iowa (0), Massachusetts (0), Lexington (0), Constitution (0), Constellation (0), Saratoga (0), Ranger (0), United States (0) <sup>a</sup> , Delaware (12), North Dakota (12)	17	1
1922	—	A, B <sup>**</sup>		15	3
1923	—	—		15	3
1924	—	—		15	3
1925	—	—		15	3
1926	—	—		15	3
1927	—	—		15	3
1928	—	—		15	3
1929	—	—		15	3
1930	—	—		15	3



Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
1931	C, D	—	—	15	3
1932	E, F	—	—	15	3
1933	G	—	—	15	3
1934	H, I	C, D	Florida (23), Utah (23), Wyoming (22)	12	5
1935	J	E, F	Arkansas (23), Texas (21), New York (12)	9	7
1936	K, L	G	Nevada (20), Oklahoma (20),	7	8
1937	M	H, I	Arizona (21), Pennsylvania (21),	5	10
1938	N, O	J	Mississippi (21),	4	11
1939	P, Q	K, L	New Mexico (20), Idaho (20),	2	13
1940	—	M	Tennessee (20)	1	14
1941	—	N, O	California (20), Maryland (20)	0	15
1942	—	P, Q	2 ships West Virginia class	0	15

\* The United States may retain the Oregon and Illinois, for non-combatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b).

\*\* Two West Virginia class.

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

#### REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS BRITISH EMPIRE

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Commonwealth (16), Agamemnon (13), Dreadnought (15), Bellerophon (12), St. Vincent (11), Inflexible (13), Superb (12), Neptune (10), Hercules (10), Indomitable (13), Temeraire (12), New Zealand (9), Lion (9), Princess Royal (9), Conqueror (9), Monarch (9), Orion (9), Australia (8), Agincourt (7), Erin (7), 4 building or projected.*	21	1
1922	A, B.	—	—	21	1
1923	—	—	—	21	1
1924	—	—	—	21	1
1925	—	A, B.	King George V (13), Ajax (12), Centurion (12), Thunderer (13),	17	3
1926	—	—	—	17	3
1927	—	—	—	17	3
1928	—	—	—	17	3
1929	—	—	—	17	3
1930	—	—	—	17	3
1931	C, D.	—	—	17	3
1932	E, F.	—	—	17	3
1933	G	—	—	17	3
1934	H, I.	C, D.	Iron Duke (20), Marlborough (20), Emperor of India (20), Benbow (20),	13	5
1935	J	E, F.	Tiger (21), Queen Elizabeth (20), Warspite (20), Barham (20),	9	7
1936	K, L.	G	Malaya (20), Royal Sovereign (20),	7	8
1937	M	H, I.	Revenge (21), Resolution (21),	5	10
1938	N, O.	J	Royal Oak (22),	4	11
1939	P, Q.	K, L.	Valiant (23), Repulse (23),	2	13
1940	—	M	Renown (24)	1	14
1941	—	N, O.	Ramillies (24), Hood (21)	0	15
1942	—	P, Q.	A (17), B (17)	0	15

\* The British Empire may retain the Colossus and Collingwood for non-combatant purpose after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b).

\*\* Two 35,000-ton ships, standard displacement.

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement laid down and completed in the years specified.

#### REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS FRANCE

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
1922	—	—	—	7	0
1923	—	—	—	7	0
1924	—	—	—	7	0
1925	—	—	—	7	0
1926	—	—	—	7	0
1927	35,000 tons	—	—	7	0
1928	—	—	—	7	0
1929	35,000 tons	—	—	7	0
1930	—	35,000 tons	Jean Bart (17), Courbet (17)	5	(*)
1931	35,000 tons	—	—	5	(*)
1932	35,000 tons	35,000 tons	France (18)	4	(*)
1933	35,000 tons	—	—	4	(*)
1934	—	35,000 tons	Paris (20), Bretagne (20)	2	(*)
1935	—	35,000 tons	Provence (20)	1	(*)
1936	—	35,000 tons	Lorraine (20)	0	(*)
1937	—	—	—	0	(*)
1938	—	—	—	0	(*)
1939	—	—	—	0	(*)
1940	—	—	—	0	(*)
1941	—	—	—	0	(*)
1942	—	—	—	0	(*)

\* Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

Note.—France expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and that the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present Treaty.

#### REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS ITALY

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
1922	—	—	—	6	0
1923	—	—	—	6	0
1924	—	—	—	6	0
1925	—	—	—	6	0
1926	—	—	—	6	0
1927	35,000 tons	—	—	6	0
1928	—	—	—	6	0
1929	35,000 tons	—	—	6	0
1930	—	—	—	6	0
1931	35,000 tons	35,000 tons	Dante Alighieri (19)	5	(*)
1932	45,000 tons	—	—	5	(*)
1933	25,000 tons	35,000 tons	Leonardo da Vinci (19)	4	(*)
1934	—	—	—	4	(*)
1935	—	35,000 tons	Giulio Cesare (21)	3	(*)
1936	—	45,000 tons	Conte di Cavour (21), Duilio (21)	1	(*)
1937	—	25,000 tons	Andres Doria (21)	0	(*)

\* Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

Note.—Italy expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present Treaty.



REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS  
JAPAN

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Hiszen (20), Mikasa (20), Kashima (16), Katori (16), Satsuma (12), Aki (11), Settsu (10), Ikoma (14), Ibuki (12), Kurama (11), Amagi (0), Akagi (0), Kaga (0) Tosa (0), Takao (0), Atago (0). Projected programme 8 ships not laid down.*	8	2
1922	—	—	—	8	2
1923	—	—	—	8	2
1924	—	—	—	8	2
1925	—	—	—	8	2
1926	—	—	—	8	2
1927	—	—	—	8	2
1928	—	—	—	8	2
1929	—	—	—	8	2
1930	—	—	—	8	2
1931	A	—	—	8	2
1932	B	—	—	8	2
1933	C	—	—	8	2
1934	D	A	Kongo (21)	7	2
1935	E	B	Hiyei (21), Haruna (20)	5	4
1936	F	C	Kirishima (21)	4	5
1937	G	D	Fuso (22)	3	6
1938	H	E	Yamashiro (21)	2	7
1939	I	F	Isé (22)	1	8
1940	—	G	Hiuga (22)	0	9
1941	—	H	Nagato (21)	0	9
1942	—	I	Mutsu (22)	0	9

\* Japan may retain the Shikishima and Asahi for non-combatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b).

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

Note Applicable to All the  
Tables in Section II

The order above prescribed in which ships are to be scrapped is in accordance with their age. It is understood that when replacements begin according to the above tables the order of scrapping in the case of the ships of each of the Contracting Powers may be varied at its option; provided, however, that such Power shall scrap in each year the number of ships above stated.

PART 4

Definitions

For the purpose of the present Treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this Part.

Capital Ship

A capital ship, in the case of ships

hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 millimetres).

Aircraft Carrier

An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX or Article X as the case may be.

Standard Displacement

The standard displacement of a ship

is the displacement of the ship complete, fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

The word "ton" in the present Treaty, except in the expression "metric tons" shall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

Vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement. However, a Power expressing displacement in metric tons shall be considered for the application of the present Treaty as owning only the equivalent displacement in tons of 2,240 pounds.

A vessel completed hereafter shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition defined herein.

CHAPTER III

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE XXI If during the term of the present Treaty the requirements of the national security of any Contracting Power in respect of naval defence are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances the Contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the Treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States, after consultation with the other Contracting Powers shall arrange for a conference of all the Contracting Powers which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present Treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the Treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

ARTICLE XXII Whenever any Contracting Power shall become engaged in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defence of its national security, such Power may after notice to the other Contracting Powers suspend for

the period of hostilities its obligations under the present Treaty other than those under Articles XIII and XVII, provided that such Power shall notify the other Contracting Powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

The remaining Contracting Powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications, if any, should be made in the Treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective Powers, any one of said Contracting Powers may, by giving notice to the other Contracting Powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present Treaty, other than those under Articles XIII and XVII.

On the cessation of hostilities the Contracting Powers will meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXIII The present Treaty shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936, and in case none of the Contracting Powers shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the Contracting Powers, whereupon the Treaty shall terminate as regards all the Contracting Powers. Such notice shall be communicated in writing to the Government of the United States, which shall immediately transmit a certified copy of the notification to the other Powers and inform them of the date on which it was received. The notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on that date. In the event of notice of termination being given by the Government of the United States, such notice shall be given to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of the other Contracting Powers, and the notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take on the date of the communication made to the said diplomatic representatives.

Within one year of the date on which



notice of termination by any Power has taken effect, all the Contracting Powers shall meet in conference.

ARTICLE XXIV The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States

will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other Contracting Powers.

## THE LONDON NAVAL TREATY OF 1930

### PART I

ARTICLE I The High Contracting Parties agree not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931-1936 inclusive as provided in Chapter II, Part 3 of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament signed between them at Washington on the 6th February, 1922, and referred to in the present Treaty as the Washington Treaty.

This provision is without prejudice to the disposition relating to the replacement of ships accidentally lost or destroyed contained in Chapter II, Part 3, Section 1, paragraph (c) of the said Treaty.

France and Italy may, however, build the replacement tonnage which they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 in accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty.

ARTICLE II 1. The United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan shall dispose of the following capital ships as provided in this Article:

United States:

"Florida".

"Utah".

"Arkansas" or "Wyoming".

United Kingdom:

"Benbow".

"Iron Duke".

"Marlborough".

"Emperor of India".

"Tiger".

Japan:

"Hiyei".

(a) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b), the above ships, unless

converted to target use exclusively in accordance with Chapter II, Part 2, paragraph II (c) of the Washington Treaty, shall be scrapped in the following manner:

One of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and two of those to be scrapped by the United Kingdom shall be rendered unfit for warlike service, in accordance with Chapter II, Part 2, paragraph III (b) of the Washington Treaty, within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. These ships shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph II (a) or (b) of the said Part 2, within twenty-four months from the said coming into force. In the case of the second of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and of the third and fourth of the ships to be scrapped by the United Kingdom, the said periods shall be eighteen and thirty months respectively from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

(b) Of the ships to be disposed of under this Article, the following may be retained for training purposes:

by the United States:

"Arkansas" or "Wyoming".

by the United Kingdom:

"Iron Duke".

by Japan:

"Hiyei".

These ships shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in Section V of Annex II to Part 2 of the present Treaty. The work of reducing these vessels to the required condition shall begin, in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom, within twelve months, and in the case of Japan within eighteen months from the coming

into force of the present Treaty; the work shall be completed within six months of the expiration of the above-mentioned periods.

Any of these ships which are not retained for training purposes shall be rendered unfit for warlike service within eighteen months, and finally scrapped within thirty months, of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

2. Subject to any disposal of capital ships which might be necessitated, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, in the building by France or Italy of the replacement tonnage referred to in Article I of the present Treaty, all existing capital ships mentioned in Chapter II, Part 3, Section II of the Washington Treaty and not designated above to be disposed of may be retained during the term of the present Treaty.

3. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage, and the old vessel may be retained until replaced even though due for scrapping under Chapter II, Part 3, Section II of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE III 1. For the purposes of the Washington Treaty, the definition of an aircraft carrier given in Chapter II, Part 4 of the said Treaty is hereby replaced by the following definition:

The expression "aircraft carrier" includes any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

2. The fitting of a landing-on or flying-off platform or deck on a capital ship, cruiser or destroyer, provided such vessel was not designed or adapted exclusively as an aircraft carrier, shall not cause any vessel so fitted to be charged against or classified in the category of aircraft carriers.

3. No capital ship in existence on the 1st April, 1930, shall be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck.

ARTICLE IV 1. No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed

by or for any of the High Contracting Parties.

2. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE V An aircraft carrier must not be designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that authorized by Article IX or Article X of the Washington Treaty, or by Article IV of the present Treaty, as the case may be.

Wherever in the said Articles IX and X the calibre of 6 inches (152 mm.) is mentioned, the calibre of 6.1 inches (155 mm.) is substituted therefor.

### PART II

ARTICLE VI 1. The rules for determining standard displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4 of the Washington Treaty shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure) fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores, and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition. The word "ton", except in the expression "metric tons", shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

ARTICLE VII 1. No submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the High Contracting Parties.

2. Each of the High Contracting Parties may, however, retain to build or acquire a maximum number of three



submarines of a standard displacement not exceeding 2,800 tons (2,845 metric tons); these submarines may carry guns not above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre. Within this number, France may retain one unit, already launched, of 2,880 tons (2,926 metric tons), with guns the calibre of which is 8 inches (203 mm.).

3. The High Contracting Parties may retain the submarines which they possessed on the 1st April, 1930, having a standard displacement not in excess of 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) and armed with guns above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

4. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE VIII Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitation:

(a) naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;

(b) naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement, provided they have none of the following characteristics:

(1) mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;

(2) mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;

(3) are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;

(4) are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots.

(c) naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:

(1) mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;

(2) mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;

(3) are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;

(4) are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots;

(5) are protected by armour plate;

(6) are designed or fitted to launch mines;

(7) are fitted to receive aircraft on board from the air;

(8) mount more than one aircraft-launching apparatus on the centre line; or two, one on each broadside;

(9) if fitted with any means of launching aircraft into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aircraft.

ARTICLE IX The rules as to replacement contained in Annex I to this Part II are applicable to vessels of war not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, with the exception of aircraft carriers, whose replacement is governed by the provisions of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE X Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than capital ships, aircraft carriers and the vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8, laid down or completed by or for them after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below:

(a) the date of laying the keel and the following particulars:

classification of the vessel;  
standard displacement in tons and metric tons;

principal dimensions, namely:  
length at water-line, extreme beam at

or below water-line;  
mean draft at standard displacement;

calibre of the largest gun.

(b) the date of completion together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

The information to be given in the case of capital ships and aircraft carriers is governed by the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE XI Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the present Treaty, the rules for disposal contained in Annex II to this Part II shall be applied to all vessels of war to be disposed of under the said Treaty, and to aircraft carriers as defined in Article 3,

ARTICLE XII 1. Subject to any supplementary agreements which may modify, as between the High Contracting Parties concerned, the lists in Annex III to this Part II, the special vessels shown therein may be retained and their tonnage shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

2. Any other vessel constructed, adapted or acquired to serve the purposes for which these special vessels are retained shall be charged against the tonnage of the appropriate combatant category, according to the characteristics of the vessels, unless such vessel conforms to the characteristics of vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8.

3. Japan may, however, replace the minelayers "Aso" and "Tokiwa" by two new minelayers before the 31st December, 1936. The standard displacement of each of the new vessels shall not exceed 5,000 tons (5,080 metric tons); their speed shall not exceed twenty knots, and their other characteristics shall conform to the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article 8. The new vessels shall be regarded as special vessels and their tonnage shall not be chargeable to the tonnage of any combatant category. The "Aso" and "Tokiwa" shall be disposed of in accordance with Section I or II of Annex II to this Part II, on completion of the replacement vessels.

4. The "Asama", "Yakumo", "Izumo", "Iwaté" and "Kasuga" shall be disposed of in accordance with Section I or II of Annex II to this Part II when the first three vessels of the "Kuma" class have been replaced by new vessels. These three vessels of the "Kuma" class shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in Section V, sub-paragraph (b) 2 of Annex II to this Part II, and are to be used for training ships, and their tonnage shall not thereafter be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

ARTICLE XIII Existing ships of various types, which, prior to the 1st April, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

## ANNEX I

## Rules for Replacement

Section I Except as provided in Section III of this Annex and Part III of the present Treaty, a vessel shall not be replaced before it becomes "over-age". A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:

(a) For a surface vessel exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) if laid down before the 1st January, 1920: 16 years;

(ii) if laid down after the 31st December, 1919: 20 years.

(b) For a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) if laid down before the 1st January, 1921: 12 years;

(ii) if laid down after the 31st December, 1920: 16 years.

(c) For a submarine: 13 years.

The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age"; but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

Section II Except as otherwise provided in the present Treaty, the vessel or vessels, whose retention would cause the maximum tonnage permitted in the category to be exceeded, shall, on the completion or acquisition of replacement tonnage, be disposed of in accordance with Annex II to this part II.

Section III In the event of loss or accidental destruction a vessel may be immediately replaced.

## ANNEX II

## Rules for Disposal of Vessels of War

The present Treaty provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways:

(i) by scrapping (sinking or breaking up);



(ii) by converting the vessel to a hulk;

(iii) by converting the vessel to target use exclusively;

(iv) by retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes;

(v) by retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of, other than a capital ship, may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels, other than capital ships, which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

#### Section I Vessels to be scrapped.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

(b) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) all guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbetstes and turrets;

(2) all hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets;

(3) all fire control instruments and rangefinders;

(4) all ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails;

(5) all torpedoes, war heads, torpedo tubes and training racks;

(6) all wireless telegraphy installations;

(7) all main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning tower and all side armour plate;

(8) all aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery;

(9) in addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(c) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways within twelve months of the date on which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion:

(1) permanent sinking of the vessel;

(2) breaking the vessel up; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom plating.

#### Section II Vessels to be converted to hulks.

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in Section I, paragraph (b), have been complied with, omitting subparagraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected:

(1) mutilation beyond repair of all propeller shafts, thrust blocks, turbine gearing or main propelling motors, and turbines or cylinders of main engines;

(2) removal of propeller brackets;

(3) removal and breaking up of all aircraft lifts, and the removal of all aircraft cranes, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

#### Section III Vessels to be converted to target use.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable on board, the following:

(1) all guns;

(2) all fire control tops and instruments and main fire control communication wiring;

(3) all machinery for operating gun mountings or turrets;

(4) all ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo tubes;

(5) all aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:

(1) not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;

(2) one submarine.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

#### Section IV Vessels retained for experimental purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:

(1) not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;

(2) one submarine.

(d) The United Kingdom is allowed to retain, in their present conditions, the monitor "Roberts", the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the seaplane carrier "Ark Royal", until no longer re-

quired for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under (c) above.

(e) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

#### Section V Vessels retained for training purposes.

(a) In addition to the rights already possessed by any High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for training purposes exclusively the following vessels:

United States: 1 capital ship ("Arkansas" or "Wyoming");

France: 2 surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;

United Kingdom: 1 capital ship ("Iron Duke");

Italy: 2 surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;

Japan: 1 capital ship ("Hiyei"),

3 cruisers ("Kuma" class).

(b) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows:

#### 1. Capital Ships.

The following is to be carried out:

(1) removal of main armament guns, revolving parts of all barbetstes and turrets; machinery for operating turrets; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship;

(2) removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target practice training for the guns remaining on board;

(3) removal of conning tower and the side armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbetsettes;

(4) removal or mutilation of all torpedo tubes;

(5) removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

#### 2. Other surface vessels retained by France, Italy and Japan.

The following is to be carried out:

(1) removal of one half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be



retained on each vessel ;

- (2) removal of all torpedo tubes ;
- (3) removal of all aviation facilities and accessories ;
- (4) removal of one half of the boilers.

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

### ANNEX III

#### Special vessels

#### UNITED STATES

Name and type of vessel	Displacement, Tons
Aroostook—Minelayer	4,950
Oglala—Minelayer	4,950
Baltimore—Minelayer	4,413
San Francisco—Minelayer	4,083
Cheyenne—Monitor	2,800
Helena—Gunboat	1,392
Isabel—Yacht	938
Niagara—Yacht	2,600
Bridgeport—Destroyer tender	11,750
Dobbin—Destroyer tender	12,450
Melville—Destroyer tender	7,150
Whitney—Destroyer tender	12,450
Holland—Submarine tender	11,570
Henderson—Naval transport	10,000
	91,496

#### FRANCE

Name and type of vessel	Displacement, Tons
Castor—Minelayer	3,150
Pollux—Minelayer	2,461
Commandant-Teste—Seaplane carrier	10,000
Aiane—Despatch vessel	600
Marne .. ..	600
Ancre .. ..	604
Scarpe .. ..	604
Suippe .. ..	604
Dunkerque .. ..	644
Laffaux .. ..	644
Bapaume .. ..	644
Nancy .. ..	644
Caiais .. ..	644
Lassigny .. ..	644
Les Epsages .. ..	644
Remiremont .. ..	644
Tahure .. ..	644
Toul .. ..	644
Epinal .. ..	644
Liévin .. ..	644
—)—Netlayer	2,293
	28,644

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Name and type of vessel	Displacement, Tons
Adventure—Minelayer (United Kingdom)	5,740
Albatross—Seaplane carrier (Australia)	5,000
Erebus—Monitor (United Kingdom)	7,200
Terror—Monitor (United Kingdom)	7,200
Marshal Soult—Monitor (United Kingdom)	6,400
Clive—Sloop (India)	2,021
Medway—Submarine depot ship (United Kingdom)	15,000
	49,561

### ITALY

Name and type of vessel	Displacement, Tons
Miraglia—Seaplane carrier	4,880
Faa di Bruno—Monitor	2,800
Monte Grappa—Monitor	605
Montello—Monitor	605
Monte Cengio—Exmonitor	500
Monte Novogno—Exmonitor	500
Campania—Sloop	2,070
	11,960

### JAPAN

Name and type of vessel	Displacement, Tons
Aso—Minelayer	7,180
Tokiwa— ..	9,240
Asama—Old cruiser	9,240
Yakumo .. ..	9,010
Izumo .. ..	9,180
Iwaté .. ..	9,180
Kasuga .. ..	7,080
Yodo—Gunboat	1,320
	61,430

### PART III

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, have agreed as between themselves to the provisions of this Part III :

ARTICLE XIV The naval combatant vessels of the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan, other than capital ships, aircraft car-

riers and all vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8, shall be limited during the term of the present Treaty as provided in this Part III, and, in the case of special vessels, as provided in Article 12.

ARTICLE XV For the purpose of this Part III the definition of the cruiser and destroyer categories shall be as follows :

Cruisers.

Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons), or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into

Categories	United States	British Commonwealth of Nations	Japan
Cruisers:			
(a) with guns of more than 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre.	180,000 tons (182,880 metric tons)	146,800 tons (149,149 metric tons)	108,400 tons (110,134 metric tons)
(b) with guns of 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre or less.	143,500 tons (145,796 metric tons)	192,300 tons (195,275 metric tons)	100,450 tons (102,057 metric tons)
Destroyers	150,000 tons (152,400 metric tons)	150,000 tons (152,400 metric tons)	105,500 tons (107,188 metric tons)
Submarines	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)

2. Vessels which cause the total tonnage in any category to exceed the figures given in the foregoing table shall be disposed of gradually during the period ending on the 31st December, 1936.

3. The maximum number of cruisers of sub-category (a) shall be as follows: for the United States, eighteen; for the British Commonwealth of Nations, fifteen; for Japan twelve.

4. In the destroyer category not more than sixteen per cent. of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement. Destroyers completed or under construction on the 1st April, 1930, in excess of this percentage may be retained, but no other destroyers exceeding 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement shall be constructed or acquired until a reduction to such sixteen per cent. has been effected.

5. Not more than twenty-five per cent. of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft.

two sub-categories, as follows :

- (a) cruisers carrying a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre ;
- (b) cruisers carrying a gun not above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre.

Destroyers.

Surface vessels of war the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1,350 tons (1,380 metric tons), and with a gun not above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

ARTICLE XVI 1. The completed tonnage in the cruiser, destroyer and submarine categories which is not to be exceeded on the 31st December, 1936, is given in the following table :

6. It is understood that the submarines referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article VII will be counted as part of the total submarine tonnage of the High Contracting Party concerned.

7. The tonnage of any vessels retained under Article XIII or disposed of in accordance with Annex II to Part II of the present Treaty shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

ARTICLE XVII A transfer not exceeding ten per cent. of the allowed total tonnage of the category or sub-category into which the transfer is to be made shall be permitted between cruisers of sub-category (b) and destroyers.

ARTICLE XVIII The United States contemplates the completion by 1935 of fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a) of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons (152,400 metric tons). For each of the three remaining cruisers of sub-category (a) which it is entitled to construct the United States may elect to substitute 15,166 tons (15,409 metric tons) of cruisers of sub-category (b). In case the United States shall construct one or more of such three remaining



cruisers of sub-category (a), the sixteenth unit will not be laid down before 1933 and will not be completed before 1936; the seventeenth will not be laid down before 1934 and will not be completed before 1937; the eighteenth will not be laid down before 1935 and will not be completed before 1938.

ARTICLE XIX Except as provided in Article XX, the tonnage laid down in any category subject to limitation in accordance with Article XVI shall not exceed the amount necessary to reach the maximum allowed tonnage of the category, or to replace vessels that become "over-age" before the 31st December, 1936. Nevertheless, replacement tonnage may be laid down for cruisers and submarines that become "over-age" in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and for destroyers that become "over-age" in 1937 and 1938.

ARTICLE XX Notwithstanding the rules for replacement contained in Annex I to Part II:

(a) The "Frobisher" and "Etingham" (United Kingdom) may be disposed of during the year 1936. Apart from the cruisers under construction on the 1st April, 1930, the total replacement tonnage of cruisers to be completed, in the case of the British Commonwealth of Nations, prior to the 31st December, 1936, shall not exceed 91,000 tons (92,456 metric tons).

(b) Japan may replace the "Tama" by new construction to be completed during the year 1936.

(c) In addition to replacing destroyers becoming "over-age" before the 31st December, 1936, Japan may lay down, in each of the years 1935 and 1936, not more than 5,200 tons (5,283 metric tons) to replace part of the vessels that become "over-age" in 1938 and 1939.

(d) Japan may anticipate replacement during the term of the present Treaty by laying down not more than 19,200 tons (19,507 metric tons) of submarine tonnage, of which not more than 12,000 tons (12,192 metric tons) shall be completed by the 31st December, 1936.

ARTICLE XXI If, during the term of the present Treaty, the requirements of the national security of any High Contracting Party in respect of vessels of war limited by Part III of the pres-

ent Treaty are in the opinion of that Party materially affected by new construction of any Power other than those who have joined in Part III of this Treaty, that High Contracting Party will notify the other Parties to Part III as to the increase required to be made in its own tonnages within one or more of the categories of such vessels of war, specifying particularly the proposed increases and the reasons therefor, and shall be entitled to make such increase. Thereupon the other Parties to Part III of this Treaty proportionate increase in the category or categories specified; and the said other Parties shall promptly advise with each other through diplomatic channels as to the situation thus presented.

#### PART IV

ARTICLE XXII The following are accepted as established rules of International Law:

(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.

(2) In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The High Contracting Parties invite all other Powers to express their assent to the above rules.

#### PART V

ARTICLE XXIII The present Treaty shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1936, subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Part IV shall remain in force without limit of time;

(2) the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, and of Article XI and Annex II to Part II so far as they relate to aircraft

carriers, shall remain in force for the same period as the Washington Treaty.

Unless the High Contracting Parties should agree otherwise by reason of a more general agreement limiting naval armaments, to which they all become parties, they shall meet in conference in 1935 to frame a new treaty to replace and to carry out the purposes of the present Treaty, it being understood that none of the provisions of the present Treaty shall prejudice the attitude of any of the High Contracting Parties at the conference agreed to.

ARTICLE XXIV 1. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and the ratifications shall be deposited at London as soon as possible. Certified copies of all the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications will be transmitted to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

2. As soon as the ratifications of the United States of America, of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, the Emperor of India, in respect of each and all of the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as enumerated in the preamble of the present Treaty, and of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan have been deposited, the Treaty shall come into force in respect of the said High Contracting Parties.

3. On the date of the coming into force referred to in the preceding paragraph, Parts I, II, IV and V of the present Treaty will come into force in respect of the French Republic and the Kingdom of Italy if their ratifica-

tions have been deposited at that date; otherwise these Parts will come into force in respect of each of those Powers on the deposit of its ratification.

4. The rights and obligations resulting from Part III of the present Treaty are limited to the High Contracting Parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article. The High Contracting Parties will agree as to the date on which, and the conditions under which, the obligations assumed under the said Part III by the High Contracting Parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article will bind them in relation to France and Italy; such agreement will determine at the same time the corresponding obligations of France and Italy in relation to the other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE XXV After the deposit of the ratifications of all the High Contracting Parties, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will communicate the provisions inserted in Part IV of the present Treaty to all Powers which are not signatories of the said Treaty, inviting them to accede thereto definitely and without limit of time.

Such accession shall be effected by a declaration addressed to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE XXVI The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

### TREATY RESPECTING SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA

Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915

ARTICLE I The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchuria Railway and to the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of ninety-nine years respectively.

ARTICLE II The subjects of Japan

shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

ARTICLE III The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry



on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

ARTICLE IV The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings, in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

ARTICLE V With respect to the three preceding Articles, the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passports duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suit, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese consular official and the Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceeding; provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chinese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the property authorized official of the two countries, in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been

completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

ARTICLE VI The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible, cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

ARTICLE VII The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway, on the basis of the terms embodied in railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the above-mentioned Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

ARTICLE VIII Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

ARTICLE IX The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

### DECLARATION CONCERNING THE NON-ALIENATION OF THE PROVINCE OF FUKIEN

The Tsung-Li Yamèn to the Japanese Minister

Peking, April 26, 1898.

Prince Ch'ing and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamèn have the honour to reply to a communication from the Minister of Japan dated 2nd day, 3rd intercalary month, 24th year Kuang-Hsü (April 22, 1898), which reads as follows:

"A telegram has just been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which reads as follows:

"The Government of Japan has viewed with constant deep concern the difficulties which the Government of China has recently been confronted. The declaration made at the time of the evacuation of Weihaiwei is evidence of this. It is to be apprehended that trouble

may arise with consequences disastrous to China. In all this there is no mistaking what our real purpose is.

"In view of the present state of affairs, the Government of Japan, mindful of its own interests, cannot act as if entirely in ignorance of passing events, but must take proper measures to meet any situation that may arise. You will ask the Government of China to make a declaration that it will not cede or lease to any other Power any portion of its territory within the Province of Fu-kien."

Referring to his oral statements made in a personal interview, the Minister of Japan requests that a reply be given to his communication.

The Princes and the Ministers have

the honour to state that the Province of Fu-kien, with all the territory in the interior and along the sea-coast within its limits, which is an important part of China, China will never cede or lease to any other Power whatsoever; and to request that this reply be communicated to the Government of Japan.

The Princes and the Ministers avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Minister of Japan the assurances of their most distinguished consideration.

#### EXCHANGE OF NOTES\*

From the Japanese Minister

Peking, the 25th day of May  
of the 4th year of Taisho.

Excellency,

A report has reached me to the effect that the Chinese Government has the intention of permitting foreign nations to establish, on the coast of Fukien Province, dockyards, coaling stations for military use, naval bases, or to set up other military establishments; and also of borrowing foreign capital for

the purpose of setting up the above-mentioned establishments.

I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to give me reply stating whether or not the Chinese Government really entertains such an intention.

I avail, etc.

From Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs

Peking, the 25th day of May  
of the 4th year of Republic  
of China.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this day's date which I have noted.

In reply I beg to inform you that the Chinese Government hereby declares that it has given no permission to foreign nations to construct, on the coast of Fukien Province, dockyards, coaling stations for military use, naval bases, or to set up other military establishments; nor does it entertain an intention of borrowing foreign capital for the purpose of setting up the above-mentioned establishments.

I avail, etc.,

\* Translation from Chinese text as printed in Rockhill, p. 181. Printed also in Hertslet, p. 1154

### SINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING ENTERED INTO IN 1905

Made Public, January 14, 1932

In 1905, when the Treaty concerning Manchuria and the supplementary agreement to it were concluded, the Japanese Government insisted on the insertion in the text of the Treaty definite engagements on certain matters. Since, however, the Chinese Government found it difficult for internal political reasons to consent to the publication of such engagements, it was agreed that these should be merely recorded in the Minutes of the Conference, which were drawn up both in Japanese and Chinese and signed by the Japanese and Chinese Plenipotentiaries. These unpublished understandings totalled sixteen in number. An English version summarising these provisions was submitted, in February, 1906, to the British and the Unit-

ed States Governments in strict confidence by the Japanese Government.

Inasmuch as there seems to be some doubt as to the existence of these understandings in the Minutes of the Conference, and as people even in positions of influence in China have openly denied it, the Government think the present a fit occasion to publish the above-mentioned communication made to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Whereas the protocols of the Conference recently held between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and China with regard to Manchuria are to be kept strictly secret in deference to the desire of the Chinese Government, only such portions of those Protocols as



possess the character of executory agreements are given in the following summary:

1. The railway between Changchun and Kirin will be constructed by China with capital to be raised by herself. She, however, agrees to borrow from Japan the insufficient amount of capital, which amount being about one-half of the total sum required. The contract concerning the loan shall, in due time, be concluded, following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate. The term of the loan shall be twenty-five years, redeemable in yearly instalments.

2. The military railway constructed by Japan between Mukden and Hsianmintun shall be sold to China at a price to be fairly determined in consultation by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the two Governments. China engages to reconstruct the line, making it her own railway, and to borrow from a Japanese corporation or corporations one half of the capital required for the portion of the line east of Liao-ho for a term of eighteen years repayable in yearly instalments, and a contract shall be concluded, for the purpose following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the Board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate.

All the other military railways in different localities shall be removed with the evacuation of the regions.

3. The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchuria Railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway.

4. China declares that she will adopt sufficient measures for securing Russia's faithful observance of the Russo-Chinese treaties with regard to the railways which Russia continues to possess in the northern part of Manchuria, and that it is her intention, in case Russia acts in contravention of such treaty stipulations, to approach her strongly

with a view to have such action fully rectified.

5. When in the future, negotiations are to be opened between Japan and Russia for regulation of the connecting railway services (Article VIII of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia), Japan shall give China previous notice. China shall communicate to Russia her desire to take part in the negotiations through commissioners to be despatched by her on the occasion, and Russia consenting, shall participate in such negotiations.

6. With regard to the mines in the Province of Fengtien, appertaining to the railway, whether already worked or not, fair and detailed arrangements shall be agreed upon for mutual observance.

7. The affairs relating to the connecting services as well as those of common concern in respect of the telegraph lines in the Province of Fengtien and the cables between Port Arthur and Yentai shall be arranged from time to time as necessity may arise in consultation between the two countries.

8. The regulations respecting the places to be opened in Manchuria, shall be made by China herself, but the Japanese Minister at Peking must be previously consulted regarding the matter.

9. If no objection be offered on the part of Russia respecting the navigation of the Sungari (by Japanese vessels), China shall consent to such navigation after negotiations.

10. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries declare that immediately after the withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian troops from Manchuria, China will proceed to take, in virtue of her sovereign right, full administrative measures to guarantee peace in that region and endeavour, by the same right, to promote good and remove evil as well as steadily to restore order, so that the residents of that region, natives and foreigners, may equally enjoy the security of life and occupation under the perfect protection of the Chinese Government. As to the means of restoring order, the Chinese Government are to take by themselves all adequate measures.

11. While relations of intimate friendship subsisted as at the present time between China and Japan, Japan and Russia had unfortunately engaged

in war and fought in the territory of China. But peace has now been re-established and hostilities in Manchuria have ceased. And while it is undeniable that Japanese troops, before their withdrawal, have the power of exercising the rights occurring from military occupation, the Chinese Government declare that certain Japanese subjects in Manchuria have recently been observed to sometimes interfere with the local Chinese administration and to inflict damage to public and private property of China.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries, considering that, should such interference and infliction of damage have been carried beyond military necessity, they are not proper acts, declare that they will communicate the purport of the above declaration of the Chinese Government to the Government of Japan, so that proper steps may be taken for controlling Japanese subjects in the Province of Fengtien and promote the friendly relations between the two nations, and also for preventing them in future, from interfering with the Chinese administration or inflicting damage to public or private property without military necessity.

12. In regard to any public or private property of China which may have been purposely destroyed or used by Japanese subjects without any military necessity, the Governments of the two countries shall respectively make investigations and cause fair reparation to be made.

13. When the Chinese local authorities intend to despatch troops for the purpose of subduing native bandits in the regions not yet completely evacuated by Japanese troops, they shall not fail to previously consult with the Com-

mander of the Japanese troops stationed in those regions so that all misunderstandings may be avoided.

14. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries declare that the Railway Guards stationed between Changchun and the boundary line of the leased territory of Port Arthur and Talien, shall not be allowed, before their withdrawal, to unreasonably interfere with the local administration of China or to proceed without permission beyond the limits of the railway.

15. Chinese local authorities, who are to reside at Yingkou, shall be allowed, even before the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, to proceed to that place and transact their official business. The date of their departure is to be determined, as soon as possible after the definite conclusion of this Treaty, by the Japanese Minister to China in consultation with the Waiwupu. As there is still in that place a considerable number of Japanese troops, quarantine regulations as well as regulations for the prevention of contagious diseases, shall be established by the authorities of the two countries in consultation with each other so that epidemics may be avoided.

16. The revenue of the Maritime Customs at Yingkou shall be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank and delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation. As to the revenue of the native Customs at that place and the taxes and imposts at all other places, which are to be appropriated for local expenditures, a statement of receipts and expenditures shall be delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation.

#### DECLARATION ON THE ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHOUKUO, AUGUST 9, 1935

1. It was made clear in the Imperial Rescript issued in March, 1933, in connection with our decision to withdraw from the League of Nations, and also in the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol signed on September 15, 1932, that

Japan's policy toward Manchoukuo is based on the principle of enabling that country to make wholesome progress as an independent state, while maintaining an inseparable and interdependent relationship with this country, thus



advancing our national policy: to preserve the stability of Eastern Asia and to make known throughout the world our devotion to justice and righteousness.

Now, Manchoukuo has made steady and brilliant progress ever since its establishment. Internally, it has pursued constructive programmes along all lines—political, economic, administrative,—while externally it has striven to win the respect and confidence of the Powers. In the matter of extraterritoriality, Manchoukuo, following Japan's example, has been preparing for its abolition by setting up a judicial system and by effecting reforms in various departments, such as police and taxation. In fact, more than ¥8,000,000 is set aside in the budget of the Empire for the fiscal year 1934 for such purposes.

2. Japan has for many years enjoyed the privileges of extraterritoriality in Manchuria. Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo, extraterritoriality was essential to the development of Japanese interests there. But extraterritoriality is gradually losing its importance which diminishes with the progress of the above-mentioned Japan's policy toward Manchoukuo. Indeed, it is now necessary to abolish extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo if we are to afford that Empire free scope for development, establish a closer union and co-operation between our two peoples, make possible the general advancement of Japanese interests in all directions, and, finally, strengthen permanently the inseparable and friendly relations between the two countries. The South Manchuria Railway zone, acquired by us in consequence of a war with Russia on which we staked our national fortunes, has for the past thirty years been under our assiduous administration. It has served as the base of operations for Japanese activities in Manchuria. But it is now deemed necessary to adjust and transfer our administrative rights in that area

for reasons involved in the abolition of extraterritoriality, in order to meet the new situation arising from the establishment of Manchoukuo.

3. For these reasons, at the Cabinet meeting of August 9th, the Japanese Government decided on the following general principles concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality and the adjustment and transfer of administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone, according to which the authorities concerned will be instructed to devise concrete measures and to put these gradually into effect.

a. Concerning extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo, its abolition should be effected in keeping with the spirit of the treaties in force, in gradual stages, and to accord with the degree of completion of the governmental systems and organs of Manchoukuo, but especially with a view to avoid any sudden and violent changes in the life of Japanese communities in Manchoukuo, to insure more securely for Japanese throughout that Empire facilities for residence and safety and free development, and, in particular, to facilitate the smooth operation of Japan's policy toward the Empire.

b. The South Manchuria Railway zone will, of course, be retained by Japan as heretofore. But the administrative rights exercised by Japan in the zone will be adjusted and transferred, according to circumstances, keeping step with the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality, under similar considerations as above.

4. It should be added that Japan's rights in the leased territory of Kwantung are quite different from those in the South Manchuria Railway zone in their legal origin, their character, and various other respects. Thus it goes without saying that the adjustment and transfer of administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone has no connection with Japan's rights in the Kwantung Leased Territory.

## AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE TRANSFER OF THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Signed in Tokyo, March 23, 1935

### ARTICLE I

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall cede to the Government of Manchoukuo all the rights they possess concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), in consideration of which the Government of Manchoukuo shall pay to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency.

### ARTICLE II

All the rights of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall pass to the Government of Manchoukuo upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, and at the same time the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall be placed under the complete occupation and the sole management of the Government of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE III

1. Upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, the senior members of the administration of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be released from their duties. The said senior members of the administration of the Railway shall hand over all the archives, records, papers and documents of whatever description in their charge to their respective successors in the new administration of the Railway.

It is understood that the term the "senior members of the administration of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" employed in the present Article indicates:

(A) All the members of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee.

(B) The general manager and as-

sistant manager of the Administration.

(C) The assistant chief controller.

(D) All the managers and sub-managers of the Departments of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Control and the Administration. All agents for commission, engineers for commission. All the senior agents, advisers and chiefs of the sections and sub-sections.

2. With the aim of ensuring the normal functioning of the Railway, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree to place at the disposal of the new administration the following persons from among the senior members of the administration of the Railway who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as advisers for one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement:

(A) The general manager of the Administration.

(B) The manager of General Affairs Office of the Administration.

(C) The manager of the Motive Power Department of the Administration.

(D) The chief of the Financial Department of the Administration.

(E) The manager of the Commercial Department of the Administration.

3. At any time after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Government of Manchoukuo may dismiss any or all of the following persons:

(A) All the chiefs of railway sections, stations and depots.

(B) The chiefs of all the following auxiliary enterprises of the Railway:

a Forest concessions and lumbering.

b Coalmines.

c Power stations.

d Printing plant.

e Auxiliary enterprises of the Commercial Department.

f Nursery and green-houses in Harbin.



- g Main workshops of the Ways Department.
- b Wool-washing works and hydro-loading works.
- i Water works in Harbin.
- j Soft-drinks factory.
- k Saw-mill.
- l Gradations of beans.
- m Waste-cleaning works.
- n Grand Hotel.
- o Health resorts and sanatoria.
- p Hospitals and clinics.
- q Library.
- r Economic Bureau.

4 The persons referred to in Section 1 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for one month after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

The persons referred to in Section 2 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for two months after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Those persons who have been dismissed by virtue of Section 3 of the present Article shall have the right to receive their regular salary for one month from the date of their dismissal. They shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for two months from the date of their dismissal.

#### ARTICLE IV

The Government of Manchoukuo shall succeed to the assets and liabilities of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in accordance with the list of assets and liabilities of the Railway as on December 31st, 1933, presented by the Delegation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 22nd, 1934, to the Delegation of the Government of Manchoukuo through the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, as supplemented by the lists which were made on March 17th and March 21st, 1935, in order to show the changes sustained by the assets and liabilities included in the first list from the date of the first list up to the date of the last list and also to show the new assets and liabilities

ties which have arisen on and after January 1st, 1934.

It is agreed that the provisions of Section 4, Article IX of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China signed at Peking on May 31st, 1924, and those of Section 3, Article I of the Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China signed at Mukden on September 20th, 1924, shall remain in force.

#### ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall have the right to maintain the following property for the use of their Consulate General in Harbin in the form of a permanent and rent-free lease:

a The land and buildings now occupied by the said Consulate General:

Locality: Yio-Ching-Kai, Chin-Chia-Kang.

Area: 14,873.68 square metres.

Buildings:

Office, No. 1049; 2,174.90 square metres.

Residence, No. 1047; 685.37 square metres.

Residence, No. 1048; 1,447.61 square metres.

Garage and its annex, No. 1051; 245.88 square metres.

Guard-room, No. 1052; 38.90 square metres.

b The land and building now occupied by the officials of the said Consulate General:

Locality: Hai-Cheng-Kai, Chin-Chia-Kang.

Area: 2,530 square metres.

Building: No. 934; 258.51 square metres.

The following property shall be leased rent-free and sine die to the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement, and shall immediately thereafter be placed and remain under the occupation and management of the community

of the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin to be used solely for the purposes prescribed hereunder:

a The IVth School of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), situated at No. 35, Shang-Wu-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings and property to be found there, to be used for the elementary and secondary education of the said community.

b The land known under No. 949, at the corner of Kao-Shi-Kai and Ching-Cha-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings on it, which are to be used in the future as a hospital.

Within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, a library shall be selected, for the use of the above-mentioned IVth School, from the books of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) Library in Harbin, by mutual agreement between the local authorities of Manchoukuo and the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin. The books so selected shall be transferred to the said School.

#### ARTICLE VI

The properties occupied by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) which are claimed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as belonging to them and not to the Railway, and the properties existing in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are claimed by the Government of Manchoukuo as belonging to the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), are regarded as having been mutually renounced by respective Governments in favour of the other Government, and neither Government shall in future raise against the other Government any demand concerning the said properties.

The above provisions shall not apply to the properties (buildings and their sites and other railway properties) of the Transbaikal Railway now existing at Manchuli, and the properties of the Ussuri Railway now existing at Suifenhoh, which are actually occupied respectively by the said two Railways and

shall remain their property under their management.

#### ARTICLE VII

Out of the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency referred to in Article I of the present Agreement, the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen shall be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the present Agreement, and the settlement for the remaining sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of Manchoukuo for goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Out of the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen to be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the present Agreement, the sum of twenty-three million three hundred thousand (23,300,000) yen shall be paid simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement.

The remaining sum of twenty-three million four hundred thousand (23,400,000) yen as well as the simple interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum is to be paid by the Government of Manchoukuo to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the form of the Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo. The said Treasury Bonds are to be issued of the following amounts and mature on the dates indicated hereunder: six million three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred (6,376,500) yen maturing on December 23rd, 1935; six million two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (6,244,875) yen maturing on September 23rd, 1936; six million one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty (6,113,250) yen maturing on June 23rd, 1937; five million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five (5,981,625) yen maturing on March 23rd,



1938. The Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo mentioned above are to be issued in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and are to be delivered by the Representative of the Government of Manchoukuo to the Representative of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement, and shall be paid at the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

In case the exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article should be lower or higher by eight per cent. or more in comparison with the exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc as calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the amount of the said instalment shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, so that the value in Swiss francs of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

In case the present gold parity of the Swiss franc (one Swiss franc being equivalent to nine thirty-firsts of one gramme of fine gold) should be altered or in case the convertibility of the Swiss franc into gold should be suspended, the following method shall be adopted in place of the method provided for in the preceding paragraph.

In case the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article, is equal to the amount of the instalment, should be less or more by eight per cent. or more in comparison with the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, is equal to the

said instalment, the amount of the instalment shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, so that the value in fine gold of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE IX

The settlement for the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen, to be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of Manchoukuo for the goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as provided for in Article VII of the present Agreement, shall be executed in the following manner:

1 The Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan will make contracts for the purchase of goods produced or manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan, with the subjects or juridical persons of either of these two countries, up to the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen indicated in Article VII within the period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement. The delivery of the goods thus purchased shall be effected to the Trade Representation in Japan by the above-mentioned subjects or juridical persons within the period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement in accordance with the terms of the contracts concerned, it being understood that the goods so delivered in the course of each of the six equal periods of six months constituting the said three years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen and that the total amount of the goods delivered in the course of each of the three equal periods of one year constituting the said three years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen.

2 The terms of payment for the goods shall be arranged in such a way that for each such period of six months in the course of the said three years the Government of Manchoukuo shall make payment not exceeding the sum of

fifteen million five hundred and fifty thousand (15,550,000) yen for the delivery of the goods mentioned in the foregoing Section and in case any balance of that sum shall for any reason remain unpaid at the end of any such period of six months, such balance shall be paid off during the next six months and so on, so that the whole sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be paid off by the end of the said three years.

3 It is agreed that should the above-mentioned contracts not be concluded within the period of six months after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Trade Representation shall have the right to make such contracts after the expiration of the said period of six months, and further that, should any of the parties other than the Trade Representation to the contracts concluded in accordance with the foregoing provisions of the present Article fail to carry out such contracts or to fulfil such contracts in a proper manner for which reason these contracts are abrogated, the Trade Representation shall in each case have the right to conclude fresh contracts with other subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, in which case the latter contracts may provide for the payment for and the delivery of the goods to be effected after the three years' term above mentioned.

4 The contracts in the present Article shall be concluded either c.i.f. or f.o.b. at the choice of the Trade Representation and shall provide for payments in cash for goods by the Government of Manchoukuo.

5 When the Trade Representation have concluded a contract for the purchase of goods with the subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, the Trade Representation shall give the Financial Attaché to the Legation of Manchoukuo in Japan a résumé of the contract, mentioning the names of the parties to the contract, the description, place of origin and quantity of the goods, to be paid, the date and place of delivery of the goods and of the payment therefor, as well as any other terms of the payment and delivery, including any provisions for payment in advance. The said résumé shall be attested by

both parties to the contract. Besides this, so far as circumstances permit, certificates of origin issued by any chamber of commerce and industry in Manchoukuo or Japan in respect of the goods, or by any other organization authorized to issue such certificates by the Government of either of these two countries, shall be presented to the Financial Attaché by the seller of the goods.

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the résumé of the contract, provided its contents do not conflict with the provisions of the present Article, shall notify, not later than within seven days thereafter, the Trade Representation and the seller of the goods concerned to the effect that the Government of Manchoukuo undertake to effect payment for the goods in conformity with the said résumé of the contract.

For the purpose of obtaining a settlement of his accounts the seller of the goods shall hand to the Trade Representation the document entitling the Trade Representation to dispose of the said goods (bill of lading, invoice etc.).

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the notification given by the Trade Representation to the effect that the delivery of the goods referred to in the résumé of the contract has been accomplished, shall issue a cheque to order drawn with the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. as payer, the seller of the goods as payee and the price of the goods as its face amount, and shall deliver it to the seller on the date of payment, and, in case the presentation of the certificates of origin of the goods above referred to shall have been prevented at the time of presentation of the résumé of the contract, against such certificates. The seller of the goods shall give a receipt for the said cheque. Payment in advance to the seller of the goods may be effected in a similar manner by the Financial Attaché in conformity with the résumé of the contract against the advice of the Trade Representation to the effect that such payment shall be made.

6 It is understood that in the present Article the term "goods manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates goods manufactured within either of the said



two countries from raw materials imported from any other countries as well as from raw materials produced in either and that the term "juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates the juridical persons which are or may be incorporated in accordance with the law of Manchoukuo or Japan respectively.

#### ARTICLE X

1 Three month's notice shall be given to each of the employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), other than those included in the provisions of Article III of the present Agreement, who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and whom the Government of Manchoukuo may desire to dismiss from reasons of convenience on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

2 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo for two months after their dismissal in order to dispose of their personal affairs.

3 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall continue in the full enjoyment of their rights in movable and immovable property in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo.

4 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall enjoy the full right to dispose of their property in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo and to carry their property out of Manchoukuo either in its original form or in its money equivalent in any foreign currency.

5 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who have retired through dismissal or of their own accord and who leave for the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within two months after their retire-

ment, shall be granted the privilege of free transport over the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) for themselves, their families, and their personal and household effects either to the station of Manchull or to the station of Suifenho, at their own option.

#### ARTICLE XI

1 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments—(discharge allowances and other sums due to employees in respect of service on the Railway, employees' savings in the Relief Savings Association and the payments additional thereto on the part of the Railway including interest, pensions and block grants in accordance with the regulations of the Relief Savings Association, as well as pensions and compensations for personal injuries according to the "Regulations of 1912 relating to the indemnification of persons who have met with accidents")—to employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed or may retire of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement, so far as such allowances and payments are in respect of the period before the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be individually reckoned and paid out in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, as modified by the provisions of the present Article.

Note. Discharge allowances for the period up to November 11th, 1930, are to be paid according to the rates existing up to November 11th, 1930.

2 Employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who are dismissed or retire of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be considered as employees who have been dismissed as the result of the abolition of offices, so far as concerns the calculation of the various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments.

3 Discharge allowances and other

payments relative to service concerning the Railway, and compensations for injuries sustained in such service, as well as savings and the prescribed interest thereon, shall be paid within a fortnight from the day of dismissal or retirement, provided that in respect of persons who shall be dismissed, half the amount of such savings shall be paid within two months from the date of the notice of such dismissal.

The block grants to persons who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years as well as payments additional to savings together with the prescribed interest thereon shall be paid in four equal instalments within two years from the date of dismissal or retirement. The first instalment shall be paid within a fortnight, and the second instalment at the end of a year after the date of dismissal or retirement, and the third and the fourth instalments shall be paid at the end respectively of six and twelve months after the payment of the second instalment. As regards the last three of these instalments, the Government of Manchoukuo shall issue bonds for the amounts due drawn up in the name of the respective persons and maturing on the dates prescribed above. These bonds shall be delivered to the respective recipients simultaneously with the payment of the first instalment above referred to and shall not be transferred thereafter to any other person.

Persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more shall be deemed entitled to pensions without undergoing the examination of their working efficiency, and the said pensions, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid in a block grant, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually in respect of a pension shall be paid to the recipient in four equal instalments in the course of two years, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Note. 1 The examination of the working efficiency of employees who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years will be effected according to the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force

up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Note. 2 Pensions for personal injuries, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid in block grants, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually shall be paid to the recipients in the same manner as for persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more.

4 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are in debt to the Railway shall have the sum of their indebtedness deducted from the various descriptions of retiring allowances and other payments due to them.

5 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments shall be paid in the currency of Manchoukuo at the exchange rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) existing at the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement and applied by the said Railway for settlements with their employees. The recipients of these retiring allowances and payments shall be allowed to remit the money they have received to other countries after having converted it into foreign currency.

6 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments and the bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo shall be paid or delivered to the legal recipients direct, but persons who have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can empower the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin or any other person to receive them. Persons who have given such authority shall at the same time inform the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to that effect.

7 Those persons who have retired before the coming into force of the present Agreement and are now being paid pensions shall continue to receive the pensions as previously in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, irrespective of whether the said regulations shall remain in force, be



modified or abrogated thereafter. In this case Section 5 of the present Article shall be applied as regards the exchange rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and, in case the legal recipients should be returning or should have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as regards remittances to other countries.

8 The sums which are to be paid out by the Administration or the Relief Savings Association of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of which neither the legal recipients nor their proxies or successors have demanded payment up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

9 Employees who have been dismissed or have retired after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall, during a period of one month from the date of their dismissal or retirement, retain their full rights with regard to their railway lodgings under the same conditions as before.

#### ARTICLE XII

It is understood that the term "North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" includes all the rights, enterprises and properties appurtenant thereto.

#### ARTICLE XIII

The Governments of Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a view to promote and facilitate the intercourse and traffic between the two countries, shall conclude, within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, a separate agreement, which will provide for the settlement of questions concerning the conveyance of passengers, luggage and goods in transit, direct

service for passengers, luggage and goods between railway stations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and those of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and also, technical conditions permitting, direct services without reloading of goods between the Ussuri Railway and the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) via the station of Suifenho.

Within the period of the said three months, the two Governments shall conclude another separate agreement which will provide for telegraphic connection between the telegraphic lines hitherto operated by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signature.

NOTE GIVEN BY KOKI HIROTA,  
JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER,  
TO CONSTANTIN YOURENEFF,  
THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR  
TO JAPAN

Tokyo, March 23, 10 Showa (1935)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

As the result of the guarantee given this day by the Japanese Government to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the fulfilment by the Government of Manchoukuo of all the obligations of payment which the latter are under in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway),

signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows:

In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the pay-

ments due to them from the Government of Manchoukuo wholly and within the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties.  
I avail myself, etc.

Koki Hirota

His Excellency Monsieur Constantin Youreneff.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW AMENDED AND REVISED TO JUNE, 1933

Article I Customs duties shall be levied upon articles imported from foreign countries in accordance with the annexed Tariff.

Article II Duties upon articles charged with ad valorem duty shall be levied on the value on arrival at the time of importation.

Article III With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of territories not enjoying the benefit of a conventional arrangement, a benefit not exceeding the limits stipulated in such arrangement may, if necessary, be extended to such articles by means of Imperial Ordinance, specifying the territory and articles concerned.

Article IV With regard to the produce or manufactures or exports of, or articles passing through a country where Japanese vessels, produce or manufactures, or articles passing through Japanese territory are subject to a less favourable treatment than the vessels, produce or manufactures of, or articles passing through other countries, such articles may be designated by Imperial Ordinance so that special duties, not exceeding in amount their value, may be imposed upon them, in addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

Article V With regard to articles benefitting from export bounties in foreign countries, duties corresponding in amount to such bounties may be levied on them by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

Article V-2 When any important industry in this country is in danger of being injuriously affected by the importation of articles for the purpose of dumping or by the dumping of imported articles, such articles may be designated in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance after investigation by the Dumping Investigation Committee, and on such articles may be imposed during a specified period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper value, in addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

In case the articles designated according to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph have already been imported and are owned by or in the possession of a dumper or his agent, the additional duty mentioned in the said paragraph may be collected from such dumper or agent.

The additional duty stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be collected in the same way as a national tax.

Article VI The import duty on rice, hulled or unhulled, may in case of a famine be reduced by Imperial Ordinance for a specified period to a rate not lower than forty sen per hundred kin.

Article VII The following articles shall be exempt from import duties:—

- 1 Articles for the use of the Imperial Household.
- 2 Articles belonging to a foreign ruler and his family and suite, visiting Japan.



- 3 Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy.
- 4 Mineral oils for fuel imported by the Government.
- 4-b Mineral oils for direct use as fuel, with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15° C., provided such oils are imported under Government permission according to the provisions of an Ordinance.
- 5 Warships.
- 6 Articles for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar standing accredited to Japan, and articles for the official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan, with the exception of those belonging to countries which enforce restrictions upon the free entry of articles for the personal use of the Japanese Ambassador, Minister or such other envoy, or of articles for the official use of the Japanese Embassy or Legation. In the case of such countries a reciprocal arrangement shall be applied.
- 7 Articles for the personal use of the staff of the Embassies or Legations in Japan of countries where similar courtesy is extended to the staff of the Japanese Embassy or Legation, and articles for the official use of the Consulates in Japan of countries where similar courtesy is extended to the Japanese Consulates.
- 8 Decorations, medals and badges presented to persons resident in this country.
- 9 Records and other documents.
- 10 Articles that are imported for use as specimens or objects of reference in the schools, museums, commercial museums and other institutions maintained by the Government or a municipality, or in private schools designated by Ordinance, and for the importation of which permission of the Minister of Finance has been obtained.
- 11 Supplies contributed for the purpose of charity or relief, or articles contributed to orphan asylums, asylums for the old, charity hospitals and such other charity institutions and which are used for the direct purpose of charity.
- 11-b Articles of use for ceremony or worship contributed to a shrine, temple, church or chapel.
- 12 Articles of Government monopoly imported by the Government.
- 13 Samples of merchandise only fit for use as such.
- 14 Personal effects of travellers, and their professional tools and implements, which the Customs authorities consider proper in view of the personal status of such travellers.
- 15 Articles sent home by the Imperial military forces, warships, or official missions abroad.
- 16 Personal effects and household articles in transportation on account of the change of residence, provided such effects and articles have already been used.
- 17 Exported articles which are reimported within five years unaltered in character and form from what they were at the time of exportation, excepting alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and those articles which had been exempted from import duty or granted a rebate under the provisions of Article VIII or Article IX.
- 18 Receptacles specified by Ordinance for containing exports and which are reimported, excepting such as had been exempted from import duty under the provisions of Article VIII.
- 19 Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea animals, sea weeds and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out from Japan, and manufactures thereof of a simple process, provided they are imported by such vessels or vessels attached thereto.
- 20 Articles for ship's use delivered to warships and mercantile vessels bound for foreign countries, except those mentioned in Article X.
- 21 Wreckage and fittings of shipwrecked Japanese vessels.
- 22 Articles exported on vessels clearing from Japan but which are brought back owing to the wreckage of such vessels, except those

- articles which had been exempted from import duty or granted a rebate under the provisions of Article VIII or Article IX.
- 23 Animals for breeding and protective serum or vaccine against animal plague, imported by the State, Do, Fu, Ken or other public bodies, by industrial juridical persons designated by the Government, or by persons under permission of the Government.
- Article VIII The following articles are exempted from import duty in case they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of their importation, but the deposit of security corresponding to the amount of duty may be required at the time of importation:—
- 1 Articles designated by Ordinance and which are imported to have work done upon them.
  - 2 Receptacles of imported articles, designated by Ordinance.
  - 2-b Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by Ordinance.
  - 3 Articles imported for repair.
  - 4 Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research.
  - 5 Articles imported for trial.
  - 6 Samples imported for the purpose of procuring orders.
  - 6-b Articles imported as samples of workmanship.
  - 7 Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers visiting Japan.
  - 8 Articles imported for exhibiting at an exposition, competition or prize show, etc.
- Article IX Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing export articles designated by Ordinance, may be exempted or refunded, wholly
- or partly, according to the provisions of the Ordinance.
- Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing lead foil for packing tea, zinc sheet not exceeding 0.17 millimetre, or oil or oil-cake designated by Ordinance, may be exempted or refunded wholly or partly, according to the provisions of the Ordinance.
- In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the foregoing two paragraphs, the deposit of security corresponding to the amount of duties may be required at the time of importation.
- Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or other illegal means the refundment mentioned in the first or second paragraph of this Article, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Article LXXV of the Customs Law.
- Article X Iron or steel materials, equipments, parts of equipments, engines or parts of engines, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and which are designated by Ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of the Ordinance.
- Article XI The importation of the articles mentioned below is prohibited:—
- 1 Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government.
  - 2 Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers.
  - 3 Books, pictures, carvings and other articles, liable to injure public security or morals.
  - 4 Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility-models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

### IMPORT TARIFF OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

N. B. In the column of Conventional Tariff, F. denotes France, I. Italy and C. China. Where the duty number is marked \*, it means that the articles in question are subject to the provisions of the Luxury Tariff Law.

The extra column for "Specific Duty etc.," is due to the fact that on June, 16, 1932, a law was passed providing that, with certain exceptions, "Specific duties . . . shall for the time being be assessed at the rate of 135 per cent." The figures in this extra column are calculated on this basis.

<sup>1</sup> The rates are variable by order of the Government subject to the Commerce Adjustment and Safeguarding Law, for which see p. 443.



Tariff rates were amended by Law No. 37, 1935 as follows: 1. Under the item "Artificial musk" in No. 220 two subdivisions were made as under: Musk xylol 100 kin ¥125.00 others Ad val. 35%; 2. Precious stones under No. 412 were also subdivided as under: Precious stones, Precious stones specifically shaped for use in machines or for engineering purposes Ad val. 5%, others Ad val. 10%; 3. Magnesium in No. 463 (2) was altered so as to be read "Magnesium and magnesium alloy"; 4. No. 620 was amended so as to be read: "Platinum, vanadium or catalyzers containing its chemical compound free of duty;" 5. No. 631 concerning vulcanized fibres was amended and is to be read as under: Vulcanized fibres (rods, plates, sheets, tubes, etc.) 100 kin ¥26.00.

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
<b>GROUP I</b>				
Plants and Animals (living)				
1	Plants, twigs, stems, stalks and roots (for planting or grafting)		free	
2	Fungi for culture:			
	1. Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other		free	
3	Horses	ad val.	5%	
4	Bulls, oxen and cows	"	10%	
5	Sheep		free	
6	Goats		free	
7	Swine	ad val.	20%	
8	Poultry		free	
9	Fish, shellfish and mollusca:			
	1. Fry; shellfish or mollusca, seed and breeding, and roe		free	
	2. Other	ad val.	20%	
10	Bees		free	
10-2	Silkworms' eggs		free	
11	Animals, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	20%	
<b>GROUP II</b>				
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds				
12	Rice and paddy <sup>1</sup>	100 kin	1.00	1.35
13	Barley	"	0.60	0.81
16	Wheat	"	2.50	
17	Oats	"	0.65	0.87
17-2	Millet, (Setaria italica or Setaria italica var. germanica, Panicum Crus galli var. Frumentaceum)	"	0.50	0.67

<sup>1</sup> According to the provisions of Article II of the Rice Law, the import duty on rice and paddy shall be 2 yen per 100 kin up to December 31st, 1933 (Amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 378 of 1932).

Nos.	ARTICLES	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
18	Millet, "Kao-liang" (Andropogon vulgaris)	100 kin	1.00	
19	Indian corn	"	1.70	
20	Buckwheat	"	0.50	0.67
21	Beans and pease:			
	1. Soy beans	"	0.70	0.94
	2. Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	"	0.55	0.74
	6. Ground nuts:			
	A. Unshelled	"	1.25	1.68
	B. Other	"	1.80	2.43
22	Flours, meals or groats of grains, and starches:			
	1. Wheat flour	"	4.30	
	2. Oatmeal	"	9.55	12.89
	5. Corn starch	"	2.30	3.10
23	Sesame seed	"	0.50	0.67
25	Rapeseed and mustardseed	"	0.85	1.14
26	Linseed		free	
27	Cotton seed		free	
29	Seeds of clover and other pasture grasses		free	
<b>GROUP III</b>				
Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco				
*31	Vegetables, fruits and nuts:			
	1. Preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey	100 kin including receptacles	12.70	17.14
	2. Other:			
	A. Vegetables			
	A-1. preserved in tin	"	7.90	10.66
	A-2. preserved in bottle	"	7.60	10.26
	A-3. preserved in jar	"	1.95	2.63
	A-4. Other	ad val.	30%	
	B. Other:			
	B-1. preserved in tin	100 kin including receptacles		
	Convention:—			
	Fruits preserved in tin	"	7.25	9.78
	B-2. preserved in bottle	"	8.50	11.47
	B-3. preserved in jar	"	3.20	4.32
	B-4. Other:			
	a. Fresh fruits	100 kin	4.00	5.40
	Convention:—			
	Citrons			
	b. Dried fruits	"	6.90	9.31
	c. Nuts	"	7.85	10.59
	d. Other	ad val.	30%	
31-2	Cocoanuts	100 kin	2.10	2.83



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
32	Tea :			
	1. Black tea	100 kin	88.10	118.93
	2. Black dust tea	"	29.50	39.82
	3. Pouchong tea	"	6.00	8.10
	4. Other	"	10.60	14.31
34	Coffee :			
	1. In the bean	"	15.10	20.38
	2. Other	"	25.10	33.88
35	Chicory and other coffee substitutes	ad val.	35%	
36	Cocoa (not sugared):			
	1. In the bean	100 kin	6.00	8.10
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	26.00	35.10
37	Pepper :			
	1. In the seed	100 kin	7.30	9.85
	2. Other	"	24.60	33.21
38	Curry :			
	1. In powder	"	25.20	34.02
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
39	Mustard :			
	1. In powder	100 kin including receptacles	23.30	36.45
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
40	Sugar : <sup>2</sup>			
	1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard	100 kin	2.50	3.37
	2. Under No. 22 Dutch standard	"	3.95	5.33
	3. Other	"	5.30	7.15
	Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	"	7.40	9.99
42	Molasses : <sup>2</sup>			
	1. Containing not more than 60% by weight of sugar calculated as cane sugar	"	1.30	1.75
	2. Other	"	2.50	3.37
*45	Confectioneries and cakes	100 kin including receptacles	32.00	43.20
46	Jams, fruit jellies and the like	"	26.30	35.50
47	Biscuits (not sugared)	"	20.40	27.54
48	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like	100 kin	8.80	11.88
49	Fruit-juices and syrups :			
	1. Fruits-juices (sugared) and syrups :			
	A. In bottle or tin	100 kin including receptacles	15.30	20.65
	B. Other	100 kin	10.70	14.44

<sup>2</sup> On sugar, molasses and syrups taken delivery of from the factories or bonded districts for the purpose of being consumed in the Empire, consumption tax shall be imposed.

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	11.00	14.85
50	Sauces :			
	1. In cask	100 kin	11.80	15.93
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	10.80	14.58
51	Vinegar	100 litres	18.00	24.30
52	Meats, poultry and game :			
	Preserved in tin, bottle or jar	ad val.	25%	
52-2	Fish, shellfish and mollusca :		10-20%	
	Sardines in oil	100 kin	28.20	38.07
	Other	ad val.	20%	
53	Butter, artificial butter and ghee	100 kin	50.00	
54	Cheese	"	39.30	53.05
55	Condensed milk :	100 kin including receptacles	25.00	
	1. Dried	"	15.70	
	2. Other	"	24.30	32.80
56	Infant foods	"	86.80	117.18
57	Meat extract	"		
*60	Mineral waters, soda water, and similar beverages, not containing sugar or alcohol	100 litres	16.00	21.60
*63	Beer, ale, porter and stout	"	16.40	22.14
64	Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.:			
	In bottle	"	81.90	110.56
65	Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	170.00	229.50
66-2	Salt		free	
68	Tobacco :			
	Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco	ad val.	355%	
	GROUP IV			
	Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells and Manufactures thereof			
*70	Fur manufactures, not otherwise provided for			
*72	Leather :		50%	
	1. A. Lacquered, japanned or enamelled :			
	a. Plain and black, tannin tanned	ad val.	40%	
	b. Other	"	20%	
	B. Dyed or coloured, excluding roller leather	100 kin	145.00	195.75
	C-1, a. Sole leather: Back, bend, butt, strip	"	27.10	36.58



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	2. Of chamois including imitation chamois leather	100 kin	74.40	100.44
*73	Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for: Belts, belting and hoses, for machinery	"	37.20	50.22
79	Bones, animal, excluding those for medicinal use		free	
86	Shells of mollusca		free	
87	Tortoise shells		free	
*91	Pearls	ad val.	5%	
92	Sponges	"	20%	
GROUP V				
Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Manufactures thereof				
100	Ground nut oil	100 kin	4.60	6.21
101	Soy bean oil	"	2.50	3.37
102	Cotton seed oil	"	4.45	6.00
106	Cod-liver oil	ad val.	20%	
108	Animal fats:			
	1. Lard	100 kin	9.00	12.15
	2. Beef tallow	"	1.20	1.62
112	Mineral oils:			
	1. Crude oil (including topping) and heavy oil (residual): Distillates to 275° C. by fractional distillation:	100 American gallons		
	A. Not exceeding 20% by volume		1.70	2.29
	B. Not exceeding 25% by volume	"	2.05	2.76
	C. Not exceeding 30% by volume	"	2.40	3.24
	D. Not exceeding 35% by volume	"	2.75	3.71
	E. Not exceeding 40% by volume	"	3.10	4.18
	F. Other	"	3.45	4.65
	Note.—Those containing more than 45% are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 7 sen per 100 American gallons for every additional 1%.			
	2. Other, including lubricating oils which contain animal and vegetable oils or fats, soap, etc.:			

\* The duty on articles under this category is equal to the sum of the general tariff and the additional duty for excess volume as mentioned above, multiplied by 135 per cent. in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1932. In assessing this duty, all fractional amounts less than one sen shall be discarded.

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	The specific gravity at 15° C.:			
	A. Not exceeding 0.8762	100 American gallons	8.00	10.80
	B. Not exceeding 0.9218	"	7.00	9.45
	C. Other	100 kin	1.60	2.16
113	Vaseline:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 1 kilogramme including receptacles	"	15.90	21.46
	2. Other	"	3.50	4.72
114	Paraffin wax:			
	1. Having melting point up to 45° C.:			
	A. In crude form, separated from shale oil		free	
	B. Other	"	6.00	
	2. Other	"	12.00	16.20
*117	Soaps:			
	1. Perfumed	100 kin including inner packings	28.60	38.61
	2. Other	100 kin	5.70	7.69
GROUP VI				
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives				
143	Crude india-rubber, crude gutta-percha and substitutes thereof		free	
144	Gum arabic, shellac, rosin, and other gums and gum resins, not otherwise provided for excluding those for medicinal use		free	
164	Caustic soda and caustic potash:			
	1. Refined	100 kin	12.80	17.28
	2. Other	"	1.50	2.02
165	Soda ash and natural soda	"	0.35	0.47
168	Nitrate of soda (Chili saltpetre):			
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other		free	
174	Nitrate of potash (saltpetre)	100 kin	3.05	4.11
175	Chloride of and sulphate of potash:			
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other		free	
176	Chlorate of potash	100 kin	4.20	
177	Bichromate of potash and bichromate of soda	"	5.10	6.88
189	Sulphate of ammonium:			



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other		free	
190	Carbonate of ammonium and bicarbonate of ammonium	100 kin	3.45	4.65
193	Acetate of calcium	"	0.41	0.55
195	Formalin	"	5.10	6.88
196	Wood spirit or methyl alcohol		free	
197	Alcohol	1 litre	1.20	1.62
197-2	Denatured alcohol	"	1.20	1.62
198	Glycerin	100 kin	18.00	24.30
200	Rongalite, blankit, decrolin and similar reducing agents	"	23.70	31.99
202	Milk sugar	"	11.20	15.12
204	Naphthalin		free	
208	Chemical products derived from coal-tar distillates (excluding carbolic acid, salicylic acid, bakelite, medicines and flavours other than benzaldehyde, nitrobenzol and nitrotoluol):			
	1. Aniline and aniline-salt	"	14.50	19.57
	2. Beta-naphthol	"	18.70	25.24
	3. Oxynaphthoic acid and its derivatives	"	100.00	135.00
	4. Other	ad val.	35%	
209-2	Antipyrin	100 kin	82.00	110.70
209-3	Pyramidon	"	161.00	217.35
212	Hydrochlorate of quinine	"	135.00	182.25
212-2	Sulphate of quinine	"	60.00	81.00
217	Casein		free	
*222	Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared perfumeries, not otherwise provided for	"	50%	
228	Gelatin capsules	100 kin including inner packings	90.20	121.77
228-2	Wafers	ad val.	30%	
229	Drugs, chemicals and medicines, not otherwise provided for	"	20%	
230	Compounds or preparations of drugs, chemicals and medicines, not otherwise provided for	"	30%	
231	Explosives:			
	1. Gunpowder	100 kin	29.50	39.82
	2. Dynamite	"	11.00	14.85
	3. Detonators	100 kin including inner packings	37.00	49.95
	4. Fuses	100 kin	37.40	50.49
	5. Other	ad val.	30%	
232	Cartridges, loaded with explosives:			
	1. With bullets or shots:			

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	A. Of metal shells	100 kin including inner packings	48.80	65.88
	B. Other	"	27.10	36.58
233	2. Other Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	30%	
	"	"	30%	
GROUP VII				
Dyes, Pigments, Coatings, and Filling matters				
236	Indigo, natural:			
	1. Dry	100 kin	33.70	45.49
	2. In liquid or paste	ad val.	20%	
240	Logwood extract	100 kin	1.85	2.49
242	Artificial indigo	"	40.00	54.00
243	Synthetic colours, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Basic colours	"	155.00	209.25
	2. Direct cotton colours	"	107.00	144.45
	3. Acid colours	"	135.00	182.25
	4. Mordant colours and acid mordant colours	"	108.00	145.80
	5. Sulphide colours	"	78.00	105.30
	6. Vat colours	"	188.00	253.80
	7. Oil soluble colours	"	100.00	135.00
	8. Other	ad val.	35%	
249	White lead, red lead and litharge	100 kin	2.80	3.78
255	Carbon black	"	3.40	
256	Lacquer	"	6.80	9.18
257	Varnishes	"	19.40	26.19
258-2	Coal-tar	"	free	
259	Pitch and asphalt	"	0.40	
259-2	Manufactures of coal-tar, of pitch or of asphalt for construction or repair of road	"	0.40	
260	Shoe polishes	100 kin including receptacles	13.60	18.36
261	Pencils:			
	1. Not cased (slender strips of graphite or of colours)	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other, excluding those with metal sheaths:			
	A. Cased with wood or paper	1 gross	1.45	1.95
	B. Other	ad val.	25%	
262	Inks:			
	1. For copying or writing	100 kin including receptacles	8.35	11.27



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	2. For printing :			
	A. In liquid or paste :			
	A-1. In barrel :			
	a. Black	100 kin	3.45	4.65
	b. Other	ad val.	25%	
	A-2. Other	100 kin in- cluding re- ceptacles	21.50	29.02
	B. Solid	100 kin	111.00	149.85
	3. Other	ad val.	25%	
266	Paints :			
	1. Copper paints, international compositions, anticorrosive paints, and similar ship's bottom paints	100 kin	7.45	10.05
GROUP VIII				
Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, and Materials thereof				
271	Cotton in the seed or ginned, including carded or combed cotton		free	
272	Cotton yarns (excluding special cotton yarns, otherwise provided for):			
	1. Single or two fold :			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns :			
	a. Not exceeding No. 24 English	100 kin	3.75	5.06
	b. Not exceeding No. 42 English	"	4.15	5.60
	c. Not exceeding No. 60 English	"	6.15	8.30
	d. Not exceeding No. 80 English	"	7.15	9.65
	e. Other	"	7.35	9.92
	B. Bleached simply	Duty on gray yarn with an addition of 1 yen per 100 kin**		
	C. Other	Duty on gray yarn with an addition of 3 yen per 100 kin**		

\* The specific duty on articles under these two headings is equal to the sum of the general tariff for "Gray" and the additional amount respectively mentioned above, multiplied by 135 per cent. in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1932. In assessing the duty, all fractional amounts less than one sen shall be discarded.

\*\* The specific duty on articles under these two headings is equal to the sum of the general tariff for "Undyed or unprinted" and the additional amount respectively mentioned above, multiplied by 135 per cent. in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1932. In assessing the duty, all fractional amounts less than one sen shall be discarded.

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	2. Other :			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns	100 kin	39.20	52.92
	B. Other	"	41.20	55.62
272-2	Special cotton yarns :			
	1. Unusually twisted yarns, including voile yarns, crape yarns exceeding No. 42 English, etc.		free	
	2. Mule cop yarns, single		free	
	3. Yarns exceeding No. 100 English		free	
273	Cotton twines not exceeding 3 grammes per 10 metres, and cotton threads :			
	1. In skein, gray	100 kin	39.20	52.92
	2. Reeled on wooden spool	100 kin in- cluding spools ad val.	7.10	94.63
	3. Other		30%	
274	Flax, China-graas, ramie, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibres not otherwise provided for		free	
275	Linen yarns :			
	1. Single :			
	A. Gray	100 kin	10.75	14.51
	B. Other	"	11.40	15.39
	2. Other :			
	A. Gray	"	40.90	55.21
	B. Other	"	44.90	60.61
279	Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%	
280	Jute yarns	"	10%	
282	Sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel's hair :			
	1. Carded or combed	100 kin	14.50	19.57
	2. Other :		free	
283	Woollen or worsted yarns :			
	1. Undyed or unprinted :			
	A. Yarns made by twisting woollen and worsted yarns together	100 kin	33.10	44.68
	B. Yarns made by twisting those of different number together and loop yarns	"	33.10	44.68
	C. Other :			
	C-1. Worsted :			
	a. Not exceeding No. 32 metric	"	27.70	37.39
	b. Other	"	32.40	43.74
	C-2. Woollen	"	22.50	30.37
	2. Other	Duty on undyed or unprinted yarns with an addition of 2.50 yen per 100 kin		



Nos.	ARTICLES	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
284	Mixed yarns of cotton and wool : 1. Undyed or unprinted 2. Other	100 kin	17.50	23.62
			Duty on undyed or unprinted yarns with an addition of 3.00 yen per 100 kin	
287	Raw silk, including thrown silk : 1. Wild silk 2. Other	ad val.	free 25%	
288	Spun silk yarns : 1. Of wild silk 2. Other	ad val.	free 30%	
289	Silk threads	"	30%	
290	Artificial silk	100 kin	75.00	101.25

## GROUP IX

## Tissues and Manufactures thereof

298	Tissues of cotton : 1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, piles cut or uncut 2. Tissues woven with chenille threads 3. Flannels and other raised tissues 4. Crêpes 5. Gauze tissues 6. Tissues interwoven with laces	100 kin ad val. 100 kin ad val. " "	83.10 20% 29.50 20% 20% 20%	112.18  39.82    
*301	Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk : 1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, with piles, cut or uncut : A. Partly of silk B. Other 2. Other A. Of wool b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre B. Of wool and cotton : b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	100 kin " " " " " " " "	180.00 50.00  97.50 90.00 52.50	243.00 67.50  131.62 121.50 70.87

Nos.	ARTICLES	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre	100 kin	60.40	81.54
*303	Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues : 1-A Of silk	"	520.00-	702.00-
*305	Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not : 1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	45%	
307	Felts : 1. Of wool, or wool and cotton 2. Other	100 kin ad val.	90.50 25%	122.17
*308	Embroidered tissues	"	40%	
309	Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	34.00	45.90
314	Leather cloth or oil cloth	"	44.00	59.40
315	Oil cloth for floor, or linoleum	"	11.40	15.39
318	Emery cloth, including glass cloth	"	7.85	10.59
*319	Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with india rubber : 1. Wholly or partly of silk 2. Other	ad val. 100 kin	40% 58.20	78.57
323	Typewriter ribbons	ad val.	25%	
*324	Handkerchiefs, single : 1. Of cotton 2. Of flax 3. Of flax and cotton 4. Wholly or partly of silk 5. Other	100 doz. " ad val. " "	48.70 83.70 25% 50% 25%	65.74 112.99   
325	Towels, single : 1. Of cotton 2. Other	100 kin ad val.	78.10 25%	105.43
326	Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20	66.42
*327	Travelling rugs, single : 1. Wholly or partly of silk 2. Other	" "	232.00 139.00	313.20 187.65
332	Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%	
337	Woven belting for machinery and woven hoses : 1. Of cotton 2. Other	100 kin ad val.	47.50 20%	64.12
339	Gunny bags	100 kin	2.55	3.44
341	Rags		free	

## GROUP X

## Clothing and Accessories thereof

*344	Raincoats : 1. Wholly or partly of silk 2. Other	ad val. 100 kin	50% 312.00	421.20
*345	Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	"	134.00	180.90
*346	Undershirts and drawers :			



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	1. Knitted :	100 kin	166.00	224.10
	A. Of cotton	ad val.	25%	
	B. Of wool, or wool and cotton	"	50%	
	C. Wholly or partly of silk	"	25%	
	D. Other	"	25%	
	2. Other :	"	50%	
	A. Wholly or partly of silk	"	35%	
	B. Other	"	35%	
*347	Gloves :			
	1. Of leather	100 kin	450.00	607.50
	2. Of leather and other materials except silk	"	179.00	241.65
	3. Of cotton, of flax, of cotton and flax, of wool or of wool and cotton	"	226.00	305.10
	4. Wholly or partly of silk	"	949.00	1,281.15
	5. Of india rubber	ad val.	25%	
	6. Other	"	40%	
*348	Stockings and socks :			
	1. Of cotton, of wool or of wool and cotton	100 kin	232.00	313.20
	2. Of flax or of cotton and flax	"	138.00	186.30
	3. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	4. Other	"	40%	
*349	Shawls, comforters and mufflers :			
	1. Mufflers :			
	A. Of silk	100 kin	853.00	1,151.55
	B. Partly of silk	"	530.00	715.50
	C. Other	ad val.	40%	
	2. Other :			
	A. Of cotton, of flax, of China grass, of wool or of wool and cotton	100 kin	159.00	214.65
	B. Of silk	"	750.00	1,012.50
	C. Partly of silk excluding those combined with furs or feathers	"	400.00	540.00
	D. Wholly or partly of furs or feathers	ad val.	50%	
	E. Other	"	40%	
*350	Neckties :			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	1 kin	11.40	15.39
	2. Other	"	3.55	4.79
*354	Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets and hoods :			
	A-a. Silk hats and opera hats			
	B-1. Felt Hats	1 doz.	28.80	38.88
	a. Of sheep's wool	"	7.50	10.12
	b. Other	"	15.80	21.33
*355	Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, and the like :			
	1. Boots :			

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	A. Of leather	100 kin	134.00	180.90
	B. Of india-rubber	"	65.70	88.69
	C. Other	ad val.	40%	
	2. Shoes :			
	A. Of leather	100 kin	135.00	182.25
	B. Of canvas or duck :			
	a. With leather sole	"	86.70	117.04
	b. Other	"	57.80	78.03
	C. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	D. Other	"	40%	
	5. Slippers :			
	A. Of leather	"	119.00	160.65
	B. Of tissues :			
	B-1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	B-2. Of felt :			
	a. With leather sole	100 kin	76.40	103.14
	b. Other	ad val.	40%	
	B-3. Other	"	40%	
	C. Other	"	40%	
357	Buttons, excluding those made of or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, corals, elephant's ivory or tortoise shells :			
	1. Buttons for cuffs or shirts	"	35%	
	2. Other :			
	A. Covered	100 kin including inner packings	137.00	184.95
	B. Of metal	"	54.50	73.57
	C. Of porcelain or glass	ad val.	35%	
	D. Of ivory nut, including imitations	"	35%	
	E. Of bone or horn	"	35%	
	F. Other	"	35%	
*359	Jewellery for personal adornment	ad val.	50%	

## GROUP XI

Pulp for paper making, Papers, Paper manufactures, Books, and Pictures

361	Pulp for paper making :			
	1. Mechanical pulp	100 kin	0.22	0.29
	2. Other	"	0.27	0.36
362	Printing paper :			
	1. Art paper	"	6.60	8.91
	2. Other :			



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	A. Coloured in the paste	100 kin	1.55	2.09
	B. Other :			
	a. Weighing not more than 58 grammes per square metre	"	1.00	
	b. Other	"	2.20	2.97
363	Writing paper	"	4.55	6.14
364	Drawing paper	"	7.50	10.12
365	Blotting paper	"	4.90	6.61
367	Packing paper and match paper, excluding tissue paper	"	2.40	3.24
370	Pasteboard or cardboard	"	1.75	2.36
372	Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper	"	3.25	4.38
373	Imitation parchment, paraffin paper and wax paper			
	1. Covered with, or with application of metal foil or metal powder, embossed or printed	"	3.85	5.19
	2. Other	"	3.20	4.32
382	Note paper in box	100 kin including boxes	30.30	40.90
383	Envelopes :			
	1. In box, including those accompanying note paper	100 kin including boxes	31.60	42.66
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
386	Baryta paper, albuminized paper and sensitized papers for photograph :			
	1. Baryta paper	100 kin including inner packings	8.55	11.54
	2. Albuminized paper	"	85.60	115.56
	3. Bromide paper and platinum paper	"	134.00	180.90
	4. Other	ad val.	40%	
387	Carbon paper	100 kin	27.30	36.85
*390	Playing cards <sup>1</sup>	"	118.00	152.55
391	Photographs	ad val.	50%	
393	Card calendars and block calendars	"	50%	
*394	Picture post-cards	100 kin	52.40	70.74
*395	Christmas cards and the like	ad val.	50%	

## GROUP XII

## Minerals and Manufactures thereof

405-2 Carborundum, alundum and similar artificial mineral sub-

<sup>1</sup> Playing cards are subject to a further tax of fifty sen per set according to the Playing Cards Tax Law.

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	stances for grinding or polishing	100 kin	2.10	2.83
408	Grindstones or whetstones :			
	1. Artificial	"	21.50	29.02
	2-B. Other	ad val.	10%	
*412	Precious stones (amended by Law No. 37, 1935)			
	1. Precious stones specifically shaped for use in machines or for engineering purposes	ad val.	5%	
	2. Others	" "	10%	
*413	Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for :	"	5-50%	
418	Asbestos, and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for :			
	1. In lump, powder or fibre		free	
	2. Yarn	100 kin	15.00	
	3. Board :			
	A. Mixed with india-rubber	"	15.00	
	B. Other	"	4.05	5.46
	4. Other	"	30.00	
429	Coal		free	
430	Cokes	10,000 kin	5.65	7.62
432	Portland cement, Roman cement, puzzolana cement, and similar hydraulic cements	100 kin	0.15	0.20
433	Manufactures of cement :			
	1. Board, for roofing or wall (including tiles)	ad val.	30%	
	2. Other :			
	A. Unpolished, uncoated or uncoloured	"	30%	
	B. Other	"	35%	
GROUP XIII				
Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures				
436	Bricks, excluding cement bricks :			
	1. Fire bricks	100 kin	0.45	0.60
	2. Other :			
	A. Glazed or coloured	ad val.	20%	
	B. Other :			
	a. Perforated	"	15%	
	b. Other	"	15%	
437-2	Alundum tiles and the like	"	20%	



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
443	Glass rods and glass tubes :			
	1. Of fused silica	ad val.	15%	
	2. Other	100 kin	18.00	24.30
444	Plate or sheet glass :	100 sq. metres	11.80-	15.93-
			220.00	297.00
445	Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	"	55.20	74.52
448	Spectacle glass, cast or cut	ad val.	30%	
449	Optical lenses or prisms, without frames or handles :			
	1. Unpolished	"	20%	
	2. Other	"	30%	
452	Dry plates for photographs :			
	1. Undeveloped	100 kin including inner packings	33.00	44.55
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
*453	Spectacles and eyeglasses :		35-50%	
*454	Looking glasses or mirrors :		35-50%	

## GROUP XIV

## Ores and Metals

458	Ores (including those calcined), matte, bottom and slag		free	
459	Platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, indium and ruthenium		free	
460	Gold :			
	1. Ingots, slabs, grains, plates, sheets and bands		free	
	2. Tubes and wire	ad val.	20%	
	3. Foils	"	25%	
	4. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
461	Silver :			
	1. Ingots, slabs, plates, sheets and bands		free	
	2. Tubes and wire	ad val.	20%	
	3. Foils	"	25%	
	4. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
462	Iron (excluding special steel, otherwise provided for):			
	1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs :			
	A. Pig iron	100 kin	0.36	
	B. Spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese and other non-malleable iron alloys	ad val.	10%	
	C. Other :			

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	C-1. Sheet bars, including tinplate bars	100 kin	0.50	0.67
	C-2. Other	ad val.	15%	
2.	Bars or rods, including those having such a shape, as T, angle, etc.	100 kin	1.10	1.48
3.	Rails (including fish-plates)	"	0.95	1.28
4.	Wire rods, in coils	"	1.30	
5.	Plates and sheets :			
	A. Not coated with metals :			
	A-1. Not exceeding 0.7 millimetre in thickness :			
	a. Silicon steel sheets, containing not less than 1% by weight of silicon	"	0.30	0.40
	b. Other	"	1.95	2.63
	A-2. Not exceeding 3 millimetres in thickness	"	1.40	1.89
	A-3. Other	"	1.10	1.48
	B. Coated with base metals :			
	B-1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets)	"	0.70	0.94
	B-2. Galvanized	"	2.85	3.84
	B-3. Other	ad val.	20%	
6.	Wires, coated or not with base metals	"	25%	
11.	Wire ropes and twisted wires, coated or not with base metals	100 kin	5.50	7.42
13.	Pipes and tubes, not otherwise provided for :			
	A. Not coated with metals :			
	A-1. Elbows and joints	ad val.	18%	
	A-2. Other :			
	a. Cast	100 kin	1.00	1.35
	b. Other :			
	b-1. Not exceeding 150 millimetres in inner diameter	ad val.	18%	
	b-2. Other	"	15%	
	B. Coated with base metals	ad val.	20%	
14.	Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
462-2	Special steel :	"	18%	
462-3	Pipes and tubes, of iron		free	
463	Aluminium :			
	1. Ingots, slabs and grains	100 kin	3.20	4.32



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	2. Bars or rods, plates and sheets	100 kin	18.50	24.97
	3. Wires and tubes	ad val.	20%	
	4. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing	"	5%	
463-2	Magnesium and magnesium alloy	100 kin	49.50	
464	Copper	"	7.00- 21.20	9.45- 28.62
		ad val.	30%	
465	Lead :			
	Ingots and slabs	100 kin	0.40	0.54
466	Tin :			
	Ingots and slabs	"	3.75	5.06
467	Zinc :			
	Ingots, slabs and grains	"	3.00	4.05
468	Nickel :			
	Ingots and grains	"	free	
471	Brass and bronze :			
	Ingots and slabs	"	7.00	9.45
476	Aforementioned metals having a form not otherwise provided for, and metals not otherwise provided for :			
	5. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing	ad val.	10%	

## GROUP XV

## Metal Manufactures

477	Nails, wood screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, and the like, excluding those made of, or combined or coated with precious metals :			
	1. Iron nails :			
	Not coated with metals	100 kin	2.40	3.24
	3. Iron wood screws	"	5.85	7.89
	4. Brass wood screws and bronze wood screws	"	31.80	42.93
	5. Iron bolts, iron nuts and iron washers	"	3.70	4.99
	6. Iron rivets	"	3.65	4.92
477-2	Bearing balls	"	20.00	27.00
479	Metal nets or nettings	"	5.85- 74.90	7.89- 101.11
482	Materials for railway construction, not otherwise provided for :			
	1. Tie-plates and sleepers	100 kin	2.15	2.90
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
483	Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines, not otherwise provided for :			

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	1. Posts and parts thereof	ad val.	18%	
	2. Other :			
	A. Of iron	100 kin	12.40	16.74
	B. Other	"	29.20	39.42
484	Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc., not otherwise provided for :			
	1. Solely of iron including those coated with base metals	"	3.60	4.86
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
485-2	Iron cylinders for filling compressed gases	100 kin	4.25	5.73
*491	Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornment :			
	1. Of gold or platinum	"	50%	
	2. Gilt	1 kin	18.00	24.30
	3. Other	ad val.	50%	
496	Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for :	100 kin	4.75- 44.30	6.41- 59.80
497	Drills, bits, reamers and screw taps, not having handles or frames	ad val.	24%	
*499	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for :			
	1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals			
	2. Other :	ad val.	50%	
	A. Pocket knives :			
	a. With handles made of or combined with elephant's ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise shells, or enamelled	100 pieces	20.90	28.21
	b. Other	"	15.10	20.38
	B. Table knives :			
	a. With handles made of or combined with elephant's ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise shells, or enamelled	"	47.40	63.99
	b. Other	"	15.20	20.52
	C. Razors :			
	a. With handles	"	40.40	54.54
	b. Other :			
	b-1. Safety-razor blades	"	1.00	
	b-2. Other	ad val.	35%	
	D. Other	"	35%	



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
*500	Table forks or spoons:			
	1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals	ad val.	50%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Forks	100 pieces	12.90	17.41
	B. Spoons	100 kin	158.00	213.30
505	Sewing or knitting needles, and pins, excluding those for personal adornment:			
	1. Hand-sewing needles	100 kin	191.00	257.85
	2. Sewing machine needles	"	464.00	626.40
	3. Knitting machine needles	"	249.00	336.15
	4. Other	ad val.	30%	
506	Pens:			
	1. Of gold	1 doz.	6.70	9.04
	2. Other	1 gross	0.25	0.33
515	Electric stoves, electric smoothing iron and similar electric heaters	ad val.	35%	
517	Bedsteads and parts thereof	100 kin	15.80	21.33
518	Safes and cash boxes	ad val.	35%	
522	Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Coated with base metals	"	35%	
	2. Other	100 kin	127.00	171.45
524	Iron manufactures, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Enamelled	"	23.00	31.05
	2. Coated with base metals	ad val.	35%	
	3. Other:			
	A. Cast:			
	a. Each weighing not more than 5 kilogrammes	100 kin	19.60	26.46
	b. Each weighing not more than 50 kilogrammes	"	10.20	13.77
	c. Other	"	7.80	10.53
	B. Other:			
	a. Each weighing not more than 5 kilogrammes	"	45.10	60.88
	b. Each weighing not more than 50 kilogrammes	"	20.70	27.94
	c. Other	"	14.00	18.90

## GROUP XVI

Clocks, Watches, Scientific instruments, Fire arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
*526	Watches	1 piece	1.05-	1.75-
			15.90	21.46
527	Parts of watches			
	1. Cases, including those having glasses	1 piece	0.40-	0.54-
			15.00	20.25
*533	Binoculars and monoculars	1 kin	15.00-	
			3.00	
534	Telescopes	"	3.10	4.18
		ad val.	20%	
535	Microscopes and parts thereof	"	20%	
537	Balances, with weights or not:			
	1. Platform balances	"	15%	
	2. Other	"	20%	
541	Thermometers:			
	1. Clinical thermometers, in case or not:			
	A. With enclosed scale	1 kin including cases	2.30	3.10
	B. Other	"	6.60	8.91
	2. Other	ad val.	20%	
542	Barometers:			
	1. Barographs	"	20%	
	2. Aneroid barometers	100 kin	107.00	144.45
	3. Other	ad val.	20%	
550-3	Typewriters and parts thereof	100 kin	94.00	126.90
551	Philosophical instruments and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	20%	
552	Magic lanterns, cinematograph projectors and parts thereof	ad val.	40%	
*553	Photographic instruments:			
	1. For cinematographs	"	40%	
	2. For microscopes or aircraft	"	20%	
	3. Other	"	50%	
*554	Parts of photographic instruments:			
	1. Lenses	"	30%	
	2. Cameras:			
	A. For cinematographs	"	40%	
	B. For microscopes or aircraft	"	20%	
	C. Other	"	50%	
	3. Screens for half-tone process	"	20%	
	4. Other	"	50%	
*555	Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines	"	50%	
*556	Parts and accessories of phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines:			
	1. Discs or cylinders for music:			
	A. With music record thereon	100 kin	74.30	100.30



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	B. Other	100 kin	57.40	77.49
	2. Other	ad val.	50%	
557	Musical instruments :			
	1. Pianos :			
	A. Grand	100 kin	86.70	117.04
	B. Other	"	60.90	82.21
	2. Organs	"	57.40	77.49
	3. Harmonicas	100 pieces	25.00	33.75
	4. Other	ad val.	40%	
559	Telegraphic or telephonic instruments and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for :			
	1. Radio receiving sets and parts thereof	"	40%	
	2. Other	"	20%	
560	Fire-arms and parts thereof :			
	1. Rifles and sporting guns	ad val.	40%	
	2. Pistols or revolvers	1 piece	5.35	7.22
	3. Other	ad val.	40%	
561	Railway carriages and other vehicles, running on rails, not otherwise provided for	"	30%	
563	Automobiles	"	50%	
564	Parts of automobiles, excluding motive machinery	"	42%	
565	Cycles :			
	1. Motor-cycles :			
	A. With motive machinery	1 piece	93.60	126.36
	B. Other	"	77.60	104.76
	2. Other	"	25.80	34.83
567	Vehicles and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	35%	
568	Vessels :			
	1. Propelled by mechanical power or sails, excluding those whose capacity is not to be measured by tonnage:			
	A. Not exceeding 20 years of ship's age	1 gross ton	15.00	20.25
	B. Other	"	20.00	27.00
	2. Other	ad val.	15%	
569	Steam boilers (mechanical stokers are subject to the rate under No. 571):			
	1. Of cast iron	100 kin	5.00	6.75
	2. Other	"	8.00	10.80
571	Mechanical stokers	"	6.10	8.23
571-2	Fuel economizers	"	3.35	4.52
573	Locomotives and tenders, running on rails :			
	1. Locomotives :			
	A. Propelled by steam power	"	12.00	16.20

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
	B. Other	100 kin	15.90	21.46
	2. Tenders	ad val.	20%	
574	Steam locomotives not running on rails and portable steam engines	100 kin	10.40	14.04
577	Internal combustion engines : For automobiles and cycles	ad val.	35%	
579	Dynamos, electric motors, rotary converters, frequency changers, rotary phase converters and armatures	100 kin	15.80- 42.40	21.33- 57.24
579-2	Transformers	"	7.00- 25.00	9.45- 35.10
588	Sewing machines :			
	1. Without stands, including tops of sewing machines	"	16.30	22.00
	2. Other	"	11.10	14.98
591	Pumps, not otherwise provided for :	"	10.10- 18.70	13.63- 25.24
596	Metal or wood working machinery, not otherwise provided for, including rolling machines, drawing machines, nail-making machines, moulding machines, flanging machines, revetting machines, etc.	"	8.00- 84.40	10.80- 113.94
597	Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving, and yarn finishing or twisting machines, including ginning machines, scouring machines, bundling machines, etc.	"	6.90	9.31
598	Weaving looms :			
	1. Of metal	"	5.85	7.89
	2. Other	ad val.	15%	
599	Tissue finishing machines	100 kin	10.70	14.44
600	Knitting machines :			
	1. Each weighing not more than 500 kilogrammes	100 kin	43.80	59.13
	2. Other	"	25.60	34.56
602	Paper making machines and preparatory machines for paper making	ad val.	20%	
603	Printing machines :			
	1. Each weighing not more than 250 kilogrammes	"	20%	
	2. Other	100 kin	16.50	22.27

## GROUP XVII

## Miscellaneous Articles



Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
*612	Wood:			
	A-2. Tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood (excluding ebony wood with white streaks)	100 kin	0.50	0.67
	D. Mahogany	ad val.	5%	
	E. Oak	"	5%	
	F. Pine, fir, cedar, and other conifers:			
	F-2. Chamaecyparis (white cedar, yellow cedar, etc.)	1 cubic metre	5.40-9.85	7.29-13.29
	F-3. Thuja (red cedar, etc.) and Tsuga (hemlock, etc.)	"	3.30-6.25	4.45-8.43
	F-4. Abies (todomatsu, etc.), Picea (ezomatsu, spruce, etc.), Pinus (benimatsu, etc.), and Larix (karamatsu, etc.)	"	2.70-4.45	3.64-6.00
	F-5. Other (Douglas fir, etc.)	"	6.90-free	
619	Carbon for electrical use, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. In powder or granule	100 kin	8.30	11.20
	2. Other:			
	A. Each weighing not more than 300 grammes	ad val.	20%	
	B. Other	100 kin	8.30	11.20
*624	Umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles	ad val.	40-50%	
*625	Umbrellas and parasols:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	2. Of paper	100 pieces	12.20	16.47
	3. Other	ad val.	35%	
630	Waste or old india-rubber and gutta-percha, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
632	Celluloid and manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. In lumps, bands, bars, or rods, plates, sheets, tubes, etc.	100 kin	56.00	75.60
	2. Combs	100 kin including inner packings	355.00	479.25
	3. Other	ad val.	35%	

Nos.	ARTICLES	General Tariff		
		Units	Rates of Duty Yen	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 Yen
632-2	Waste or old celluloid, fit only for re-manufacturing	100 kin	56.00	
*634	Brushes and brooms:	ad val.	50-35%	
635	Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof	"	40-20%	
*636	Films for photographs:			
	1. Sensitized	1 kin including inner packings	1.00	1.35
	2. Developed	"	8.25	11.13
	3. Other	ad val.	40%	
*640	Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof:			
	1. Articles for tennis, baseball, football and other outdoor exercises and accessories thereof	"	25%	
	2. Other	"	50%	
*641	Toys	"	50%	
643	Fodder		free	
644	Wheat bran		free	
646	Manures, including oil cakes, uneatable dried fish, bone dust, dried blood, guano, superphosphate of lime, calcium cyanamide, etc.		free	
647	Articles, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Raw	ad val.	10%	
	2. Other			
	A.	"	50%	
	B.	"	35%	

## LIST OF CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

## POLITICAL AND MILITARY

**CHOSEN JIJO KENKYUKAI** (The Korean Affairs Association). Established in 1921; Junryo Ushimaru, president. The Association aims to inform Koreans the home affairs through its organ paper "Chosen Chugai Jiho" (Korean Times for Home and Abroad). Address: 34 Wakakusa-machi, Seoul, Chosen.

**DAI ASIA KYOKAI** Kazunobu Kanokogi and others are directors. The society works for the unification of Asiatic countries. Issues "Dai Asia Shugi" (Great Asianism). Address: Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIBOGIKAI** (The Coastal Defence Volunteers' Association). Established in 1922; Otojiro Ito, president; membership 3,200. The object of the association is to study matters in connection with the coastal defence of Japan. Address: Shisei Kaikan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN KYOKAI** (The Navy Association). Established in 1926; Viscount Makoto Saito, president. The Association is trying to spread a knowledge of the navy of Japan. Address: Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIKOSHA** (Military Club). Established in 1877; General Senjuro Hayashi, president. The purpose is to keep friendly relations among army officers as well as to cultivate the spirit



of patriotism. Address: 2 Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN BOKU KYOKAI** (The National Aerial Defence Association). Address: 775 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN SOZEI KYOKAI** (The National Tax-Payers' Association). Established in 1923; Nihei Otani, president; membership 7,500. The object is to spread knowledge of taxation in Japan. Address: 7 Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA TOSHI KYOKAI** (The Association for the Study of Municipal Problems of Osaka). Established in 1925; Takéo Kagami, president; membership 3,000. The aim is to study every problem pertaining to cities. Address: Osaka City Hall, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**SUIKOSHU** (The Naval Club). Established in 1876; Admiral Minéno Osumi, president; membership 11,500. The purpose of the club is to study marine affairs and keep mutual friendship among members. Address: 13 Saekicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJINKAI** (The Ex-service Men Association). Established in 1907; General Soroku Suzuki, president; membership 3,000,000. The purpose is to keep up the spirit of the Japanese soldiery. Address: 1 Kudan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO SHISEI KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Municipal Administration Society). Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: 2 Uchi-yamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOSHI KYOKAI** (The Association for the Study of Municipal Problems). Established in 1917; Fumio Goto, president; membership about 5,000. Address: 1 Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOYOKAI** Established in 1923; Saburo Momotaki, director. Social friendship among naval officers is the aim of the society. Address: Care of Sagawa, 23 Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**YUSHUKAI** Established in 1925; Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, president. The purpose of the Society is to study various problems of the Japanese navy.

**ZENKOKU CHOSONCHO KAI** (The All-Japan Town and Village Masters' Society). Tsutomu Okazaki, president. The aim of the society is to study every problem concerning town and village administration. Address: 8 Sankocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

#### INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC

**BERUGI KYOKAI** (La Société Belgo-Japonaise). Established in 1912; Baron Sumizo Otera, president; membership 200. The purpose is to keep friendship between Japan and Belgium. Address: 60 2-chomé, Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**EIKOKU KYOKAI** (The British Society). Established in 1928; Prince Chichibu, president; membership 275. Address: 1 Enokimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**JAPANO-SIAM KYOKAI** Katsutaro Inahata, president. The object is to promote the commercial development between two countries. Address: The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kitaku, Osaka.

**KAIGAI IJU KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Emigration Associations). Established in 1927; membership 32 local associations; Hachisaburo Hiraio, president. The aim is to serve as a means of connection among member associations, giving aids to promote their aspiration. Address: 7 Otemachi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI JIJO KENKYUKAI** (The Overseas Affairs Research Association). Established in 1927; Masao Kanda, president; membership 2,500. Address: 1367 Shimoochiai 3-chomé, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI KYOKAI CHUOKAI** (The Central Board of Overseas Associations). Established in 1923; Gosuke Imai, president; membership 27 local associations. The object is to encourage emigration. Address: The Sanshi Kaikan, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KANSAI NICHU-PUTSU KAIKAN** (L'Institut Franco-Japonaise du Kansai). H. E. the Ambassador of France, president. Address: Ebisudani, Higashiyama, Kyoto.

**KINTO BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Near-East Trade Association). Established in 1925; Katsutaro Inahata, president; membership 130. The society aims at the development of trade between Japan and Turkey. Address: The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kitaku, Osaka.

**KOBE NICHIBEI KYOKAI** (The Kobe Japano-American Association). Established in 1920; Sadao Miyakawa, director; membership about 200. The aim is to bring the Japanese and the Americans into closer relations. Address: 8 Akasaka-dori, Nadaku, Kobe.

**KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI** (The Society for International Cultural Relations). Established in 1934; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president. The aim is to introduce Japanese and Oriental culture to foreign countries. Address: Meiji-Seimeiikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**MANSHU BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Manchurian Culture Society). Established in 1920; Count Yasuya Uchida, president; membership 2,500. Publishes "Mammo" (Manchuria and Mongolia) and others. Address: 91 Kojimachi, Dairen.

**NANYO-KYOKAI** (The South Sea Association). Established in 1915; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 1,400. The Society makes a study of the South Sea Islands and gives information about it. Address: 10 Maru-

nouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BEI KYOKAI** (The America-Japan Society). Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president. The Society aims at the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and of the United States of America. Address: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BOKU KYOKAI** (La Sociedad Mexico Japonesa). Established in 1924; Keizaburo Moriyama, president; membership 280. Address: 80 Yochomachi, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BOKU BUNKA KYOKAI** (Das Japan-Deutsche Kultur-Institut). Established in 1927; Marquis Toshitaké Okubo, president; membership 100. Address: The Shisei Kaikan, Hibiyu Park, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BOKU KYOKAI** (Der Deutsch-Japanische Verein). Established in 1921; Dr. Aihiko Sata, president; membership 280. The Association aims at contributing towards promotion of culture and industries in both countries. Address: Hamadori, Dojima, Osaka.

**NICHI-EI KYOKAI** (The Japan-British Society). H. E. the British Ambassador, president; membership 280. Address: British Embassy, Gohanchô, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-PUTSU GAKKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1927; French Ambassador, president; membership 100. The object is to bring the cultures of both countries into a closer touch. Address: Kujoyama, Yamashina, Kyoto.

**NICHI-PUTSU KAIKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1924; Baron Seisho Tomii, president; membership 405. The Institute aims at the development of the Japanese and the French cultures. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-PUTSU KYOKAI** (The Japano-French Society). Viscount Sukekuni Soga, president. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO KYOKAI** (The Australia-Japan Society). Established in 1914; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 120. The object is the promotion of the friendly relations and welfare of the two countries. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-SAKU KYOKAI** (Associação Nippon-Brasileira). Established in 1925; Takeaké Shirané, president; membership 560. The Association serves to promote friendship between the two countries and acts as go-between in the matter of mutual understanding. Address: 1-chôme, Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

**NICHI-ITALY BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Japano-Italian Culture Association). Established in 1931; membership 222. The aim is the exchange of Japanese and Italian cultures. Address: 29 Fujimicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-IN KYOKAI** (The Indo-Japanese As-

sociation). Established in 1903; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 1,000. The object is to promote the friendship between Japan and British India, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China and the Philippines. Address: 1 Uchisaiwaicho 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO KYOKAI** (The Japan Soviet Society). Established in 1906; Viscount Makoto Saito, president; membership 375. The object is to promote friendship and learning of the two countries. Issues reports. Address: 17 Uchisaiwaicho, 1-chôme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIKKA GAKKAI** (The Japanese and Chinese Educational Association). Established in 1918; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president; membership 100. The purpose is to help the Chinese students in their studies in Japan. Address: 31 Nakasarugakuchô, 1-chôme, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIKKA KYOKAI** (The Japan-Canada Society). Established in 1930; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 100. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAJI KYOKAI** (The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Katsuji Inahara, director. The work of the association is to introduce Japanese affairs through a quarterly magazine in English, "Contemporary Japan", and foreign affairs to Japanese public through a monthly in Japanese, "Kokusai Hyoron" (International Review). It also publishes "The Japan Year Book" in English. Address: Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON IMIN KYOKAI** (The Japan Emigration Society). Established in 1914; Shunji Miyao, president; membership 700. The object is to make general researches about matters concerning emigration and give such informations as may be needed by people. Address: 30 Maruyamacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOKUSAI KYOKAI** (The International Association of Japan). Established in 1920; Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, president; membership 11,800. Issues "Kokusai Chishiki" (International Knowledge) and "Sekai to Warera" (World and We). Address: 12 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON LATIN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION** (La Société Japonaise en Amérique Latine). Established in 1910; Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, president; membership 275. The purpose is to study the conditions of the North, Central, and South American countries. Address: 2 Nakadori 3-chomé, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON-SWEDEN KYOKAI** (The Japan-Sweden Society). Established in 1929; Gijiro Fujiwara, president; membership 222. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO TSUSHINSHA** (The Japan-Soviet Trad-



ing Agency). Established in 1918; Moriji Uye-da, director. Publication, "Nichi-ro Tsushin" (Japano-Russian Correspondence). Address: Nijulehi-go Kan of Mitsubishi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NISSO BUNKA KYOKAI (The Japano-Soviet Culture Association). Mantaro Hasegawa, director. Address: Sangan Building, Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OSAKA HAN TAIHEIYO CLUB (The Osaka Pan-Pacific Club). Established in 1927; the Governor of Osaka-fu, president; membership 100. The purpose is to cultivate international friendships among the countries around the Pacific.

OSAKA NICHU-RO BOEKI KYOKAI (The Osaka Japano-Russian Trading Association). Katsutaro Inshata, president. Address: The Osaka Municipal Office, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

SHAMU KYOKAI (The Siam Society). Established in 1911; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership 110. Address: 11 Kojimachi 5-chome, Tokyo.

TAIHEIYO MONDAI CHOSAKAI (The Japanese Council. Institute of Pacific relations). Established in 1925; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership 170. The object is to study the problems relative to the Pacific coastwise nations. Address: The Shisei Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

TOKYO HAN TAIHEIYO CLUB (The Tokyo Pan-Pacific Club). Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye, president. Address: The House of Peers, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOYO KYOKAI (The Oriental Society). Rentaro Misuno, president. Address: The Osaka Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### LEGAL

AIKOKU HOSO RENMEI (The Patriotic Lawyers' Association). Tomonaga Kadooka, director. Address: 6 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

HOSOKAI (The Association of Legal Circles). Established in 1901; Kojiro Isaya, director; membership 15,000. Issues a journal. Address: Nishihibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

JIVU HOSO DAN (The Free-Legal Circles). Kesaya Yamazaki, director; membership 60. The purpose is to safeguard the rights of lower class peoples by dint of their cooperative actions. Address: 19 Shinsakurada, Shiba, Tokyo.

NIPPON BENGOSHI KYOKAI (The Japan Lawyers' Association). Established in 1921; 50 directors in charge of presidency; membership 4,000. The object is to facilitate cooperative work of lawyers. Address: 1 Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU BENGOSHUKAI (The Imperial Lawyers' Association). Ichizo Hiramatsu, director. Address: Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKYO BENGOSHI KAI (The Tokyo Lawyers' Association). Koitsu Sakuma, director. Address: 6 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL

BOEKI SHOREI KAI (The Trade Promotion Society). Established in 1927; Baron Takashi Masuda, president. Address: 1 Honcho 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

CHOCHIKU GINKO KYOKAI (The Association of Saving Banks). Kunizo Hara, president. Address: 8 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

CHUO CHIKUSAN KAI (The Central Live-stock Breeding Association). Established in 1915; Ryoji Iwazumi, director; membership 6,000. Issues "Chikusan" (Live-stock Breeding). Address: 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

CHUO DENKI CLUB (The Central Electric Enterprises' Club). Yonejiro Hiratsuka, director. Address: The Department of Home Affairs, Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON BEIKOKU KAI (The Japan Rice Association). Established in 1907; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 10,500. Issues "Beikoku" (Rice). Address: 30 Sagacho 1-chome, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON BOSEKI RENGOKAI (The Federation of Spinning Industrial Associations of Japan). Established in 1882; Fusajiro Abe, president; membership 63 companies. Address: Meuzo Kaikan, Bingomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

DAINIPPON KATSUDO SHASHIN KYOKAI (The Japan Cinematographic Association). Koichi Negishi, director. Address: The Department of Home Affairs, Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON ORIMONO KYOKAI (The Japan Textile Industry Association). Established in 1885; Saichiro Shibata, president; membership 2,500. The Association aims at the progress of dyeing and textile industry. Issues "Senahoku Jiho" (Dyeing and Weaving Times). Address: 2 Kyobashi 1-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON RENGU KASAI HOKEN KYOKAI (The Federation of Japan Fire Insurance Associations). Kenkichi Kagami, director. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SANRIN KAI (The Japan Forestry Association). Established in 1882; Zentaro Kawasé, president; membership 6,000. The object is to improve forestry enterprises in Japan. Publishes "San Rin" (Forestry). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SANSHI KAI (The Japan Silk-Yarn Industry Association). Established in 1892; Viscount Tadaatsu Makino, president; membership 298,000. The object is to improve silk industry in Japan. Issues "Sanshi Kaibo" (Silk World Review). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SUISANKAI (The Japan Marine Products Association). Established in 1882; Ichijiro Itani, president; membership 4,000. Publishes "Suisan Kai" (Marine World). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON YOGYO KYOKAI (The Japan Ceramic Industry Association). Established in 1891; Kinji Abe, president; membership 1,400. Publishes a journal. Address: 4 Hamacho 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

DENKI FUKYU KAI (The Association for the Propagation of Electric Knowledge). Count Keizo Kiyoura, president. Address: 2 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DENKI KYOKAI (The Electric Enterprising Association). Toashio Homma, director. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

FUMIN KYOKAI (Established in 1927; Minoru Oka, president. The object is to improve agricultural methods and encourage farming. Publishes reports. Address: Hagoromo, Takashi, in the suburbs of Osaka City.

JINZO HIRYO RENGOKAI (The Federation of the Artificial Fertilizer Associations). Ei-hachiro Tanaka, director. Address: 8 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

JIVU TSUSHO KYOKAI (The Free-Trade Association). Tetsujiro Shidaichi, director. The purpose is to advocate free trade. Address: 7 Nishi Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

KAGAKU KOGYO KYOKAI (The Chemical Industry Association). Established in 1917; Morio Nakamatsu, president; membership 780. Publishes a magazine, "Kagaku Kogyo" (Chemical Industry). Address: 2 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

KANTO SANGYO DANTAI RENGOKAI (The Federation of Kanto Industrial Associations). Established in 1931; Ginjiro Fujiwara, president; membership 39 associations. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

KANTO SHOHU KUMIAI RENMEI (The Federation of Eastern Japan Consumers' Trade Unions). Rikichi Okamoto, director. Address: Oshima-machi, Joto, Tokyo.

KASAI HOKEN CLUB (The Fire Insurance Men's Club). Takashi Isaka, director. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOWAN KYOKAI (The Port Problems Research Association). Renjiro Mizuno, director. Address: 2 Otemachi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOZAN KONWAKAI (The Minerals Traders' Club). Hisahiro Naito, director. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

METRE JIKKOKAI (The Association for Practising Metre Rule). Taheiji Imamura, director. Address: 1 Yamamotocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

NANYO BOEKI SHINKOKAI (The Society for the Promotion of South Seas' Trade). Kamekichi Yamazaki, director. Address: Tokyo Shokoshorenkan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIKKA JITSUJO KYOKAI (The Japano-Chinese Businessmen's Association). Established in 1920; Kenji Kodama, president; membership 200. Address: Naka 6, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON BOEKI KYOKAI (The Foreign Trade Association of Japan). Baron Ichizemon Morimura, director. Address: 3 Nishi-Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON CHUO SANSHIKAI (The Japan Central Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Viscount Tadaatsu Makino, president; membership 8 organizations. Address: 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NIPPON DORYOKO KYOKAI (The Japan Metrological Society). Eitaro Okamura, president. The purpose is to unify weights and measures available in Japan. Address: 8 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON JINKEN RENGOKAI (The Japan Rayon Industry Association). Established in 1927; Fukuryo Takagi, president. Address: Daido Building, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka.

NIPPON KANZUME KYOKAI (The Japan Packing Industry Association). Established in 1922; Bokushin Maki, president. Address: 1 Yodobashi 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEIKAI (The Federation of Japan Commercial Associations). Baron Seinosuke Go, president. Address: Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KENCHIKU KYOKAI (The Japan Architecture Association). Established in 1917; Yasushi Kataoka, president; membership 1,300. Issues "Kenchiku to Shakai" (Architecture and Society). Address: Daido Building, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka.

NIPPON KOGYO KAI (The Japan Mining Association). Established in 1885; Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye, president; membership 1,667. Publishes a journal. Address: 7 Nishi-Ginza 5-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOJIN CLUB (The Japan Engineers' Club). Established in 1920; eight directors in charge; membership 5,148. Issues "Kojin" (Engineer). Address: 12 Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOKOKU CLUB (The Japan Advertising Club). Shigeto Tsumura, director. Address: 6 Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOTSU KYOKAI (The Japan Communication Society). Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: The Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOZAN KYOKAI (The Japan Mineral Industry Association). Established in 1927; Shinji Yoshino, president; membership 500. Issues reports. Address: 5 Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON MENKA DOGYO KUMIAI (The Japan



Cotton Dealers' Association). Established in 1908; Shichirobei Nosé, president. Address: 2 Nakanoshima-machi, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NIPPON SANGYO KYOKAI** (The Japan Industry Association). Established in 1921; Seki Hoshino, president. The purpose is to inquire into various industrial subjects. Address: 1 Uchiyamashitacho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEISHI RENGOKAI** (The League of Paper Manufacturers of Japan). Kikujiro Takashima, president. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SENSU KYOKAI** (The Japan Ship-Owners' Association). Established in 1894; Shinjiro Kurokawa, president; membership 136. Issues a monthly report. Address: 32 Akashimachi, Kobe.

**NIPPON SHIKKO KAI** (The Japan Lacquer Ware Industry Association). Established in 1890; Chiyokichi Tetsuka, president; membership 800. Issues "Urushi to Kogei" (Lacquer and Industrial Arts). Address: 16 Matsudacho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SOKOJO RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Japan Warehousing Associations). Address: Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha, 1 Yodobashi 1-chomé, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TEKKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Iron and Steel Industry Association). Kuniehi Tawara, president. The object is to make a scientific study of iron and steel as well as of working-up techniques of manufacturing. Address: 2 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YOMO KOGYOKAI** (The Japan Wool Industry Association). Established in 1929; Seibei Kawanishi, president. Address: 1 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YUSHUTSU MEN-ORIMONO KOGYO KUMIAI** (The Association of Cotton Fabrics Export of Japan). Tsunejiro Miwa, president. Address: 2 Kyobashi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA KYOKAI** (The Association for the Electrification of Agriculture). Established in 1923; Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Ogochi, president; membership 1,000. Issues "Noji Denka" (Electrification of Agriculture). Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA BOEKI DOMEIKAI** (The Federation of Osaka Foreign Trade Associations). Nisaburo Nikawa, president. Address: 54 Kansakimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Osaka Foreign Trade Association). Hikoé Kishimoto, director. Address: the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**OSAKA JITSUGYOKUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of the Osaka Commercial Societies). Heibel Mori, director. Address: Jitsugyokai-kan, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA JITSUGYO KYOKAI** (The Osaka Businessmen's Society). Established in 1903; member-

ship 500. Address: 15 Kitadori 1-chomé, Nagonori, Nishiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA KASHO SHOKAI** (The Chinese Merchants' Association of Osaka). Masuzo Cho, director. Address: 211 Nibancho, Honda, Nishiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA SANGYO CHOSAKAI** (The Osaka Industrial Research Society). Shinobu Agata, director. Address: Kogyo Shoreikan, Osaka.

**OSAKA YUSHUTSU KYOKAI** (The Osaka Exporters' Association). Takéo Kagami, president. Address: Osaka Municipal Office, Kitaku, Osaka.

**RORYO SUISAN KUMIAI** (The Russian Waters Fishery Association). Established in 1908; Sukehidé Kabayama, president; membership 121. Address: Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO CHOSAKAI** (The Industrial Research Society). Established in 1930; Usaburo Yanagitani, president; membership 26 organizations. The Association aims to investigate the business condition and management. Address: Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO FUKURI KYOKAI** (The Industrial Welfare Association). Established in 1929; membership 900. Publishes "Sangyo Fukuri" (Industrial Welfare). Address: The Social Welfare Bureau, Department of Home Affairs, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEIMEI HOKEN KAISHA KYOKAI** (The Life Insurance Companies Association). Established in 1908; Suketaro Hirose, president; membership 35 companies. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEKITAN KOGYO RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Coal Mining Associations). Established in 1921; Kenjiro Matsumoto, president; membership 63. Issues "Sekitan Jiho" (Coal Miner's Times). Address: Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KAJI KYOKAI** (The Imperial Marine Affairs Association). Established in 1899; Baron Chuzaburo Shiba, president; membership 63,274. Issues a ship directory. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BAHITSU KYOKAI** (The Imperial Horse-breeding Association). Established in 1928; Count Yorihiisa Matsudaira, president; membership 353. Address: Toyo Building, Uchi-saiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU GAS KYOKAI** (The Imperial Gas-work Society). Established in 1912; Seishichi Iwasaki, president; membership 900. Address: 2 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU JIDOSHA KYOKAI** (The Imperial Automobile Association). Established in 1931; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU NOKAI** (The Imperial Agricultural Association). Established in 1910; Viscount

Tadatsuo Makino, president; membership 47 agricultural organizations. The object is to encourage agricultural pursuits. Address: 1 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SHINRINKAI** (The Imperial Forestry Association). Established in 1919; Dr. Seiroku Honda, president; membership 136. Address: 1 Tamcké, Akazaka, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SUISAN KAI** (The Imperial Aquatic Institute). Established in 1922; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, president; membership 42 organizations. Issues "Teisui" (Imperial Fishery). Address: Toyo Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU TETSUDO KYOKAI** (The Imperial Railway Association). Established in 1928; Dr. Sakajiro Furukawa, president; membership 2,550. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU UNSO KYOKAI** (The Imperial Transport Society). Established in 1919; Kinjiro Nakano, president; membership 2,500. The object is to unify the transport business in Japan. Address: Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TETSUDO DOSHIKAI** (The Railway Men's Association). Established in 1913; Kaichiro Nezu, president; membership 310 organizations. Issues reports. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKU** (The East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau). Yoshiaki Hatta, president. Issues "To-a" (East Asia) and "Manchurian Year Book." Address: 1 Uchiyamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKO KAI** (The Light House Keepers' Association). Established in 1924; Toyoki Nagakawa, president; membership 569. Publishes "Toko" (Light). Address: Care of the Bureau of Light House, Yokohama.

**TOKYO-FU SHOTEN RENMEI** (The League of Tokyo Merchants). Established in 1931; Keizo Nakahara, president; membership 342 organizations. Address: Care of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo Prefectural Office, Tokyo.

**TOKYO GINKO CLUB** (The Tokyo Bankers' Club). Established in 1899; Dr. Eichi Baba, president. The purpose is to exchange banking knowledge among members. Address: 8 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO JITSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Tokyo Businessmen's Societies). Seki Hoshino, director. Address: 33 Motofuncho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TOKYO JIYU TSUSHO KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Free-trade Association). Tetsujiro Shidachi, president. Address: 7 Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO KOJO KONWAKAI** (The Friendly Association of Factories in Tokyo). Established in 1930; the Governor of Tokyo-Fu, president;

membership 200. Address: Care of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Tokyo Prefectural Office.

**TOKYO KOJO KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Factory Association). Established in 1930. The Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police is in charge of presidency. The object is to improve factory administration. Address: the Metropolitan Police Office, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Yokohama Foreign Trade Association). Established in 1898; Nobuhiro Joku, president; membership 150 houses. The object is to promote foreign trade. Address: 1 Kaigandori, Nakaku, Yokohama.

**YUSHUTSU MENSUFU DOGYO KAI** (The Cotton Goods Exporters' Association). Established in 1921; Chubei Ito, president; membership 19. Issues a monthly. Address: Kosho Building, Nakanoshima, Osaka.

**ZENKOKU BEIKOKU HANBAI KOBAN KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Sale and Purchase Associations of Rice). Established in 1931; Yoshio Udo, president; membership 51 organizations. Issues a daily paper. Address: Care of the Central Board of the Federation of Industrial Associations, 21 Agebacho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU KEIZAI CHOSAKIKAN RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Economic Research Institutes). Established in 1920; Teijiro Sato, president; membership 126 organizations. Issues reports. Address: Toyo Building, Uchi-saiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU INSATSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Printers' Associations). Established in 1921; Keiseki Hikima, president; membership 4,500. Address: 1 Kita-Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU YOSANGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The National Sericultural Society). Established in 1921; Sanji Kuroki, president; membership 10,000 local guilds. Issues a journal. Address: 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZOSEN KYOKAI** (The Ship-building Industry Association). Established in 1897; Dr. Hampei Fujishima, president; membership 1,939. The object is to make researches of ship-building and technical arts thereof. Issues reports. Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL

**BUNGEIKA KYOKAI** (Literary Men's Association). Tomokichi Tsuji, Secretary. The purpose is to promote friendship among members and protect their rights. Address: 5 Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**CHUO NOGIKAI** (The Central "Nogi" Society). Established in 1913; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 25,000. The purpose of



the organization is to ennoble the spirit of General Nogri. Address: 63 Shin-Sakamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BUMMEI KYOKAI** (Nobutsuné Okuma, president. The institute aims at the study of various problems of civilization. Publishes books. Address: 24 Waselacho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BYORI GAKKAI** (The Japan Pathological Society). Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, president. Address: the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KISHO GAKKAI** (The Japan Meteorological Society). Established in 1882; Dr. Takemasa Okada, president; membership 444. Publishes weather reports. Address: the Chuo-Kishodai, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KOKUSHI KAI** (The Japan Historical Association). Established in 1931; Ichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, president; membership 650. The purpose of the Association is to study Japanese history and guide the thoughts of the nation. Address: The Aoyama Kaikan, Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KYOFUKAI** (The Japan Temperance Society). The Society aims at the guidance and enlightenment of people in their thoughts and life. Issues "Kyofu" (Moral Reform). Hisakichi Yamazaki, president; membership 1,000. Address: 2 Hayashicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON RENGO SEINENDAN** (The Japanese Young Men's Association). Established in 1924; Fumio Goto, president; membership local associations. Issues "Seinen Shinbun" (Young men's News). Address: Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Greater Oriental Culture Association). Established in 1923; Tei-jiro Yamamoto, president. The purpose is to advance the Oriental culture and publishes "Nippon Shinron" (Neo-Review of Japan). Address: 16 Fujimicho 6-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI GAKKAI** (The Electrotechnical Society). Established in 1888; Dr. Iwachi Notomi, president; membership 7,597. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENSHIN-DENWA GAKKAI** (The Telegraph and Telephone Society). Established in 1917; Gen-ichiro Ohata, president; membership 3,880. Issues a magazine. Address: 2 Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Civil-Engineering Society). Established in 1915; Dr. Hidekichi Sanada, president; membership 3,500. Issues "Doboku Gakkai." Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**EISEI KOGYO KYOKAI** (The Sanitary Industry Association). Established in 1927; Shigemoto Kitaura, president; membership 850. The purpose of the Association is to make researches of

foodstuffs. Issues "Eisei Kogyo" (Sanitary Industry). Address: Kenchiku Kaikan, 1 Ginza 3-chomé, Tokyo.

**GAKUSHI KAI** (The Alumni Association of the Imperial University) Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: 1 Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**GAN KENKYUKAI** (The Cancer Research Association). Established in 1908; Dr. Mataro Nagayo, president; membership 319. The Association makes a study of cancer and issues a magazine "Gan" (Cancer). Address: 2 Motofujicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**HOGAKU KYOKAI** (The Legal Research Society). Baron Dr. Shigeto Hosumi, president. Address: the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**HOKEN GAKKAI** (The Insurance Association). Established in 1906; Dr. Seiryô Awazu, president; membership 450. The object is to study the theory and practice of insurance and publish "Hoken Gaku" (Insurance). Address: 759 Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ISHIN SHIRYO HENSANKAI** (The Editorial Office of the Restoration Period Materials). Kentaro Kaneko president. Address: Sannencho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAGAKU CHISHIKI FUKYUKAI** (The Association for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge). Established in 1921; Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu, president. The Association issues "Kagaku Chishiki" (Scientific Knowledge). Address: 6 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAHEI GAKKAI** (Seminary for Research on Fire Arms). Dr. Tamotsu Aoki, president. Address: Zobeigaku Kyoshitsu, the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KEIDAI KEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Economics Institute of the Kyoto Imperial University). Dr. Masao Kanbé, supervisor. Address: the Kyoto Imperial University, Kujoyama, Kyoto.

**KENCHIKU GAKKAI** (The Architecture Institute). Yoshikuni Okuma, president; membership 7,906. Issues a magazine, "Kenchiku Zasshi" (Architecture). Address: 1 Ginza Nishi 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KIKAI GAKKAI** (The Mechanics Research Institute). Established in 1897; Dr. Masao Kamo, president; membership 5,000. Issues "Kikai Gakkai" (Mechanics). Address: Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOGYO KAGAKUKAI** (The Industrial Chemistry Institute). Established in 1908; Dr. Mototaro Matsui, president; membership 4,000. Publishes "Kogyo Kagaku" (Industrial Chemistry). Address: Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKKA GAKKAI** (The Statecraft Society). Established in 1869; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 2,000. Address: Sem-

inary-room of the College of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUGO KYOKAI** (The Japanese Language Research Society). Established in 1930; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 180. Address: 23 Shiroganecho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN SEIRIGAKU KENKYUKAI** (The Institute of National Physiology). Established in 1914; Dr. Hidetsumaru Ishikawa, president; membership 1,800. Publishes "Seirigaku" (Physiology). Address: Kaguraoaka Yoshidamachi, Kyoto.

**KOKURITSUKOYEN KYOKAI** (The National Park Association). Established in 1927; Marquis Maritatsu Hosokawa, president. Issues "Kokuritsu Koyen" (National Parks). Address: Care of the Bureau of Public Health, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAIHO GAKKAI** (The Institute of International Law). Established in 1897; Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, president; membership 300. Address: the Seminary-room of the College of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUSHI KAIKO KAI** (The National History Retrospection Society). Established in 1929; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 210. Issues "Kokushi Kaiko" (National History Retrospection). Address: Care of Marquis Okuma, Aoyama 9-chomé, Tokyo.

**KOMIN KYOIKU KAI** (The Civil Education Society). Established in 1925; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 25,000. Issues "Komin" (Civics). Address: Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOSEIKAI** (The Industrial Policy Association). Established in 1918; Aikitsu Tanakadate, president; membership 3,500. Issues "Kosei" (Industrial Policy). Address: Yurakukan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOTEN KOKYUSHO** (The Institute for the Japanese Classic Literature). Established in 1932; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president; membership 1,300. Issues an organ paper. Address: the Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto.

**MEIJI SEITOKU KINEN GAKKAI** (The Memorial Institute of the Emperor Meiji). Count Hirotsuro Hayashi, president. Address: 2 Maruyamacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**MINZOKU GAKKAI** (The Institute for the Study of Ancient Customs and Manners). Dr. Miki-nooké Ishida, president. Address: 3 Surugadai 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**MITSUBISHI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute). Kikuo Aoki, president. Issues reports. Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**MOKUZAI KOGEI GAKKAI** (The Woodwork-craft Association). Established in 1919; Joichi Kogu-

ré, president; membership 1,000. The object is to study general woodwork craft. Issues "Shitsunai Kogei" (Interior Decorative Arts). Address: 14 Shimo-negishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**NAKAYAMA BUNKA KENKYUSHO** (The Nakayama Cultural Research Institute). Dr. Yu Fujikawa, president. Address: Toyo Building, Uchiyamashitcho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAWA KONCHU KENKYUSHO** (The Nawa Entomological Institute). Umekichi Nawa, president. Address: 2 Omiyamachi, Gifu prefecture.

**NENRYO KYOKAI** (The Fuel Association). Established in 1927. Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, president; membership 2,500. The Association aims at the progress of fuel-power industries in Japan. Issues "Nenryo Kyokai," association paper. Address: Fuel Experimental Station, Kawaguchi-machi, Saitama prefecture.

**NIPPON CHIKUSAN GAKKAI** (The Japan Livestock Breeding Society). Ryoji Iwazumi, president. Address: the Seminary-room of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHIRI GAKKAI** (The Japan Geographical Society). Dr. Takeo Kato, president. Address: the Seminary-room of Geography, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON DORYOKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Motive Power Society). Established in 1927; Keizaburo Hashimoto, president; membership 120 organizations. Issues "Doryoku" (Motive Power). Address: 3 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON EISEIKAI** (The Japan Sanitation Society). Tatsujiro Oshima, president. Address: 60 Otemachi, 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI** (The Japan Esperanto Society). Established in 1919; Wasaburo Oishi, president; membership 1,650. Issues a magazine. Address: 1 Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUJITSU KYOKAI** Established in 1924; Kenzo Nakagawa, president; membership 2,000. The Association aims at the advancement of every branch of sciences in Japan. Issues reports. Address: Care of the College of Medicine, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUSEI KOKU RENMEI** (The Japan Students' Association of Aeronautics). Established in 1930; Bukichi Matsunaga, president; membership 350. Address: Tokyo Asahi Shinbun, Tokyo.

**NIPPON HAKUBUTSUKAN KYOKAI** (The Japanese Association of Museums). Address: Shakai Kyoikuka, the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON INSATSU GAKKAI** (Institution of Printing Technology of Japan). Established in 1928 in Tokyo; Dr. Michiya Yano, president; membership 410. The institution has as its object study of printing technique, support the in-



terest of printing industry by lectures and publications. Address: c/o The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Shintoshicho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ISHIKAI** (The Japan Physicians' Society). Dr. Tadahiko Kitajima, president. Address: 8 Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JIDO GAKKAI** (The Japan Puericulture Association). Established in 1897; Kuniyoshi Katayama, president; membership 1,000. Publishes "Jido Kenkyu" (Study on Children). Address: 25 Muramatsuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KAI** (The Japan Chemistry Society). Dr. Motooki Matsui, president. Address: Science Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KENKYUKAI** (The Japan Chemistry Association). Established in 1926; Dr. Toshiyuki Majima, president; membership 1,200. Issues "Nippon Kagaku" (Japanese Chemistry). Address: Nakanoshimadori, Komagafukuro, Sendai.

**NIPPON KAIHO KAI** (The Japan Marine Law Society). Dr. Niichiro Matsunami, president. Address: Nakamachi, Ushigomē, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAZAN GAKKAI** (The Japan Volcanological Society). Established in 1932; Ichizo Yajima, president; membership 1,200. Issues reports. Address: 6 Omotē Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEKKAKUBYO GAKKAI** (The Tuberculosis Research Association of Japan). Established in 1928; Dr. Tokio Mito, president; membership 1,600. Issues a periodical "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis). Address: Tokyo City Tuberculosis Hospital, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGAKU KAI** (The Japanese Engineering Association). Established in 1881; Dr. Chuzaburo Shiba, president; membership 12 associations. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOTSU KYOKAI** (The Japanese Traffic Association). Established in 1929; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 200 companies. The object is to provide means for the connection and unification of traffic organs in Japan. Publishes Association reports. Address: The Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON MINZOKU EISEI GAKKAI** (The Japan Race-Hygiene Society). Dr. Sen Nagai, president. Address: Medical Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON NOGYO KAGAKUKAI** (The Japan Agricultural Chemistry Association). Address: Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RAJIO ASSOCIATION** (The Japanese Radio Association). Established in 1925; Tatsuji Nakayama, president; membership 500. The

purpose of the Association is to spread a knowledge of electric wave and that of the application of it. Its organ is "Rajio no Nippon" (Japanese Radio). Address: Care of the Electric Club, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ROMAJIKAI** (The Japan Roman Letters Society). Established in 1925; Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, president; membership 6,000. Publishes a periodical "Romaji Sekai" (Roman Letters World). Address: Mitsukashi Building, 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SAKUMOTSU GAKKAI** (The Japan Agricultural Products Society). Suketaru Yochikawa, president. Address: Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHAKAIGAKU KAI** (The Japan Sociological Society). Dr. Teizo Toda, president. Address: the Seminary-room of sociology, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHASHIN GAKKAI** (The Society of Scientific Photography of Japan). Established in 1933; Lieutenant-General Hitooshi Omura, president; membership 315. The Society has its object study of the theory and practice of photography. Address: c/o The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Shintoshicho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUGAKU BUTSURI GAKKAI** (The Japan Mathematics and Physics Association). Established in 1877; Dr. Kanichi Terazawa, president; membership 1,000. Publishes reports. Address: Science Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TOSHOKAN KYOKAI** (The Japan Library Association). Established in 1892; Kiichi Matsumoto, president; membership 1,400. Publishes "Toshokan" (Library). Address: the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YAKUZAISHIKAI** (The Japan Pharmacologists' Society). Kametaro Kawai, president. Address: Kojunsha Building, 4 Glass 5-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ZOEN GAKKAI** (The Japan Gardening Society). Established in 1925; Dr. Keiji Uehara, president; membership 200. Issues "Zoen Geijutsu" (Art of Garden Building). Address: 6 Kami-meguro, Meguro, Tokyo.

**NOGYO DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Engineering Society). Teiji Tanaka, president. Address: Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NOGYOKEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Economics Society). Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, president. Agricultural Department the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Electrification Society). Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president. Address: Denki Club, Yu-

rakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**OHARA SHAKAI MONDAI KENKYUSHO** (The Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems). Established in 1919; Iwasaburo Takano, president. Issues journal. Address: Reijimachi Tpanoji, Osaka.

**RAI YORO KYOKAI** (The Leprosy Prevention Society). Established in 1931; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president. Address: Care of the Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO** (The Institute of Physics and Chemistry). Established in 1917; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president; membership 200. Publishes bulletins. Address: Kamifujimayecho, Komagomē, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHAKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Social and Economic Problems Institute). Iwasaburo Takano, president. Address: Tameike Building, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**SHIYAKKAI** (The History Research Institute). Established in 1889; Dr. Kumazo Tsuboi, president; membership 1,400. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Office of Historical Materials, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHOMEI GAKKAI** (The Illumination Research Institute). Established in 1916; Tsunetaro Kuji-ri, president; membership 1,700. Publishes "Shomei Gakkai", a periodical. Address: 3 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KYOIKU KAI** (The Japanese Educational Association). Established in 1898; Hidejiro Nagata, president. Address: Hitotsubashi-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TEIYU RINRI KAI** (The Society for the Study of Ethics). Established in 1897; Masanori Oshima, president; membership 51. Address: Sendagimachi, Komagomē, Hongo, Tokyo.

**TETSUGAKU KAI** (The Philosophy Research Society). Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, president; membership 200. Address: Care of the Department of Literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**TOA DOBUNKAI** Established in 1898; Count Nobuaki Makino, president; membership 2,000. The purpose is to promote mutual friendship and culture between Japan and China. Address: Sannencho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO TOKEI KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Statistics Association). Established in 1922; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 350. Publishes an organ magazine. Address: 3 Nishi-Glass, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

#### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

**DAI NIPPON KOKUSUIKAI SOHONBU** (The Headquarters of Japan Nationalistic Association). Keizaburo Moriyama, director. Address: 342, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON SEIGIDAN** (The League for the Political Justice of Japan). Eizo Sakai, director. Address: Minamicho, Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON SEISANTO** Established in 1917; Ryohei Uchida, president. The purpose of the party is to build an economically strong foundation for the nation. Address: 68 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON SHONENDAN RENMEI** (The Japanese Boy Scouts Association). Count Yoshinori Futara, president; membership 90,000. Issues "Shonendan Kenkyu" (Study of Boy Scouts). Address: Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KENKOKUKAI** Bin Akao, president. The purpose of the organization is to work for the exaltation of Japanese nationality. Address: 75 Nenokami, Mikawajima, Tokyo.

**KOKUHONSHA** Established in 1924; Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, president. The object of the organization is to lead the nation in sane nationalism. Address: 5 Hirakawacho, 6-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKURYU KAI** Ryohei Uchida, president. The Association has a spirit of nationalism as its principle. Address: 7 Shinmachi 5-chome, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**KOKUSUI TAISHU TO** (The Nationalistic Democratic Party). Ryoichi Sasagawa, president. Address: 25, Kitahama, 1-chome, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KOKUMIN KINSHU DOMEI** (The National Temperance League). Hanpei Nagao, president. Issues "Abstinent Japan" and others. Address: Omotesarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHOHU KUMIAI DOMEI** (The Japan Consumers' Unions). Nisaburo Totau, director. Address: 2 Oshimamachi, Joto, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUIHEISHA** Established in 1922; Ume-kichi Minami, director. The organization works for the social emancipation of "Eta people" and the general improvement of their status. Address: Takano Kitamachi, Kami-kyoku, Kyoto.

**SHICHISEI GIDAN** Dr. Arata Ninakawa, president. The Society aims at the political justice as well as the exaltation of nationalism. Address: Arai-juku, Omori, Tokyo.

**SHUYODAN** Established in 1906; Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, president; membership 200,000. The purpose of the Society is to do political reform work. Issues "Kojo" (Advancement) and two others. Address: Sendagayamachi, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**TAIKA KAI** Established in 1920; Fumio Iwata, president. The object of the organization is to work for political reform, upholding the nationalistic spirit. Address: 5 Kagacho 2-chome, Ichigaya, Ushigomē, Tokyo.



**YAMATO MINRO KAI** Established in 1921; Ban-zan Fujishiro, president; membership 880,000. The purpose is to lead the public thought. Issues "Minro Horitsu Sekai" (Law of People and of Labour). Address: 571 Kami-Meguro, Meguro, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU SUHAI SHA** (The Federation of the Suiheisha). Jichiro Matsumoto, director. Address: 22 Sakaecho 4-chomé, Naniwaku, Osaka.

### LABOUR UNIONS

**CHUO RODO KUMIAI DOMEI** (The Central Federation of Labour Unions). Senjiro Tauboi, director. Address: c/o Wago Club, Imaicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**JIVU RODO DOMEI** (The Free Labour Union). Noboru Kato, director. Address: 1 Nishi Asumamachi, Mukojima, Tokyo.

**JUN RODOSHA KUMIAI DOMEI** (The Federation of the Genuine Labourers' Unions). Isamu Okubo, director. Address: Kuramayé, Mifuné, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN RODO KUMIAI RENMEI** (The Federation of the Naval Workers' Unions). Ryuji Yamamoto, director. Address: 15 Hondori 12, Kure.

**KAJIN KYOKAI** (The Seamen's Union). Hidekichi Kozumi, director. Address: 8 Shimo Yamatefuri, Kobeku, Kobé.

**KANGYO RODO SODOMEI** (The Federation of the Government Employees Labour Unions). Ukiichi Nishiora, director. Address: 800 Echumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KAJIN KUMIAI** (The Japan Seamen's (lower) Society). Choei Horiuchi, director. Address: Kaigandori, Kobé.

**NIPPON KOTSU RODO SORENMEI** (The Federation of the Japan Transportation Workers' Unions). Suemitsu Nohira, director. Address: 8 Tsukiji 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOWAN JUUYOIN KUMIAI RENMEI** (The Federation of the Japan Port Workers' Unions). Kunitaro Hamada, director. Address: 3 Kaigandori, Kobeku, Kobé.

**NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI** (The Japan Farmers' Unions). Bikizo Hirano, director. Address: Tamuracho 1-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RODO SODOMEI** (The Federation of the Japan Labour Unions). Komakichi Matsuo, director. Address: Shikokumachi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RODO SORENMEI** (The Federation of the Japan Labourers' Union). Shinichi Yagi, director. Address: 73 Aloicho, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NIPPON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI** (The Japan Ship-building Labourers' Union). Kumaso Ishii, director. Address: Tsukiji Shinmachi, Urugamachi, Kanagawa prefecture.

**SHIN NIPPON KAJIN KUMIAI** (The New Japan Seamen's (lower) Society). Sotaro Monji, di-

rector. Established in June, 1935. Address: Sakae-machi, Kobé.

**TEIYU DOSHIKAI** (The Transportation and Communication Workers' Union). Takayuki Urayama, director. Address: 13 Imaicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU NOMIN KUMIAI** (The All-Japan Farmers' Union). Motojiro Sugiyama, director. Address: 663 Morikoji, Asahiku, Osaka.

**ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI DOMEI** (The Federation of All-Japan Labourers' Unions). Mitsuo Kono, director. Address: Higashi Fukudamachi, Kanda, Tokyo.

### SOCIAL WORK

**ASAHI SHIMBUN SHAKAIJIGYODAN** (The Social Work Department of the "Asahi" Newspaper Office). Address: 3 Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**CHUO SHAKAI JIGYO KYOKAI** (The Central Social Work Association). Established in 1908; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 863. The purpose is to unify all social work institutions in Japan. Issues "Shakai Jigyo" (Social Works). Address: Care of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**CHUO YUWA JIGYO KYOKAI** Established in 1925; Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, president. The purpose is to work for the harmonization of different classes of people, giving lectures from time to time. Issues "Yuwa Jigyo" (Harmonization Works). Address: Care of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON BUKKYO JIZEN KAI** (The Buddhist Charity Association of Japan). Established in 1901; Zuisbo Shiba, president; membership 450,000. The works of the Association are to give free medical treatment to the poor. Address: Hanayamachi, Horikawadori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

**DOJUN KAI** (The Mutually Benefitting Society). Established in 1924; Kogoro Miyazawa, president. The purpose is to build and rent houses and so on. Issues "Dojun Kai." Address: 2 Uchisaiwaicho, 2-chomé, Kojimashi, Tokyo.

**FUKUDEN-KAI**. Established in 1879; Count Hideo Yamada, director; membership 2,000. The society has an end in view to protect children and runs a kindergarten to carry out its purpose. Issues "Fuku Den" (Benevolence). Address: Miyashirocho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**HAKU JUJIKAI** (The White-Cross Society). Chuichi Ariyoshi, president. The society aims at the extermination of tuberculosis. Address: 1 Ogawamachi 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**HOMEN IN RENMEI** (The League of the District Committee). Established in 1931; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president. The purpose is to keep connection among the District Committees

for social relief works. Address: 7 Otemachi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**HOSEI KAI**. Established in 1914; Kisaburo Suroki, president; membership local organizations. The purpose of the society is to aid, protect and culture ex-convicts. Issues "Hogo Jiho" (Protection Times). Address: 37 Kami-Hokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**JIDO AIGO KAI** (The Association for the Love and Protection of Children). Established in 1926; Aijiro Tomita, president. The purpose is to bring up and protect the children of weak constitution. Address: Care of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**KAKUSEI KAI** Established in 1911; Isao Abé, president; membership 11,200. The object is to encourage moral and social movements, aiming at the prohibition of licensed prostitution. Issues a journal "Kakusei" (Purification). Address: Otaka Nakamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**KEI FUKU KAI**. Established in 1924; Asaji Abagi, president. The purpose of the organization is to give aid to private social work enterprises. Address: Care of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**KIRISUTOKYO FUJIN KYOFU KAI** (The Christian Women's Temperance Society). Established in 1894; Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki, president; membership 109. The object is to reform bad manners at home and in society. Issues "Fujin Shimpō" (Women's News). Address: 5 Horaicho 1-chomé, Yokohama.

**KYUSEIJUN HONYEI** (The Headquarters of the Salvation Army). Established in 1898; Yasoo Segawa, acting commander; membership 13,000. Issues "Toki no Koé" (Voice of the Times). Address: 5 Hitotsubashidori, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAJIN EKISAI KAI** (The Japanese Seamen's Association for Mutual Aid). Established in 1880; Rentaro Mizuno, president; membership 170,000. The purpose of the Association is to give aid to seamen and protect them. Issues "Umi no Sekai" (World of Seas). Address: 51 Akashimachi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEKKAKU YOBO KYOKAI** (The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Japan). Established in 1912; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president; membership 156. Issues "Jinsei Kofoku" (Human Happiness). Address: 5 Otemachi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA** (The Red Cross Society of Japan). Established in 1877; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership 2,800,000. The work of the Society is relief work, prevention of diseases, etc. Issues "Haku Ai" (Universal Love). Address: Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

**OSAKA MAINICHI SHIMBUN JIZENDAN** (The Social Work Department of the "Mainichi" News

Paper Office). Address: 2 Dojima-uyé, Kitaku, Osaka.

**RAIBYO YOBO KYOKAI** (The Anti-Leprosy Society). Established in 1931; Viscount Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 28,560. The purpose of the Association is to prevent and eradicate leprosy. Address: Care of the Bureau of Public Health, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**SAISEI KAI** Established in 1911; Eitaro Mabu-ebi, director; membership 49,332. The purpose of the organization is to treat patients gratis. Issues "Sai Sei" (Saving Lives). Address: 1 Akabanecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**SAN IKU KAI** Established in 1926; membership 240. Itsumi Fujita, director. The purpose of the organization is to give assistance to mothers in the matter of bringing up children. Issues "San Iku," a journal. Address: 19 Taiheimachi 3-chomé, Honjo, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU HAIHEIN** (The Imperial Society for Disabled Soldiers). Address: Sugamo, Toshima, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAI KAI** (The Imperial Sea-Disaster Relief Society). Established in 1889; Count Yorihisa Matsudaira, president; membership 145,400. Issues "Umi" (Sea). Address: 1 Sagacho 1-chomé, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**TOKYO TEIDAI SETTLEMENT** (The Tokyo Imperial University Settlement). Established in 1923; Dr. Itataro Suehiro, president; membership 400. There are several departments; such as, Legal Advisory, Dispensary, Day Nursery, Night School, and Social Study, etc. The students call their work "University Extension Movement." Address: 44 Motomachi, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo.

**YOKU FU KAI** Established in 1925; Seizaburo Fukuwara, president. The work of the organization is to succour aged people who have no body to depend on. Issues reports. Address: Kami-Takaido, Suginami, Tokyo.

### RELIGIOUS

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO REMMEI** (The National Christian Council of Japan). Dr. Yugo Chiba, president. Address: 5 Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO SEINEN DOMEI** (The Japan Christian Young Men's Union). Yoshimune Abé, president. Address: Omotesarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON NICHYODAKKO KYOKAI** (The National Sunday School Association of Japan). Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, president. Address: Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU SHINSHOKU KAI** (The All-Japan Shin-to Union). Rentaro Mizuno, president. Address: Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON BUKKYO SEINENKAI REMMEI** (The



League of Buddhist Y. M. A. of Japan). Haruki Yoshimura, president. Address: 10 Hitotsu-bashidori, Kanda, Tokyo.

### FINE ARTS

**KOKUMIN BIJUTSU KYOKAI** (The National Art Association). Established in 1921; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Ohkouchi, president; membership 159. The object of the Association is to study and promote every style of fine arts. Issues "Kokumin Bijutsu" (National Art). Address: 81 Kiridoshihaka-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI BIJUTSU KYOKAI** (The International Art Association). Established in 1927; Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, president; membership 1,350. The object of the Association is to exchange art works internationally. Address: 29 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI FUTSU GELJUTSU SHA** (The Franco-Japanese Art Association). Established in 1924; secretaries in charge. The object is to exchange art works between Japan and France. Address: 12 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**NIKA KAI**. Established in 1914; Shintaro Yamashita, president; membership 23. The object is to promote the production of new style fine arts. Address: 17 Banahumachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BIJUTSU IN** (The Institute of Japanese Art). Established in 1914; Taikan Yokoyama, president; membership 179. The purpose is to study Japanese fine arts and hold general exhibitions for the works prepared by those interested. Issues reports occasionally. Address: Kami-misaki-minamicho, Yanaka, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BIJUTSU KYOKAI** (The Japan Institute of Fine Arts). Established in 1879; Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 1,100. The object is to study fine arts and hold art exhibitions for the works prepared by members. Issues reports. Address: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGEI BIJUTSU KAI** (The Japan Applied Arts Association). Established in 1926; membership 250. The purpose of the Association is to aid the advancement of applied arts in Japan. Issues reports. Address: 16 Yanaka Tennoji, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JIYU GADAN** (The Free Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1920; secretaries in charge by turn; membership 10. Address: Care of Ishii, Fuyamachi-higashi, Oshikoji, Kyoto.

**NIPPON MANGA KAI** (The Cartoonists' Association). Itto Ushijima, president. Address: 17 Honchodori 4-chome, Nakano, Tokyo.

**NIPPON NANGA IN** (The Japan Academy of Southern-School Painting). Established in 1921; Suizan Komuro, president; membership 16. The purpose is to study the Southern-School painting in Japan. Address: 40 Nakarokubancho

Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SOGAKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Illustrators' Association). Established in 1928; Seiko Unno, president; membership 78. Issues reports. Address: 180 Kogaimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUISAIGA KAI** (The Water-Colour Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1913; secretaries in charge; membership 135. Issues *Misue* (Water-Colour Painting). Address: Care of Mochizuki, 166 Komagome Dosakamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON UKIYO KYOKAI** (The Japan Ukiyo Association). Established in 1922; Marquis Yoritsada Tokugawa, president; membership 300. Issues "Ukiyo No Kenkyu" (Study of Ukiyo). Address: Care of Ochiai, 9 Fujimicho 5-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SHUNYO KAI** Established in 1922; Genichiro Adachi, president; membership 22. Issues reports. Address: c/o Mr. Adachi, 422 Denen-chofu, Omori, Tokyo.

**SUIKO KAI** Established in 1924; secretaries in charge; membership 8. The purpose is to study and protect old art works. Issues "Esuroku" (Art Records). Address: Care of Matsuda, Osaki Chojamaru, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**TAIHEIYO GA KAI** (The Pacific Art Society). Established in 1902; secretaries in charge; membership 53. The object is to study the Occidental art and sculpture. Address: 1 Yanaka Mashimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BIJUTSU IN** (The Imperial Academy of Fine Arts). Established in 1875; Goru Shimizu, president. The Academy aims to help the advancement of fine arts in Japan by holding general exhibitions. Care of the Department of Education, Tokyo.

**TODAI HOGA KAI** Established in 1925; Somei Yuki, president; membership 200. This organization exists for the study of Japanese art. Address: Care of Kano, 68 Kanasugi Hama-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

### MUSIC

**BUKKYO ONGAKU KYOKAI** (The Buddhist Music Association). Established in 1928; Ryuai Shijo, president; membership Buddhist Associations. Address: Care of the Bureau of Religion, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SAKKYOKUKA KYOKAI** (The Japan Composers' Association). Rentaro Mizuno, president. Address: c/o Mr. Komatsu, 435 Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami, Tokyo.

**DOSEI KAI** (The "Dosei-Kai" Music Society). Established in 1894; Kaju Norisugi, membership 1,275. Issues reports. Address: Ueno Park, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**DOYO ONGAKU DAN** (The Juvenile Music Association). Established in 1924; Kingetsu Muroaki, leader. The purpose is to spread juvenile

songs and plays. Address: Mashimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**OGAKU FUKYU KAI** (The Society for the Propagation of the Classical Ceremonial Music of Japan). Wataro Togi, president; membership 59. The object is to propagate ancient ritual music. Address: 12 Tansumachi, Ushigomemachi, Tokyo.

**HOSHO KAI** (The Hosho Association). Established in 1911; Count Yoritoshi Matsudaira, president; membership 1,400. The purpose of the Association is to encourage the Hosho School of "No". Address: 1 Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KAIJUN GUNGAKU TAI** (The Japanese Navy Band). Established in 1908; Shinspei Asano, head; membership 60. Address: Minami-Odawaracho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KANZE KAI** Established in 1900; Sakon Kanze, president; membership 800. The purpose of this organization is to study the Kanze school "No" music. Issues a journal "Kanse." Address: 19 Shin-Ogawacho 2-chome, Ushigomemachi, Tokyo.

**KISARAGI SHA** (The Kisaragi Society). Established in 1910; Chosei Motoori, head; membership 60. The purpose is to study music in general. Address: Care of Motoori, 833 Meguro, Tokyo.

**KIYOMOTO KAI** Established in 1914; Enju Taya, head. The object is to study "Kiyomoto-bashi." Address: 48 Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NAJUTA FUYOKAI** Established in 1912; Sakiehi Kinoya, head; membership 300. The purpose is to study the music of this school. Address: 9 Hirakawacho, 4 chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOKYO ONGAKU KYOKAI** (Japan Symphony Association). Established in 1920; Kosaku Yamada, leader; membership 50. The purpose is to promote and propagate symphony. Issues "Kokyogaku" (Symphony). Address: 29 Gohanchu, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KYOIKU ONGAKU KYOKAI** (The Educational Music Association of Japan). Established in 1927; Kaju Norisugi, president; membership 3,500. The purpose is to promote educational music. Issues "Kyoiku Ongaku" (Educational Music). Address: Ueno Park, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**SHIN KOKYO GAKUDAN** (The New Symphonic Association). Established in 1926; Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, head; membership 1,000. The object is to study and propagate Occidental symphony. Issues pamphlets. Address: 1154 Nakanobu, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**SHOKYOKU KYOKAI** (The Koto Music Association). Established in 1917; Keimatsu Imai, president; membership 500. The purpose is to study and propagate "koto" music. Issues "Sankyoku" (Three Instrumental). Address: 11

Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU JOSHI KANGEN GAKUDAN** (The Imperial Girls' Instrument Association). Established in 1924; Yuko Yamasaki, head; membership 20. Address: Care of Imperial Theatre, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TOIN KAI** Led by Shizué Fujikagé. The purpose of the Society is to establish a new school of "Buyo" (Japanese dance) and to promote this school. The Society issues pamphlets. Address: 6 Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**TOKIWAZU KENKYU KAI** (The "Tokiwazu" Performance Association). Matsuo Taya, president. The purpose is to give recitals. Address: 1013 Nishigahara, Takinogawa, Tokyo.

**TOKYO MANDOLIN CLUB**. Established in 1914; Shingi Miyayama, head; membership 20. The purpose is to study mandolin and guitar. Issues "Ongaku Shimbun" (Music News). Address: 20 Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**TOKYO ORATORIO KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Oratorio Association). Established in 1925; membership 40. The purpose is to promote and propagate religious music. Address: Care of the Sunday School Association, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION**. Established in 1919; Gen Uchida, leader; membership 205. The object is to study music, especially symphony orchestra. Issues "Ongaku Junrei" (Musical Pilgrims). Address: 1229 Higashiyama, Kamimeguro, Meguro, Tokyo.

**TOYAMA GAKKO GUNGAKUTAI** (The Military Band of the Toyama School). Established in 1896; Kunioh Okada, 2nd class music officer, leader; membership 120. Address: Toyamacho, Ushigomemachi, Tokyo.

**UTAZAWA KAI** Established in 1922; Shibakin Utazawa, president; membership 100. The Association aims at the practice and study of "Utazawa." Address: 3 Kobikicho 6 chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**YOKYOKU KENKYU KAI** (The "Yokyoku" Study Association). Established in 1913; Shin-ami Nakamura, president; membership 763. The object is to study and propagate the Kanze School "Utai." Issues Yokyoku Shimo (Yokyoku News). Address: 24 Daibancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON HARMONICA RENMEI** (All-Japan Harmonica League). Established 1927; Taiko Mano, head; membership 800. The purpose is to study harmonica music. Issues "Harmonica News". Address: 833 Nippori, Nippori, Tokyo.

### SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP

**DENKI CLUB** (The Electric Enterprisers' Club). Established in 1922; Kejiro Inouye, president. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUKUOKA ROTARY CLUB** Sueso Nonaka, president. Address: Hakata Shoko Kaigisho, Nishi,



Nakasu, Fukuoka.

**KAZOKU KAIKAN** (The Peers' Hall). Established in 1874; Prince Nobusuké Takatsukasa, president; membership 1,255. Address: 5 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Tokyo.

**KOBE ROTARY CLUB** The aim is to improve civic service and to advance international good-will. Hiroshi Hayaashi, president. Address: Oriental Hotel, Kaigandori, Kobe.

**KOJUNSHA** Established in 1879; Dr. Kiriku Hayashi, president; membership 1,645. Address: 4 Ginza 6-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KYOTO ROTARY CLUB** Yoshihiro Ishikawa, president. Address: Kyoto Hotel, Kawaramachi, Kyoto.

**MARUNOUCHI CLUB** Senichiro Horié, president. Address: Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAGOYA ROTARY CLUB** Ryusei Watanabé, president. Address: Nagoya Shoko Kaigisho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

**NIHON (NIPPON) CLUB** Established in 1898; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership 468. Address: 12 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGYO CLUB** (The Industrial Club of Japan). Established in 1917; Kusuyata Kimura, president; membership 1,030. Issues reports. Address: 2 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA CLUB** Hanji Iijima, president. Address: 5 Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA ROTARY CLUB** Junkichi Satomi, president. Address: 5 Imabashi 4-chomé, Higashiku, Osaka.

**TAIWAN CLUB** Yukisuké Sakai, president. Address: Showa Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO CLUB** Address: Sannencho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO ROTARY CLUB** Seichi Kashima, president. Address: Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA ROTARY CLUB** Shinkichi Yamada, president. Address: 1 Hayashicho, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.

#### SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

**DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI**. Established in 1908; General Soroku Suzuki, president; membership 2,500,000. The purpose of this organization is to study and encourage martial arts. Issues a journal. Address: Okazaki Park, Kyoto.

**DAI NIPPON SUMO KYOKAI** (The Wrestling Association of Japan). Established in 1925; Masanori Hiroe, president; membership 1,000. Issues "Kaku-do" (Art of Wrestling). Address: 25 Motomachi, Honjo, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON TAIIKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Amateur Athletic Association). Established in 1907; Ryozo Hiranuma, Acting-president; membership 13 organizations. The object is to en-

courage and guide athletics and physical culture. Issues a journal. Address: Yasau Building, 14 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Tokyo.

**KODO KAN** Established in 1909; Jigoro Kano, president; membership about 100,000. The purpose is to train body and mind by means of Jujutsu. Issues "Judo" and one more magazine. Address: Otsuka-Sakashitamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**MEIJI JINGU TAIIKU KAI** (The Meiji Jingu Physical Culture Association). Established in 1926; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership, all the organizations of physical culture. The object is to hold general athletic meeting in honour of the Meiji Shrine. Address: Care of Nippon Seiben Kaikan, Yotauya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JOBA KYOKAI** (The Japan Horse-Riding Association). Established in 1878; Count Yorihisa Matsudaira, president; membership 82 organizations. Issues reports. Address: Toyo Building, Uchi-Yamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JOSHI SPORTS REMMEI** (Japan Women's Sporting League). Established in 1882; Tosaku Kinoshita, president. The League has an object in view to take part in international female athletic meetings. Address: Care of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka.

**NIPPON RUGBY ASSOCIATION**. Established in 1927; Kikan Takagi, president; members 305. Issues a journal. Address: Kogyo Building 52 Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SANGAKU KAI** (Japan Alpine Association). Established in 1906; Kyuta Kojima, president; membership 1,000. Issues "Sangaku" (Mountains). Address: Pojiya Building, Kotohiracho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUJOKYOGI REMMEI** (The Japan Aquatic Sporting League). Established in 1880; Dr. Itsutaro Suehiro, president; membership 119 organizations. Issues reports. Address: 507 Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TEIKYU KYOKAI** (The Japan Tennis Association). Established in 1922; Count Masatsuné Hotta, president; membership local organizations. Issues reports. Address: Aodo Shippo Building, 4 Ginza 5-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YUEI REMMEI** (The Japan Swimming League). Count Yoshinori Futara, president; members are local associations. Address: 1 Edogawacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KEIBA KYOKAI** (The Imperial Horse-Race Association). Established in 1921; Count Yorihisa Matsudaira, president; membership 11 organizations. Address: 22 Shinsakuradamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON AMATEUR KENTO REMMEI** (The All Japan Amateur Pugilists' League). Established in 1924; Lieut. General Bunjiro Horiuchi,

president; membership 5 organizations. Address: Nippo Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON RIKUJO KYOGI REMMEI** (The All Japan Athletic League). Established in 1925; Ryozo Hiranuma, president; membership 26 organizations. Issues a monthly. Address: 6th Building, Nakadori, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON SKII REMMEI** (The All Japan Ski League). Established in 1925; Masaué Inada, president; membership 7,110. Issues Ski Year Book. Address: Care of Ogawa, 308 Komagomé Shinmeicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON TAIIKU DANSU REMMEI** (The All Japan Physical Culture Dance League). Established in 1931; Baron Ken Yamakawa, president. Address: Care of the Department of Education, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON TAISO REMMEI** (The All Japan Physical Exercise League). Established in 1930; Ryozo Hiranuma, president; membership 1,200. The purpose is to encourage physical exercises and unify physical culture associations in Japan. Issues "Taiso" (Physical Exercises). Address: Care of the Department of Education, Tokyo.

#### WOMEN

**AIKOKU FUJIN KAI** (The Patriotic Women's Association). Established in 1901; Hisako Motono, president; membership 1,530,000. The purpose is to succour the bereaved families of disabled soldiers. Issues "Aikoku Fujin" (Patriotic Women). Address: 5 Kudan 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**CHUO FUJIN KAI** (The Central Women's Association). Established in 1927; Kaiei Masuko, president; membership 20,000. The purpose is to keep connections among various women's associations in Japan. Issues "Eikyo" (Permanence). Address: 1919 Nagasaki Minamimachi, Toshima, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON RENGO FUJIN KAI** (The Federation of Women's Associations of Japan). Established in 1930; Haruko Shimazu, president; membership local associations. The purpose is to promote home education. Issues "Katei" (Home). Address: 4 Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUJIN SANSEI DOMEI** (The Women Suffrage Union). Established in 1923; Aiko Kawaguchi, president; membership 700. The object of the Union is to carry out woman suffrage movements. Issues reports. Address: 6 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUJIN SETTLEMENT** (The Women's Settlement). Established in 1931; Mumeo Oku, president. The purpose of the Settlement is to protect children and improve living conditions. Issues reports: 75 Hayashicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**FUJIN SHISEI KENKYU KAI** (The Women's Municipal Administrative Association). Established in 1923; Aiko Kawai, president; membership 500. The purpose is to educate women for self-government. Issues an annual. Address: Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**FUSEN KAKUTOKU DOMEI** (The Union for Obtaining Woman Suffrage). Established in 1924; Fusae Ichikawa, president; membership 1,596. Issues "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage). Address: 13 Kojimachi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KIRISUTOKYO JOSHI SEINENKAI NIPPON DOMEI** (The League of Y.W.C.A. of Japan). Established in 1895; Matsuoka Tsuji, president; membership 6,000. Issues "Joshi Seinen Kai" (Y.W.C.A.). Address: 13 Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JOI KAI** (The Medical-Women's Association of Japan). Established in 1902; Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, president; membership 1,700. Issues reports. Hongo 2-chomé, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO FUJIN KYOFU KAI** (Japan Christian Women's Temperance Society). Established in 1886; Chiyo Ozaki, president; membership 7,200. The purpose is to promote abstinence, moral and religious education. Issues "Fujin Shimpō" (Women's News). Address: 360 Hyakuninmachi, Okubo, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEIKUJI SHA TOKUSHI KANOOPU KAI** (The Japanese Red-Cross Volunteer Nurses Association). Established in 1887; Eiko Nabeshima, president; membership 22,400. Issues "Haku Ai" (Universal Love). Address: Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

**RIKUKAIJUN SHOKO FUJINKAI** (The Association of Military and Naval Officers' Wives). Momoko Kuroki, president. The purpose is the discipline of woman's virtues. Issues "Misao" (Chastity). Address: 11 Wakamatsucho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**SENTO HIRUTA YOKO HOME** (St. Hilda's Home). Established in 1891; in care of Sister Superior. The purpose is to help the children of the poor and encourage home industry. Address: 358 Shirokané Sankochō, Shiba, Tokyo.

#### TRAVELLING, SIGHT-SEEING, AMUSEMENT, ETC.

**JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU** (Nippon Ryoko Kyokai). Established in 1912. The purpose is to provide various facilities for foreign travellers. Issues "Tourist," a monthly. Address: Tokyo Station, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Travel Publicity Association). Established in 1931; Shinya Uchida, president; membership 81. The purpose is to invite foreign tourists and propagate abroad fine scenery. Address: Care of the Department of Railways, Marunouchi, Tokyo.



**NIPPON INU HOJON KAI** (The Association for the Preservation of Japanese Dogs). Established in 1925; Hiroshi Saito, president; membership 250. The object is to make researches of Japanese dogs. Issues "Nippon Inu" (Japanese Dogs). Address: 633 Daita, Setagaya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON IHN** (The Japan "Go" Association). Viscount Nobuaki Makino, president. The purpose is to promote interest in "Go" playing. Issues "Kido" (the way of "Go"). Address: 1 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ONSEN KYOKAI** (The Hot Spring Association). Established in 1930; Sanetaka Ichijo, president; membership 1,480. The purpose is to invite foreign tourists. Issues "Onsen" (Hot Spring). Address: Care of the Japan Tourist Bureau, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TORI KENKYU KAI** (The Association for the Study of Japanese Birds). The purpose is to study birds. Address: Care of the Bird Co., Kudansakae, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### EXCHANGES

**CHOSEN STOCK EXCHANGE** Hatsutaro Arai, director. Capital ¥ 6,599,000. Address: Koganecho, Keijo (Seoul).

**DAIREN STOCK AND MERCHANDISE EXCHANGE** Tatsuo Sakurazuchi, director. Capital ¥5,000,000. Address: Shikishimamachi, Dairen.

**DAIREN STOCK EXCHANGE** Yozo Tamura, director. Capital ¥12,000,000. Address: Yamagataori, Dairen.

**KORE STOCK EXCHANGE** Giaku Takigawa, director. Capital ¥8,500,000. Address: 7 Kusunokimachi, Higashiku, Kobe.

**KYOTO STOCK EXCHANGE** Sakutaro Sono, director. Capital ¥5,000,000. Address: Todoinori, Chukyoku, Kyoto.

**NAGOYA RICE AND GRAIN EXCHANGE** Masahiko Takahashi, director. Capital ¥1,300,000. Address: Komehamacho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

**NAGOYA STOCK EXCHANGE** Yoshio Shimode, director. Capital ¥6,000,000. Address: 1 Minami-isecho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

**OSAKA DOJIMA RICE AND GRAIN EXCHANGE** Masao Saneyoshi, director. Capital ¥6,000,000. Address: Dojima-hamadori, Kitaku, Osaka.

**OSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE** Sadakichi Hamazaki, director. Capital ¥45,000,000. Address: 2 Kitahama, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA SAMPIN (COTTON) EXCHANGE** Risaburo Nakamura, director. Capital ¥ 5,000,000. Address: 3 Kitakyutaromachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**TOKYO GRAIN AND MERCHANDISE EXCHANGE** Yoshitaro Hayakawa, director. Capital ¥7,750,000. Address: 1 Kakigaracho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

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