

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 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 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 ac-

cording 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 merchandise 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, 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 ratification 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.

## 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 II

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 russocoréenne, de prendre toute mesure militaire qui pourrait menacer la sécurité du territoire russe ou coréen.

### ARTICLE III

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 Liaotung, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel I annexé à ce Traité; et

2. A 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 IV

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 V

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, oust les travaux et propriétés publiques 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 VI

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 Tchanchoun (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 VII

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 VIII

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 VIX

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 publiques qui s'y trouvent. Le cinquantième 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 X

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 XI

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 XII

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 vaissaux d'un pays dans le territoire de l'autre.

#### ARTICLE XIII

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 prison-

niers 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 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

raient les nationaux eux-mêmes.

### ARTICLE IV

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 V

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 VI

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 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.

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 II

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 III

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 bénéficieront

## ARTICLE VII

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 VIII

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 IX

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 ou 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 X

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, aures 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 XI

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 XII

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 XIII

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 XIV

Les navires chargés d'un service postal régulier de l'une des Parties Contractantes qu'ils appartiennent à l'Etat 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 XV

Il est fait exception aux dispositions de la présente Convention pour le cabotage 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 XVI

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 directe-

ment 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 XVII

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 XVIII

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.

### TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET L'ALLEMAGNE

Signé à Berlin, le 24 Juin, 1911

#### ARTICLE I

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 du

#### ARTICLE XIX

Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont applicables à l'Algérie. 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 XX

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.

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 manufacturières, placés, à tous égards, sur le même pied que les res-

sortissants 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 lesdites 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 II

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 III

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 IV

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 V

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 VI

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 VII

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 VIII

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 IX

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 X

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 XI

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 XII

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 XIII

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 traite-

ment sera appliquée réciproquement aux navires respectifs, de quelque endroit qu'ils arrivent et quel que soit le lieu de destination.

## ARTICLE XIV

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 XV

Les cabotages sont exceptés 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 embarquer 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 XVI

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 XVII

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 tenton 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 XVIII

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.

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 interest being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, they shall 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

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 XX

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Tokio, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

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 0.732 yen.

4. Customs duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods imported into the 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 liked 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 cor-

responding 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, calculate 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 his 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 JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHOUKUO

Signed at Hsinking on November 5, 1937

1. Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the Transfer of the Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Whereas the Government of Japan, in accordance with the principle of the preamble to the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the residence of Japanese subjects, taxation, et cetera, in Manchoukuo signed on the 10th day of the sixth month of the 11th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 10th day of the sixth month of the Third Year of Kangte, and having regard to the results of the operation of the said treaty and also to the improvements introduced into the laws and ordinances and the various systems of Manchoukuo, have decided to abolish completely the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan and to transfer entirely the administrative right over the South Manchuria Railway Zone; and

Whereas the Government of Manchoukuo, in response to this decision by the Government of Japan, are now in a position to afford, in the spirit in which their Empire was founded, all the necessary guarantees for further ensuring and en-

hancing the well-being and prosperity of Japanese subjects in Manchoukuo;

Now, therefore, with reference to abolition of the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan and to the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Governments of Japan and of Manchoukuo have agreed as follows to regulate the relations between the two countries:

### ARTICLE I

The Government of Japan shall, in accordance with the stipulations of the supplementary agreements to the present treaty, abolish the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan.

### ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan shall, in accordance with the stipulations of the supplementary agreement to the present transfer to the Government of Manchoukuo the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

### ARTICLE III

Subject to the stipulations of the supplementary agreement to the present treaty, Japanese subjects shall be governed within the territories of Manchoukuo by the provision of the laws and ordinances of that country.

With regard to the application on the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, Japanese subjects shall not, under any circumstances, be accorded less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to the nationals of Manchoukuo.

The stipulations of the preceding two paragraphs shall, in so far as they are applicable to juridical persons, apply to Japanese juridical persons.

### ARTICLE IV

Companies and other juridical persons which have been established under the laws and ordinances of Japan and which have, at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty, head or principal offices within the territories of Manchoukuo shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the present treaty, be recognized as companies or other juridical persons of a nature similar to or most closely analogous with those established under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the establishment of companies and other juridical persons which have been established under the laws and ordinances of Japan and which have, at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty, branch or subordinate offices within the territories of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE V

The stipulations of the present treaty shall not prejudice the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of particular Japanese subjects or juridical persons based on the special engagements entered into between Japan and Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE VI

The present treaty shall come into force on the first of December, the 12th Year of Showa, corresponding to the first of December, the Fourth Year of Kangte.

### ARTICLE VII

The present treaty has been drawn up in Japanese and Chinese texts, and, should

any difference in interpretation arise between the two texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (A)

In signing to-day the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

#### CHAPTER I

#### JURISDICTION

##### ARTICLE I

The system of consular courts existing for Japanese subjects in Manchoukuo shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, cease to be in force, and thereafter Japanese subjects shall come within the jurisdiction of the law courts of Manchoukuo.

##### ARTICLE II

The Government of Manchoukuo engage to guarantee to the lives and property of Japanese such judicial protection as conforms to international law and the general principles of law.

##### ARTICLE III

Contentious cases, civil and penal, and non-contentious cases which remain pending at the consular courts of Japan at the time of the coming into force of the treaty, shall continue to be disposed of in pursuance of the procedure hitherto followed, and, for the purposes of that disposal, the jurisdiction of the consular courts of Japan shall continue to be in full force.

In all matters that relate to the cases to be disposed of under the preceding paragraph, the competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall afford aid on request by the competent authorities of Japan.

##### ARTICLE IV

With regard to criminal acts committed by Japanese subjects before the coming into force of the treaty, the law courts of Manchoukuo are competent to try and

decide concerning the said acts, only when such acts either contravene the penal laws and regulations of Japan in force at the time they were committed and also constitute punishable offences under the penal laws and regulations of Manchoukuo, or contravene those penal laws and regulations of Manchoukuo the application of which to Japanese subjects has been approved by Japan.

The Government of Manchoukuo engage not to punish more severely than under the laws and ordinances of Japan the criminal acts of Japanese subjects referred to in the preceding paragraph.

#### ARTICLE V

With regard to any of the offences under Articles LXXIII to LXXIX, LXXXI to LXXXIX and CXC VII of the Criminal Code of Japan, or under the Japanese Law for the Preservation of the Public Peace, which were committed by Japanese subjects within the territories of Manchoukuo before the coming into force of the treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall deliver the offenders, together with the relevant evidence, to the Government of Japan.

#### ARTICLE VI

Those criminal cases in which searches are being made by Japanese consular officers at the time of the coming into force of the treaty and which can be punished under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo shall, together with the relevant documents and evidence, be taken over by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

With regard to the cases taken over under the preceding paragraph, the Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the procedure which was, before they were so taken over, fulfilled under the laws and ordinances of Japan in respect of accusation, prosecution, self-surrender and search, as having the same validity as if it were fulfilled under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE VII

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the validity of the titles of debt drawn up under the laws and ordinances of Japan before the coming into force of the treaty. The same shall apply to the titles of debt drawn up in respect of cases to be disposed of under the first paragraph of Article III of the present agreement.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the registrations effected before the coming into force of the treaty by Japanese consular officers under the laws and ordinances of Japan as having the same validity as if they were effected by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo under the laws and ordinances of that country.

#### CHAPTER II

Administration over the South Manchuria Railway Zone

#### ARTICLE IX

The Government of Japan shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, transfer to the Government of Manchoukuo administration relating to taxation, police, communications, et cetera, over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

#### ARTICLE X

The Government of Manchoukuo engage, after the transfer of administration under the preceding article, to take appropriate steps, in administering the South Manchuria Railway Zone, to prevent interference with the advancement of general culture, the development of industries, et cetera.

#### ARTICLE XI

The taxes, the imposition of which is within the rights of the Government of Japan at the time of the transfer of the administration over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, shall be levied and collected by the Government of Manchoukuo in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

In connection with the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, the Government of Manchoukuo shall deliver to the Government of Japan funds of an amount to be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

#### CHAPTER III POLICE AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION

#### ARTICLE XII

Within the territories of Manchoukuo, the Government of Japan shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, cease to exercise police and other administration in respect of Japanese subjects, and thereafter they shall come within the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo in regard to such administration.

The Government of Manchoukuo engage, in exercising police and other administration in respect of Japanese subjects, to afford all possible guarantees for the protection of their lives and property.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Cases concerning police and other matters, which are being dealt with at the time of the coming into force of the treaty by the competent authorities of Japan, shall, as a general principle, be taken over, together with the relevant documents, by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

#### CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SHRINES, EDUCATION AND MILITARY MATTERS

#### ARTICLE XIV

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within their territories after the coming into force of the treaty, Japan or her subjects shall establish shrines under her own laws and ordinances and her Government shall administer matters relating to such shrines.

#### ARTICLE XV

The Government of Manchoukuo, with regard to important matters connected with the educational administration to be exercised by them in respect of Japanese subjects, engage, for the time being, to act

in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within their territories for the time being after the coming into force of the treaty, Japan or her subjects shall, under her own laws and ordinances, open, conduct or control schools and other educational matters concerning her subjects, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

Within the territories of Manchoukuo, the Government of Japan may, under her own laws and ordinances, establish school associations, and the federations of such associations, with the status of public juridical persons, in order to cause them to open, conduct or control the schools and other educational institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the establishment of such associations and federations.

#### ARTICLE XVI

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within the territories of Manchoukuo after the coming into force of the treaty, administration concerning military enlistment, service, muster, and other military matters in respect of Japanese subjects shall be exercised by the Government of Japan.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Of the laws and ordinance of Japan to be applied under the present chapter, those which are applicable through judicial procedure shall be applied by the judicial authorities of Japan.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The Government of Manchoukuo engage to afford aid in the application, under the present chapter, of the laws and ordinances of Japan, and, for the purposes of affording that aid, to take the necessary steps in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## CHAPTER V

## THE TAKING OVER OF INSTITUTIONS AND STAFFS

## ARTICLE XIX

Along with the abolition of extraterritoriality and the transfer of the administration over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take over, as general principle in the condition existing at the time of the coming into force of the treaty, the Japanese institutions (including lands, buildings and necessary equipments) and staffs concerned, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## CHAPTER VI

## MISCELLANEOUS STIPULATIONS

## ARTICLE XX

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the approval, permission, licence and similar other administrative actions effected before the coming into force of the treaty by the competent authorities of Japan under her laws and ordinances, as having the same validity as if they were effected by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo under her laws and ordinances.

In case there is a difference between the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo and those of Japan in the conditions required for the administrative actions referred to in the preceding paragraph the Government of Manchoukuo may cause the persons who have obtained such administrative actions to conform, within a specified period of time, to the conditions prescribed by the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

## ARTICLE XXI

The Government of Japan shall deliver to the Government of Manchoukuo records, registers, drawings, papers and other things concerning the administration of justice, police, taxation, communications, et cetera, which are necessary for the operation of the present agreement.

## ARTICLE XXII

Details concerning the operation of the present agreement shall, as occasion arises, be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## ARTICLE XXIII

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo, with Reference to the Treaty between the Two Countries concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the Transfer of the Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and also to the Supplementary Agreement (A) to that Treaty.

I. Ad Article III of the treaty and Article I of the supplementary agreement:

1. In matters relating to the personal status of Japanese subjects, the law courts of Manchoukuo shall conform to the laws and ordinances of Japan.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall take the steps necessary for the rights and interests which, at the time of the coming into force of the treaty, Japanese subjects enjoy under the laws and ordinances of Japan or by usage.

II. Ad Article IV of the treaty.

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall levy no charge whatever in recognizing the establishment of juridical persons under the present article.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall safeguard the benefit of reduced rates of tax at present enjoyed by the juridical persons whose establishment has been recognized by them under the present article.

III. Ad Article III of the supplementary agreement:

1. The cases to be disposed of under the first paragraph of the present article include the subsequent procedure that occurs in connection with the cases dealt with by Japanese consular officers before the coming into force of the treaty, or with the cases to be dealt with by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article.

2. The criminal cases that occur in connection with the judicial procedure to be fulfilled by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article shall be disposed of in the same

way as the cases under the said paragraph. IV. Ad Article VIII of the supplementary agreement:

With regard to registrations made under the laws and ordinances of Japan, the Government of Manchoukuo shall regard rights pertaining to immovable property as the similar or analogous rights, and trade marks and managers as such respectively, under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

V. Ad Article IX of the supplementary agreement:

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, as a general principle, establish advisory bodies in places where local committees have hitherto existed, in order that the local authorities of that country can ascertain the opinions of residents within the South Manchuria Railway Zone in respect of such local administration as directly affects the welfare and interests of such residents.

2. The public imposts at present collected by the South Manchuria Railway Company within the Railway Zone shall be abolished simultaneously with the transfer of the administration over the said zone.

VI. Ad Article XV of the supplementary agreement:

1. The education mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article refers, as a general principle, to that concerning primary education.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall as far as possible improve and replenish the system of primary education for Japanese subjects: as occasion arises, the Government of Manchoukuo shall grant a reasonable amount of subsidy to bodies conducting such educational work, and the Government of Japan shall also afford them financial assistance.

3. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country, pay each year a share of the expenses of the educational work for Japanese subjects conducted by Japanese within the territories of Manchoukuo.

VII. Ad Article XVII of the supplementary agreement:

The judicial authorities of Japan referred to in the present article are, for the time being, her consular officers.

VIII. Ad Article XIX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo shall, with regard to the institutions and staffs

concerned, taken over by them under the present treaty, take appropriate steps with a view to facilitating the disposal of business relating to the organization of the said institutions, the assignment of the said staffs, et cetera.

IX. Ad Article XX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo may cause Japanese subjects to have renewed by that Government the certificates of approval, of permission, of licence, et cetera, issued by the competent authorities of Japan before the coming into force of the treaty, provided that the said Government shall levy no charge in connection therewith.

## SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (B)

In signing to-day the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows with reference to communication and related business in Manchoukuo:

## ARTICLE I

Of the communication business within the South Manchuria Railway Zone, that which relates to third countries shall be conducted and controlled by the Japanese administrations until the time to be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan may entrust to the Government of Manchoukuo the conduct of business of a kind which exists under the internal system of Japan but which does not exist under the internal system of Manchoukuo, and of other kind of business which is considered to be of special necessity. The kind and the scope of the business to be so entrusted shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall with all the attention required of a bonafide trustee, dispose of the business entrusted to them under the preceding paragraph, on behalf of the Government of Japan, in accordance with the provisions

of its laws and ordinances.

The Government of Japan shall pay to the Government of Manchoukuo fees for the disposal of the business entrusted to the latter.

### ARTICLE III

The currency to be used in connection with the business entrusted under the preceding article shall be Manchoukuo currency.

The rate of exchange between Japanese and Manchoukuo currencies shall be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE IV

Matters relating to the operation of the present agreement shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE V

The protocol of signature attached to the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning postal business signed at Hsin-

king on the 26th of December, the 10th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 26th of December, the Second Year of Kangte, shall cease to be in force.

### ARTICLE VI

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo have signed this agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo concerning Communication and Allied Business in Manchoukuo.

I. The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the use of Japanese currency until the time to be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

II. The competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall keep in close contact with the competent authorities of Japan with reference to the improvement and operation of the system and equipment concerning the business entrusted.

III. With regard to the business entrusted, the Government of Manchoukuo shall levy no public imposts or fees which are not at present imposed in Japan.

## ABKOMMEN GEGEN DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE ZUWISCHEN JAPAN UND DEUTSCHLAND

(November 25, 1936)

Die Regierung des Deutschen Reiches und die Kaiserlich-Japanische Regierung.

In der Erkenntnis, dass das Ziel der Kommunistischen Internationale, Komintern genannt, die Zersetzung und Vergewaltigung der bestehenden Staaten mit allen zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln ist,

In der Überzeugung, dass die Duldung einer Einmischung der Kommunistischen Internationale in die inneren Verhältnisse der Nationen nicht nur deren inneren Frieden und soziales Wohlbefinden gefährdet, sondern auch den Weltfrieden überhaupt bedroht,

Sind in dem Wunsche, gemeinsam zur Abwehr gegen die kommunistische Zersetzung zusammenzuarbeiten, in folgendem übereingekommen:

ARTIKEL I Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten kommen überein, sich

gegenseitig über die Tätigkeit der Kommunistischen Internationale zu unterrichten, über die notwendigen Abwehrmassnahmen zu beraten und diese in enger Zusammenarbeit durchzuführen.

ARTIKEL II Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden dritte Staaten, deren innerer Friede durch die Zersetzung der Kommunistischen Internationale bedroht wird, gemeinsam einladen, Abwehrmassnahmen im Geiste dieses Abkommens zu ergreifen oder an diesem Abkommen teilzunehmen.

ARTIKEL III Für dieses Abkommen gelten sowohl der deutsche wie auch der japanische Text als Urschrift. Es tritt am Tage der Unterzeichnung in Kraft und gilt für die Dauer von fünf Jahren. Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden sich rechtzeitig vor Ablauf dieser Frist über die

weitere Gestaltung ihrer Zusammenarbeit verständigen.

### ZUSATZPROTOKOLL ZUM ABKOMMEN GEGEN DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE.

Anlässlich der heutigen Unterzeichnung des Abkommens gegen die Kommunistische Internationale sind die Bevollmächtigten in folgendem übereingekommen:

(a) Die zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden in bezug auf den Nachrichtenaustausch über die Tätigkeit der Kommunistischen Internationale sowie auf die Aufklärungs- und Abwehrmassnahmen gegen

die Kommunistische Internationale in enger Weise zusammenarbeiten.

(b) Die zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden im Rahmen der bestehenden Gesetze strenge Massnahmen gegen diejenigen ergreifen, die sich im Inland oder Ausland direkt oder indirekt im Dienste der Kommunistischen Internationale betätigen oder deren Zersetzungsarbeit Vorschub leisten.

(c) Um die in (a) festgelegte Zusammenarbeit der zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten zu erleichtern, wird eine ständige Kommission errichtet werden. In dieser Kommission werden die weiteren zur Bekämpfung der Zersetzungsarbeit der Kommunistischen Internationale notwendigen Abwehrmassnahmen erwogen und beraten.

## THE ITALIAN TEXT OF THE TRIPARTITE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Signed at Rome on November 6, 1937)

### Protocollo

IL GOVERNO ITALIANO,  
IL GOVERNO DEL REICH GERMANICO e  
IL GOVERNO IMPERIALE DEL GIAPPONE,

Considerando che l'Internazionale Comunista continua a mettere costantemente in pericolo il mondo civile in Occidente e in Oriente turbando e distruggendo la pace e l'ordine.

Convinti che soltanto una stretta collaborazione fra tutti gli Stati interessati al mantenimento della pace e dell'ordine può limitare e rimuovere tale pericolo.

Considerando che l'Italia—che coll'avvento del Regime Fascista ha combattuto con inflessibile determinazione tale pericolo ed ha eliminato l'Internazionale Comunista dal suo territorio—ha deciso di schierarsi contro il nemico comune insieme con la Germania e col Giappone, che da parte loro sono animati dalla stessa volontà di difendersi contro l'Internazionale Comunista.

Hanno, in conformità dell'Articolo 2 dell'Accordo contro l'Internazionale Comunista concluso a Berlino il 25 Novembre 1936 fra la Germania ed il Giappone, convenuto quanto segue:

### ARTICOLO I

L'Italia entra a far parte dell'Accordo contro l'Internazionale Comunista e del Protocollo supplementare conclusi il 25 Novembre 1936 fra la Germania ed il Giappone, il cui testo è allegato nell'annesso al presente Protocollo.

### ARTICOLO II

Le tre Potenze firmatarie del presente Protocollo convengono che l'Italia sarà considerata come firmataria originaria dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare menzionati all'Articolo precedente, la firma del presente Protocollo essendo equivalente alla firma del testo originale dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare predetti.

### ARTICOLO III

Il presente Protocollo costituirà parte integrante dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare sopramenzionati.

### ARTICOLO IV

Il presente Protocollo è redatto in italiano, giapponese e tedesco, ciascun testo essendo considerato come autentico. Esso entrerà in vigore il giorno della firma.

IN FEDE DI CHE, i sottoscritti, debitamente autorizzati dai loro rispettivi Governi, hanno firmato il presente Protocollo e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

## TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND SIAM

Signed at Bangkok, December 8, 1937

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this can best be accomplished by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of reciprocity, equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Kuramatsu Murai, Jushi, Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam;

His Majesty the King of Siam: Luang Pradist Manudharm (Pridi Banomyong), Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

### ARTICLE I

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Japan and Siam.

### ARTICLE II

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 and regulations of the country—

1. Shall in all that relate 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 partnership with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall be permitted, on the same footing as native subjects, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work.

4. They shall be permitted to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes and for use as cemeteries in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects.

6. They 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.

7. In all that relates to industrial pursuits, and to callings and professions as well as to educational studies, they shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other, be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. As regards the acquisition and possession of movable property, as well as the disposition of property rights of every description, they shall, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the country, enjoy the same treatment as accorded to native subjects.

9. And as regards the acquisition and possession of immovable property, they shall, in the whole extent of the territories of the other, enjoy, on condition of reciprocity, the most-favoured-nation treatment.

### ARTICLE III

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service on land, on sea, or in the air, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions in money or in kind, imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military contributions. They shall not be subjected, in time of peace or in time of war, to military requisitions

except as imposed upon native subjects, and they shall reciprocally be entitled to compensation payable to native subjects by the laws and regulations in force in the respective countries. With regard to the foregoing provisions, the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be treated in the territories of the other less favourably than the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

### ARTICLE IV

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws and regulations in force in the country, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

### ARTICLE V

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty, equally with native subjects, and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

### ARTICLE VI

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops and all other property 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 prescribed by the laws and regulations for native subjects.

### ARTICLE VII

There shall be reciprocally full and

entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

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 navigation, and, conforming themselves to the laws and regulations 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 the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

### ARTICLE VIII

Neither High Contracting Party shall establish or maintain prohibitions or restrictions on imports from or exports to the territories of the other Party which are not applied to the import and export of any like article originating in or destined for any other country.

The preceding provisions are not, however, applicable to such prohibitions or restrictions as follows, provided that they are applicable to all countries where similar conditions prevail:

(1) Prohibitions, restrictions or regulations for the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of public security or public health, including laws and regulations prohibiting or restricting the importation, exportation, or sale of alcohol or alcoholic beverages or of opium, the coca leaf, their derivatives, and other narcotic drugs;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms and munitions of war, and in exceptional circumstances other materials needed in war, it being agreed in this regard that either High Contracting Party may, in the event of its being engaged in war, enforce such import or export restrictions as may be required by the national interest;

(3) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the protection of animal or plant life against disease, harmful pests or extinction;

(4) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which, as regards production or trade, are or may hereafter be subject within the country to a monopoly exercised by or under the control of the State;

(5) Prohibitions or restrictions with regard to articles similar to those domes-

tic articles whose internal production, sale, or transport is forbidden or similarly restricted by the national law.

#### ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties agree not to obstruct mutual commerce between the two countries by any prohibition or restriction placed upon the transit of article, subject to the following exceptions which, however, shall be applicable to all countries alike or to those countries where similar conditions prevail:

(1) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public security or public health;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms and munitions of war under extraordinary circumstances;

(3) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the protection of animal or plant life against disease, harmful pests or extinction.

#### ARTICLE X

It is agreed that the Customs tariffs applicable to articles, the produce or manufacture of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other shall be regulated by the laws and regulations of the country of importation.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, from whatever place arriving.

No other or higher duties, taxes or charges of any kind shall be imposed in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable in respect of the like article exported to any other foreign country.

#### 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 Contract-

ing 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.

#### ARTICLE XII

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, 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 purposes above mentioned shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established in order to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed charges 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 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 XIV

Marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of either High Contracting Party at the time of exportation, and any 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 as samples and exempting them from inspection, except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either High Contracting Party may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

#### ARTICLE XV

Any authorities recognised in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties as competent for the issue of such identity certificates as may be required for merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers shall be accepted by the other as competent authorities in that regard.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will inform the other what are the competent authorities for the issue of these certificates as well as of the forms which are required.

#### ARTICLE XVI

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as native subjects in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, trade-names, designs and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations in force in the country.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Limited-liability and other companies and associations, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws and regulations of either High Contracting 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 and regulations of such other Party.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon companies and associations organized in accordance with the laws and regulations of either High Contracting Party in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other which do not apply to such native companies and associations or those of the most favoured nation.

As regards the acquisition and possession of movable property, as well as the disposition of property rights of

every description, companies and associations above mentioned shall, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the country, enjoy the same treatment as accorded to native companies and associations. Furthermore as regards the acquisition and possession of immovable property, they shall, on condition of reciprocity, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment. It is also understood that, as regards the right to engage in various kinds of commerce and industry, the companies and associations in question shall, subject to the observance of the laws and regulations of public order, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to the like companies and associations of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

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, charges or restrictions than national vessels and their cargoes and passengers, or the vessels, cargoes and passengers of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XIX

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to vessels of a third country which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XX

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the 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 country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on the vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the vessels of the respective countries, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

#### ARTICLE XXI

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo 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 ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of the other country.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those 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 ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them.

If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the aforesaid property or proceeds from the sale thereof and the papers found on board the vessel shall be delivered to the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party whose vessel is wrecked or stranded, provided that such Consular Officer shall make claim within the period fixed by the laws and regulations of the country in which the wreck or stranding occurred, and such Consular Officers, 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 case of the wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck or stranding shall be exempt from all duties of the Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked in the territories of the other, the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party to which the vessel belongs, shall, if the owners or their agents are not present, or are present but require it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of his State.

#### ARTICLE XXII

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

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 XXIV

The Consular Officers of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of the former Party.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

#### ARTICLE XXV

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls,

Vice-Consuls and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other where similar officers of other countries are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled, on condition of reciprocity, to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are, or may be, accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XXVI

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

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 and regulations 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 laws and regulations 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.

#### ARTICLE XXVII

The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws and regulations of Japan and Siam 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 Siamese 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 Party being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other Party, 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 territories of the former Party of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise 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 XXVIII

The provisions of the present Treaty as regards the most-favoured-nation treatment do not apply to:

(1) Favours, advantages and privileges which are or may be granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to an adjoining State with the object of facilitating frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier;

(2) Favours, advantages and privileges granted or to be granted hereafter to a third State in virtue of a Customs Union;

(3) Favours, advantages and privileges contractually granted or to be granted to a third State for the avoidance of double taxation;

(4) Favours, advantages and privileges granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State with regard to the navigation on or use of boundary waterways not navigable from the sea;

(5) The treatment which is or may be accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or the special tariff favours granted by either of the High Contracting Parties in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of that Party.

#### ARTICLE XXIX

The stipulations of the present Treaty

shall be applicable to all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by the High Contracting Parties.

### ARTICLE XXX

The present Treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date on which it comes into effect.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said period the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

### ARTICLE XXXI

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible, and the said Treaty shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this eighth day of the twelfth month in the twelfth year of Syōwa, corresponding to the eighth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era, and the eighth day of December in the nineteen hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Christian Era.

K. Mural (L. S.)  
Luang Pradist Manudharm (L. S.)

### FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The stipulations contained in this Treaty do not in any way affect, supersede or modify any of the laws and regulations with regard to naturalization, immigration and public order, which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries, provided that they do not constitute measures of discrimination particularly directed against the subjects of the other.

2. The terms of the treatment of the

most favoured nation in this Treaty are to be interpreted as immediate and unconditional unless otherwise expressly provided.

3. The national fisheries of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be regulated according to the laws and regulations of that Party. It is understood, however, that the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as may be granted to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

4. In all that concerns the provisions of Article 2 of the Treaty, the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be treated by the other less favourably than the subjects or citizens of any other country.

5. In the event of any form of quantitative limitation being established for the importation or exportation of articles, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party an equitable apportionment of the quantity of restricted articles which may be authorized for importation or exportation.

6. Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, shall be free from transit duties as provided for in the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit concluded at Barcelona, April 20, 1921.

7. The provisions of Article II of the Treaty shall not be deemed to prevent either of the High Contracting Parties from charging differing rates in the collection of sale licence fees between imported spirituous liquors and those manufactured by or under licence from the State.

8. It is understood that the provisions prescribing most-favoured-nation treatment in this Treaty do not apply to favours, advantages and privileges in regard to Customs tariffs which may be granted by Japan to articles produced or manufactured in Manchoukuo.

The present Protocol is to be deemed ratified by the ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed this day and shall have the same duration as that Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, this eighth day of the twelfth month in the twelfth year of Syōwa, corresponding to the eighth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era, and

the eighth day of December in the nineteen hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Christian Era.

K. Mural (L. S.)  
Luang Pradist Manudharm (L. S.)

## AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY, NOVEMBER 25, 1938

The Imperial Japanese Government and The German Government

Deeply conscious of the fact that the Japanese and German cultures have their true foundations in the intrinsic Japanese spirit on one side and in the German national life on the other, and that the cultural relations of both countries are to be based thereupon, and

Being desirous of strengthening more and more the bonds of friendship and mutual confidence so happily connecting both countries already, by deepening their manifold cultural relations and by promoting the mutual knowledge and understanding of both nations

Have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I The High Contracting States shall strive to put their cultural relations on a firm foundation and shall most closely collaborate with each other in these regards.

Article II In order to attain the aim set forth in the preceding article the High Contracting States shall systematically promote their cultural relations in the domains of science and fine arts, music and literature, film and radio, youth-movements and sports, etc.

Article III The competent authorities of the High Contracting States shall decide by mutual agreement the detailed measures necessary for the execution of the preceding article.

Article IV The present Agreement shall enter into force on the day of its signature. It shall expire twelve months after one of the High Contracting States shall have denounced it.

Statement of the Foreign Office  
Spokesman on the Same,  
November 25, 1938

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the cultural agreement between Japan and Germany, for whose conclusion negotiations have been going on for some time between the representatives of the two countries in Tokyo, has been signed and gone into effect today; the agreement will not

only conduce to drawing still closer the cultural relations between the two nations, but be instrumental in enabling them to deepen their knowledge and understanding of each other.

Japan has recently severed all her relations with the League of Nations. This, however, does not mean that Japan has severed her cultural relations with foreign countries or suspended her co-operation with them in the cultural field, but on the contrary she is as ready as ever to co-operate in cultural undertakings with those foreign countries in friendly relationship with her, whether they are member states of the League or not.

The cultural agreement, signed between Japan and Germany today, is a manifestation of the earnest desire of the Japanese Government for strengthening cultural ties with foreign countries through agreements to be concluded separately on a basis of reciprocity. It is the first of the kind to be put into operation, but we hope that it will be followed by similar pacts to be concluded with as many foreign Powers as possible. For instance, a cultural agreement was already signed between Japan and Hungary on November 15 and expected to go into effect in the near future, while preparations are under way for concluding a similar agreement with Italy. It is the policy of the Japanese Government to accelerate conclusion of cultural agreements with those foreign Powers which are desirous of so doing.

The key-note of those agreements which are anticipated to be concluded with foreign Powers lies in an exchange and intermixture of Japanese culture whose essence will be fostered and developed and the essence of characteristic cultures of various foreign countries. The present cultural agreement between Japan and Germany provides for a general policy in cultural co-operation between the two countries under the above-mentioned guiding principle.

Various fields of activities, stipulated



by Article II of the present agreement, are only given as examples. Cultural pacts between foreign countries usually have detailed stipulations, but the present agreement between Japan and Germany is rather different in stipulating general provisions for cultural co-operation

and leaving room for giving full play to them as occasion demands, while matters of detail shall be discussed and decided on between the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties in case of necessity.

## AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND ITALY, MARCH 23, 1939

The Japanese Government and Italian Government,

Equally animated by a desire to deepen the mutual understanding of both countries and to strengthen more and more the bonds of friendship and mutual confidence so happily connecting them already, by mutually respecting their intrinsic cultures based on their time-honoured traditions and by promoting their manifold cultural relations,

Have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I The High Contracting States shall strive to put their cultural relations on a firm foundation and shall most closely collaborate in these regards.

Article II In order to attain the aim set forth in the preceding Article, the High Contracting States shall ever promote their cultural relations through the instrumentality of science and art, music and literature, stage and screen, photography and radio, youth-movements and sports, etc.

Article III The competent authorities of the High Contracting States shall decide by mutual agreement the detailed measures necessary for the execution of the stipulations of the preceding Article.

Article IV The present Agreement shall enter into force on the day of its signature. It shall expire twelve months after one of the High Contracting States shall have denounced it.

Statement of the Foreign Office on The Same, March 23, 1939

With a view to consolidating and promoting the cultural relations existing between Japan and Italy in the spheres of arts, literature, science and jurisprudence, the Japanese Government proposed to the Italian Government in December last, the conclusion of an agreement for that purpose. The Italian Government gladly accepted, and as a result the agreement concerning their cultural co-operation has been concluded today. It is a matter for congratulation

that this agreement has been put into effect at a time when the friendly relations between Japan and Italy are becoming closer than ever before by virtue of their participation in the anti-Comintern agreement.

The agreement definitely affirms in its preamble that the co-operation between Japan and Italy for the promotion of their cultural intercourse should be based upon the intrinsic features of the ancient and modern cultures of the two countries.

The agreement itself provides the general principles upon which the contracting parties should act, and the competent authorities of both countries are to determine by mutual agreement the following matters among various others which are mentioned in the agreement:

1. Establishment of committees to make suggestions and studies regarding a cultural co-operation to be proposed by one of the contracting parties.
2. Eventual foundation of new cultural institutions which will contribute toward a closer cultural contact between the two countries; maintenance and expansion of such existing institutions.
3. Adaptation of text-books used in schools of both countries within the scope to be later fixed and in conformity with the spirit of the agreement.
4. Facilities for Government students of both contracting parties.
5. Promotion of the exchange of professors and students.
6. Mutual recommendation of those who will be engaged in cultural activities in one of the two countries.
7. Promotion of friendly intercourse between Japanese and Italian youths' organizations.
8. Exchange of books and periodicals.
9. Mutual encouragement of the translation of both general and technical books and other literature which will contribute toward a closer cultural contact between the two countries.
10. Exchanges in the realm of arts.
11. Exchange of films.
12. Exchange of broadcasts.

13. Exchanges in the field of sports and public welfare.

14. Exchanges in the field of tourist industry.

## THE FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL 4, 1939

1. The Japanese-Soviet negotiations regarding the question of fishing in the northern waters came to a satisfactory conclusion on April 2 and a *modus vivendi* was signed at midnight of the same day by Ambassador Togo and Foreign Commissar Litvinoff. The following is an outline of the progress of negotiations conducted after the announcement at the end of February this year up to the time of the conclusion of the agreement.

Since March Ambassador Togo negotiated nine times with Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, namely, on the 8th, 11th, 14th, 22nd, 26th, 28th and 31st of March and 1st and 2nd of April; and in the meantime Counsellor Nishi negotiated from time to time with Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau Tsarabukin.

Some of these interviews lasted for several hours with heated arguments, and more than once there was the danger of rupture. The Japanese side, however, has consistently endeavoured along reasonable lines to persuade the Soviet to reach an amicable solution while maintaining a resolute attitude for the preservation of our treaty rights. As a result a satisfactory agreement has been reached.

At the interviews held after March 8th, Ambassador Togo refuted the Soviet argument which said it was unreasonable for Japan to demand substitute fishery lots for exempted fishery lots, and he strongly expressed the Japanese contention regarding the stabilized fishery lots. At the same time he endeavoured to persuade the Soviet to postpone the auction scheduled for March 15th, urging the Soviet side to reconsider and stated that the serious responsibility should be borne by the Soviet Government for the situation which might arise as a result of its insistent unilateral contentions.

On March 15th, the Soviet carried out the auction as previously planned and, although the fishery lots which the Japanese had hitherto operated were not affected as a whole, it successfully bid for four of the stabilized lots hitherto operated by the Japanese as well as six fishery lots which the Soviet Government had proposed to place on auction as substitutes for the fishery lots

which it has previously proposed to exempt from the operation by Japanese nationals. Against this the Japanese Embassy at Moscow lodged a vigorous protest in an official Note dated the 19th, stating that Japan refused to accept the effect of the auction.

The negotiations were continued which substantially came to a close by the end of March. The negotiations were then shifted to the question of what form of document should be adopted to incorporate the points agreed upon. At midnight on April 2 and the negotiations on the fishery question came to a satisfactory conclusion, and the Japanese participated in the auction held at Vladivostok on April 4.

2. The results of the agreement may be summarized as follows:

(a) The Fishery Convention of 1928 remains in force until the end of this year.

(b) The contract for the special contract fishery lots is extended another year with the exception of four exempted lots, concerning which mention will be made later.

(c) As to stabilized fishery lots they are placed on auction with the exception of the exempted lots, of which mention will be made later, but

(A) The definite prospect is that Japanese fishing interests will acquire them.

(B) These acquired lots will be under lease for five years.

(C) The rent is not to be raised more than ten per cent.

(D) The four lots which were successfully bidden by the Soviet side on March 15th, are to be returned to the Japanese.

(d) The exempted fishery lots:

Thirty-seven fishery lots consisting of thirty-two of the stabilized lots, four of the special lots, and one of the lots under lease are exempted from auction as exceptions to Article 8 of the Protocol A of the Fishery Convention. But against these lots ten substitute lots are offered, nine of which are to be leased for five years by auction.

(e) The nine Japanese fishery lots, which have been placed on auction because their lease expired, will be successfully bidden by the Japanese for the term of five years.

(f) The fifty-two fishery lots which have been still under lease will continue to be leased by the Japanese.

(g) The rate of rouble exchange remains the same as before.

To sum up, the Japanese side has acceded to the Soviet contention regarding the placing of the so-called stabilized lots on auction because the term of their lease has expired. But the Japanese will successfully bid for all the fishery lots except the exempted

ones and secure the stabilization of the fishery lots for five years. As for the exempted fishery lots, although we are not to operate twenty-seven of them, we can operate about three hundred and sixty fishery lots. In other words, Japan has acquired as the result of the recent negotiations about three hundred and sixty fishery lots in all, of which two hundred and sixty-four are to be stabilized for five years.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW

**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.
- 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 or materials to be used for manufacturing alcohol 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.
  - 24 Aircrafts, or motors or propellers for aircrafts imported with Government permission in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance.
- 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 hatter's fur, cellulose pulp, precious stones formed for mechanical or industrial purposes, 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 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 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 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 trademarks, and copyrights.

Supplementary provision to Law No. 58 of 1939.

The date on which this Law shall come into force shall be determined for each respective regulation by Imperial Ordinance. (By Imperial Ordinance No. 456 of 1939, this Law came into force on July 10th, 1939.)

### IMPORT TARIFF OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

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 law was amended in 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1937. The figures in this extra column are calculated on this basis.

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
<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%	free
	2. Other	"	5%	
3	Horses	"	10%	
4	Bulls, oxen and cows	"	free	
5	Sheep	"	free	
6	Goats	"	20%	
7	Swine	"	free	
8	Poultry			free

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
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	"	20%	

### GROUP II

Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds

12	Rice and paddy <sup>1</sup>	100 kin	1.00	1.35
13	Barley	"	0.60	0.81
14	Pearl barley	"	7.10	9.58
15	Malt	"	2.70	3.64
16	Wheat	"	2.50	
17	Oats	"	0.65	0.87
17-2	Millet, (Setaria italica or Setaria italica var. germanica, Panicum miliaceum and Panicum Crus galli var. Frumentaceum)	"	0.50	0.67
18	Millet, "Kao-liang" (Andropogon vulgaris)	"	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	2.48
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		free	
25	Rapeseed and mustardseed	"	0.85	1.14
26	Linseed		free	
27	Cotton seed		free	
29	Seeds of clover and other pasturage		free	

<sup>1</sup> According to the provisions of Article IX of the Rice Control Law, the import duty on rice and paddy shall be 2 yen per 100 kin up to December 31st, 1939 (Amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 781 of 1938).

### GROUP III

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

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
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	7.25	9.78
	Convention:—			
	Fruits preserved in tin			
	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
32	Tea:			
	1. Black tea	"	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	100 kin including receptacles	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	31.45
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
40	Sugar: <sup>1</sup>			
	1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard	100 kin	2.50	3.37
	2. Under No. 22 Dutch standard	"	3.95	
	3. Other	"	5.30	
	Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	"	7.40	
42	Molasses: <sup>1</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

1. 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	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
*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
	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:			
	1. Dried	100 kin including receptacles	25.00	
	2. Other	"	15.70	
56	Infant foods	"	24.30	32.80
57	Meat extract	"	86.80	117.18
*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	ad val.	50%	
*72	Leather:			
	1. A. Lacquered, japanned or enamelled:			
	a. Plain and black, tannin tanned	"	40%	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
	b. Other	ad val.	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
	2. Of chamois including imitation chamois leather	"	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	Shell 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	
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. Manufactured from coal or oil shale		Free	
	2. Other			
	A. Crude oil and heavy oil (residual): The specific gravity at 15° C.:			
	a. Exceeding 0.934	1 kilolitre	6.75	
	b. Exceeding 0.904	"	10.30	
	c. Exceeding 0.860	"	18.00	
	d. Other	"	23.40	
	Note. — Those containing more than 40%			
	B. Other, including those containing animal and vegetable oils or fats, soap, alcohol etc.: The specific gravity at 15° C.:			
	B-1. Not exceeding 0.8017	"	46.20	
	B-2. Not exceeding 0.8498	"	41.00	
	B-3. Other	"	71.30	
113	Vaseline:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 1 kilogramme including receptacles	100 kin	15.90	21.46

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
	2. Other	100 kin	3.50	4.72
114	Paraffin wax:			
	1. In crude form, separated from shale oil		free	
	2. Other	"		
	A. Having melting point up to 45° C.:		6.00	
	B. 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 guttapercha 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:			
	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	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
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	100 kin	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.	258.00	
209-3	Dimethylaminoantipyrine	"	487.00	
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
		ad val.	30%	
228-2	Wafers	"	20%	
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
		100 kin	37.40	50.49
	4. Fuses	100 kin	37.40	50.49
	5. Other	ad val.	30%	
232	Cartridges, loaded with explosives:			
	1. With bullets or shots:			
	A. Of metal shells	100 kin including inner packings	48.80	65.88
		"	27.10	36.58
	B. Other	ad val.	30%	
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
233	Projectiles, loaded with explosives	"	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

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
243	Synthetic colours, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Basic colours	100 kin	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
	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 including receptacles	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 pro-			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	vided for):			
	1. Single or two fold:			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns:			
	a. Not exceeding No. 24 English	100 kin	3.75	
	b. Not exceeding No. 42 English	"	4.15	
	c. Not exceeding No. 60 English	"	6.15	
	d. Not exceeding No. 80 English	"	7.15	
	e. Other	"	7.35	
	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**		
	2. Other:			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns	100 kin	39.20	
	B. Other	"	41.20	
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 including spools	70.10	94.63
	3. Other	ad val.	30%	
274	Flax, China-graas, ramie, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibres not otherwise provided for		free	
375	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	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
283	Woollen or worsted yarns:			
	1. Undyed or unprinted:			
	A. Yarns made by twisting woollen and worsted yarns together	"	33.10	
	B. Yarns made by twisting those of different number together and loop yarns	"	33.10	
	C. Other:			
	C-1. Worsted:			
	a. Not exceeding No. 32 metric	"	27.70	
	b. Other	"	32.40	
	C-2. Woollen	"	22.50	
	2. Other	Duty on undyed or unprinted yarns with an addition of 2.50 yen per 100 kin		
284	Mixed yarns of cotton and wool:			
	1. Undyed or unprinted	100 kin	17.50	
	2. Other	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		free	
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
288	Spun silk yarns:			
	1. Of wild silk		free	
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
289	Silk threads	"	30%	
290	Artificial silk	100 kin	75.00	

## GROUP IX

## Tissues and Manufactures thereof

298	Tissues of cotton:			
	1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, piles cut or uncut	100 kin	83.10	112.18
	2. Tissues woven with chenille threads	ad val.	20%	
	3. Flannels and other raised tissues	100 kin	29.50	39.82
	4. Crêpes	ad val.	20%	
	5. Gauze tissues	"	20%	
	6. Tissues interwoven with laces	"	20%	
*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:			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
	A. Partly of silk	100 kin	180.00	243.00
	B. Other	"	50.00	67.50
	2. Other			
	A. Of wool			
	b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	"	97.50	131.62
	c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre	"	90.00	121.50
	B. Of wool and cotton:			
	b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	"	52.50	70.87
	c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre	"	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	100 kin	90.50	122.17
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
		"	40%	
*308	Embroidered tissues	"	34.00	45.90
309	Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	44.00	59.40
314	Leather cloth or oil cloth	"	11.40	15.39
315	Oil cloth for floor, or linoleum	"	7.85	10.59
318	Emery cloth, including glass cloth	"		
*319	Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with india rubber:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	40%	
	2. Other	100 kin	58.20	78.57
323	Typewriter ribbons	ad val.	25%	
*324	Handkerchiefs, single:			
	1. Of cotton	100 doz.	48.70	65.74
	2. Of flax	"	83.70	112.99
	3. Of flax and cotton	ad val.	25%	
	4. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	5. Other	"	25%	
325	Towels, single:			
	1. Of cotton	100 kin	78.10	105.43
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
326	Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20	66.42
*327	Travelling rugs, single:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	232.00	313.20
	2. Other	"	139.00	187.65
332	Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%	
337	Woven belting for machinery and woven hoses:			
	1. Of cotton	100 kin	47.50	64.12
	2. Other	ad val.	20%	
339	Gunny bags	100 kin	2.55	3.44
341	Rags		free	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
GROUP X				
Clothing and Accessories thereof				
*344	Raincoats:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	2. Other	100 kin	312.00	421.20
*345	Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	"	134.00	180.90
*346	Undershirts and drawers:			
	1. Knitted:			
	A. Of cotton	ad val.	166.00	224.10
	B. Of wool, or wool and cotton	"	25%	
	C. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	D. Other	"	25%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	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	"		
	D. Wholly or partly of furs or feathers	"	400.00	540.00
	E. Other	ad val.	50%	
		"	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:			
	2. Other:			
	A-a. Silk hats and opera hats	1 doz.	28.80	38.88
	B-1. felt hats			
	a. Of sheep's wool	"	7.50	10.12



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	b. Other	1 doz.	15.80	21.33
*355	Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, and the like:			
	1. Boots:			
	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
		"	54.50	73.57
	B. Of metal	"	35%	
	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

Cellulose pulp, Papers, Paper manufactures, Books, and Pictures

361	Cellulose pulp:			
	1. Mechanical pulp	100 kin	0.22	
	2. Other	"	0.27	
362	Printing paper:			
	1. Art paper	"	6.60	8.91
	2. Other:			
	A. Coloured in the paste	"	1.55	2.09
	B. Other:			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	a. Weighing not more than 58 grammes per square metre	100 kin	free	
	b. Other			
363	Writing paper	"	2.20	
364	Drawing paper	"	4.55	6.14
365	Blotting paper	"	7.50	10.12
367	Packing paper and match paper, excluding tissue paper	"	4.90	6.61
370	Pasteboard or cardboard	"	2.40	
372	Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper	"	1.75	2.36
*373	Imitation parchment, paraffin paper and wax paper	"	3.25	4.38
	1. Covered with, or with application of metal foil or metal powder, embossed or printed			
	2. Other	"	3.85	5.19
382	Note paper in box	100 kin including boxes	3.20	4.32
383	Envelopes:			
	1. In box, including those accompanying note paper	100 kin including boxes	30.30	40.90
	2. Other	ad val.	31.60	42.66
386	Baryta paper, albuminized paper and sensitized papers for photograph:			
	1. Baryta paper	100 kin including inner packings	30%	
	2. Albuminized paper	"	8.55	11.54
	3. Bromide paper and platinum paper	"	85.60	115.56
	4. Other	ad val.	134.00	180.90
387	Carbon paper	100 kin	40%	
*390	Playing cards	"	27.30	36.85
391	Photographs	ad val.	113.00	152.55
393	Card calendars and block calendars	"	50%	
*394	Picture post-cards	100 kin	50%	
*395	Christmas cards and the like	ad val.	52.40	70.74
			50%	

## GROUP XII

Minerals and Manufactures thereof

405-2	Carborundum, alundum and similar artificial mineral substance 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:			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
	1. Formed, for mechanical or industrial 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	100 kin	free	15.00
	2. Yarn	"	15.00	
	3. Board:	"	4.05	5.46
	A. Mixed with india-rubber	"	30.00	
	B. Other	"	free	
	4. Other	"	free	
429	Coal	10,000 kin	5.65	7.62
430	Cokes			
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%	
		"	20%	
437-2	Alundum tiles and the like	"		
443	Glass rods and glass tubes:			
	1. Of fused silica	100 kin	15%	18.00
	2. Other	100 sq. metres	11.80-220.00	15.93-297.00
444	Plate or sheet glass:			
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 photograph:			
	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%	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
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	"	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:			
	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	100 kin	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

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
	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	"	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 and aluminium alloys:			
	1. Ingots, slabs and grains	100 kin	17.70	
	2. Bars or rods, plates and sheets	"	38.30	
	3. Wires and tubes	ad val.	25%	
	4. Foils	100 kin including inner packings	55.80	
	5. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing	100 kin	17.70	
463-2	Magnesium and magnesium alloy	"	49.50	
464	Copper	"	7.00-21.20	
465	Lead:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	0.40	
466	Tin:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	3.75	
467	Zinc:			
	Ingots, slabs and grains	"	3.00	
468	Nickel:			
	Ingots and grains	"	free	
471	Brass and bronze:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	7.00	

## 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

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 %
	5. Iron bolts, iron nuts and iron washers	"	3.70	4.99
	6. Iron rivets	"	3.65	4.92
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	"	2.15	2.90
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
483	Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines, not otherwise provided for:			
	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	"	50%	
	2. Other:			
	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:	"		

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
	b-1. Safety-razor blades	"	1.00	
	b-2. Other	ad val.	35%	
	D. Other	"	35%	
*500	Table forks or spoons:			
	1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals	"	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	"	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

*526	Watches	1 piece	1.05-15.90	1.75-21.46
*527	Parts of watches:			
	1. Cases, including those having glasses	"	0.40-15.00	0.54-20.25

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty %	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932 ¥
*533	Binoculars and monoculars	1 kin	3.00-15.00	4.05-20.25
534	Telescopes			
	1. Each weighing not more than 1 kilogramme	"	3.10	4.18
	1. Other	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	"	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 recorded thereon	100 kin	74.30	100.30
	B. Other	"	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%	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
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%	7.22
	2. Pistols or revolvers	1 piece	5.35	
	3. Other	ad val.	40%	
561	Railway carriages and other vehicles, running on rails, not otherwise provided for	"	30%	
563	Automobiles	"	70%	
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
	B. Other	"	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 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	"	7.00-26.00	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

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
596	Metal or wood working machinery, not otherwise provided for, including rolling machines, drawing machines, nail-making machines, moulding machines, flanging machines, rivetting 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.	"		
598	Weaving looms:			
	1. Of metal	"	6.90	9.31
	2. Other	ad val.	5.85	7.89
599	Tissue finishing machines	100 kin	15%	14.44
600	Knitting machines:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 500 kilogrammes	"	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

*612	Wood:			
	A-2. Tagayasan ( <i>Baryxylum rufum</i> , 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. <i>Chamaecyparis</i> (white cedar, yellow cedar, etc.)	1 cubic metre	5.40-9.85	7.29-13.29
	F-3. <i>Thuja</i> (red cedar, etc.) and <i>Tsuga</i> (hemlock, etc.)	"	3.30-6.25	4.45-8.43
	F-4. <i>Abies</i> ( <i>todomatsu</i> , etc.), <i>Picea</i> ( <i>ezomatsu</i> , spruce, etc.), <i>Pinus</i> ( <i>benimatsu</i> , etc.), and <i>Larix</i> ( <i>karamatsu</i> , etc.)	"	2.70-4.45	3.64-6.00
	F-5. Other ( <i>Douglas fir</i> , etc.)	"	free-6.90	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
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%	
632-2	Waste or old celluloid, fit only for re-manufacturing	100 kin	56.00	
*634	Brushes and brooms:	ad val.	35-50%	
635	Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof	"	20-40%	
*636	Films for photographs:			
	1. Sensitized	1 kin including inner packings	1.00	1.30
	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, unestable dried fish, bone dust, dried blood, guano, superphosphate of lime, calcium cyanamide, etc.		free	
*647	Articles, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Raw	"	10%	
	2. Other	"	35-50%	

## LIST OF CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

## POLITICAL AND MILITARY

**DAI ASIA KYOKAI** (The Great Asia Association) General Sekkon Matsui 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.

**GIYU ZAIDAN KAIBOGIKAI** (The Coastal Defence Volunteers' Association). Established in 1922; Otojiro Ito, president; membership 9,359. The object of the association is to study matters in connection with the coastal defence of Japan. Issues "Kaibo" (Coastal Defence). Address: Shisei Kalkan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN KYOKAI** (The Navy League of Japan). Established in 1917; Chulchi Ariyoshi, M.H.P. president; membership 202,287. The Association is trying to spread a knowledge of the navy of Japan. Issues "Umi no Nippon" (Japan in the Seas). Address: Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIKOSHA** (Military Club). Established in 1877; General Hisalchi Terauchi, president. The purpose is to keep friendly relations among army officers as well as to cultivate the spirit of patriotism. Address: Idamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN BOKU KYOKAI** (The National Aerial Defence Association). Kumataro Uyama, president. Address: 775, Sendagaya 4-chome, 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.

**SUIKOSHA** (The Naval Club). Established in 1876; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, president; membership 14,800. The purpose of the club is to study marine affairs and keep mutual friendship among members. Issues "Suikosha Kiji" (Naval Club Reports). Address: 13, Sakaécho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJINKAI** (The Ex-service Men Association). Established in 1910; General Ikutaro Inouye, president; membership 3,000,000. The purpose is to keep up the spirit of the Japanese soldiery. Address: 5, Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO SHISEI CHOSAKAI** (The Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research).

Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president. Issues "Toshi Mondai" (City Problems). Address: 2, Hibiya Park, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOSHI KENKYUKAI** (The Institute for the Study of Municipal Problems). Established in 1917; Nobumasa Suetsugu, president; membership about 5,000. Issues "Toshi Kōron" (City Review). Address: The Department of Home Affairs, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOYOKAI** Established in 1923; Saburo Momotaké, director. Social friendship among naval officers is the aim of the society. Address: Care of Usagawa, 22, Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**YUSHUKAI** Established in 1913; Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president. The purpose of the Society is to study various problems of the Japanese navy. Issues "Yushu". Address: Care of the Sulkosha, Sakaécho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU CHOSONCHO KAI** (The All-Japan Town and Village Masters' Society). Established in 1921; Tsutomu Okazaki, president; membership 11,044. The aim of the society is to study every problem concerning town and village administration. Issues "Jichi Kōron" (Autonomy Review). Address: 35 Nishikubo-Tomoécho, Shiba, 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 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI IJU KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Emigration Associations). Established in 1927; Hachisaburo Hirao, president; membership 59 local associations. The aim is to serve as a means of connection among member associations, giving aids to promote their aspiration. Issues reports. Address: 4-gochi-Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI KYOKAI CHUOKAI** (The Central Board of Overseas Associations). Established in 1923; Gosuké Imai, president; membership 27 local associations. The object is to encourage emigration. Address: The Sanshi Kalkan, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KANSAI NICHI-FUTSU KAIKAN** (L'Institut Franco-Japonaise du Kansai). H. E. the Ambassador of France, president.

Address: 8 Izumidono-cho, Yoshida, Kyoto.

**KEIO KAIGAI IJI KENKYUKAI** (Keio Institute for the Investigation of Overseas Medical Affairs). Established in 1920; Mikinosuké Miyajima, president; membership 368. For the study of medical conditions abroad, and promotion of international friendship through medical science. Issues reports. Address: Nishi Shinanomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**KINTO BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Near-East Trade Association). Established in 1927; Heibel Mori, president; membership 85. The society aims at the development of trade between Japan and Turkey. Address: The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dôjima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**KOBE NICHIBEI KYOKAI** (The Japan-America Society of Kobe). Established in 1921; Shinji Tazaki, director; membership about 200. The aim is to bring the Japanese and the Americans into closer relations. Address: 1 Akasakadori, 8-chomé, Nadaku, Kobé.

**KOBE NICHU-HAKU KYOKAI** (Associação Nippon-Brazileira de Kobé). Established in 1926; Ennosuké Sekiya, president; membership 495. The Association serves to promote friendship between the two countries and acts as go-between in the matter of mutual understanding. Issues "Brazil." Address: Kaigan-dori 1-chomé, Kobé.

**KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI** (The Society for International Cultural Relations). Established in 1934; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 153. The aim is to introduce Japanese and Oriental culture to foreign countries. Issues periodicals and reports. Address: Meiji-Seimeikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI** (The International Anti-communist League). Established in 1937; Baron Bannan Ida, director; membership about 50,000. Publication, "Hankyo Jôho" (Anti-communist reports). Address: Fujiya Building, Kotohira-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**MANSHU BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Manchurian Culture Society). Established in 1920; Kingo Kaisé, president; membership 1,400. The purpose is to promote friendly relations between the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and to introduce the Manchurian and Mongolian culture to the Japanese. Publishes "Mammo" (Manchuria and Mongolia) and others. Address: 91 Kii-machi, Dairen.

**NANYO-KYOKAI** (The South Sea Association). Established in 1915; Prince

Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 1,300. The Society makes a study of the South Sea Islands and gives information about it. Issues "Nanyo" (South Sea) and "Bulletin of the South Sea". Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BEI KYOKAI** (The America-Japan Society). Established in 1917; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership 763. The Society aims at the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and of the United States of America. Issues "America-Japan Society Bulletin". Address: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BOKU KYOKAI** (La Sociedad Mexico Japonés). Established in 1924; Admiral Keizaburo Moriyama, president; Takemaro Kobayashi, director general; membership 280. The Society aims at the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and Mexico. Issues reports. Address: 80 Yochomachi, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**NICHI-DOKU BUNKA KYOKAI** (Das Japan-Deutsche Kultur-Institut). Established in 1927; Marquis Toshitaké Okubo, president; membership 100. Address: The Shisei Kankan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**NICHI-DOKU KYOKAI** (Der Deutsch-Japanische Verein). Established in 1921; Dr. Aihiko Sata, president; membership 510. The Association aims at contributing towards promotion of culture and industries in both countries. Address: 3 Hamadori, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NICHI-EI KYOKAI** (The Japan-British Society). Established in 1923; H. E. the British Ambassador, president; membership 342. Address: 2 Ginza 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-FUTSU KAIKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1924; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, president; membership 495. The Institute aims at the development of the Japanese and the French cultures. Issues "Nichi-Futsu Bunka" and other reports. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-FUTSU KYOKAI** (La Société Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1886; Viscount Sukekuni Soga, president; membership 890. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-GO KYOKAI** (The Australia-Japan Society). Established in 1923; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 130. The object is the promotion of the friendly relations and welfare of the two countries. Issues reports. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-I BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Japano-Italian Culture Association). Established in 1931; membership 382. The aim is the exchange of Japanese and Italian cultures. Address: 29 Fujimicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-IN KYOKAI** (The Indo-Japanese Association). Established in 1903; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership about 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. Issues reports. Address: 2 Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO KYOKAI** (The Japan Soviet Society). Established in 1906; president, vacant; membership 316. The object is to promote friendship and learning of the two countries. Issues reports. Address: 7 Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO TSUSHINSHA** (The Japan-Soviet Trading Agency). Established in 1915; Moriji Uyeda, director. Daily publication, "Nichi-ro Tsushin" (Japano-Russian Correspondence). Address: Nijūichi-go Kan of Mitsubishi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIKKA GAKKAI** (The Japan-China Educational Association). Established in 1918; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president. The purpose is to help the Chinese students in their studies in Japan. Issues "Nikka Gappo" (Sino-Japanese magazine). Address: 7 Nishi-kanda 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIKKA KYOKAI** (The Japan-Canada Society). Established in 1930; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 100. The Society aims at the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and Canada. Issues reports. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON IMIN KYOKAI** (The Japan Emigration Society). Established in 1914; President, vacant; membership 700. The object is to make general researches about matters concerning emigration and gives 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 13,971. Issues "Kokusai Chishiki Oyobi Hyoron" (International Knowledge and Review), "Sekai to Warera" (World and We) and "International Gleanings from Japan". 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 SEINEN GAIKÔ KYOKAI** (The Japanese Young Men's Institute of Foreign Affairs). Established in 1938; Katsu Hara, director; membership 1,500. Gives lectures in important cities. Publishes "Sekai Shukan" (World in Weekly). Address: Banchô-no-Iyê, 4 Rokuban-chô 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON-SWEDEN KYOKAI** (The Japan-Sweden Society). Established in 1929; Ginjiro Fujiwara, president; membership 222. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NISSO BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Japano-Soviet Culture Association). Mantaro Hasegawa, director. Address: Sanma Building, Ginza 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NISSO TSUSHIN SHA** (The Japan-Soviet Corresponding Agency). Established in 1926; Yoshiharu Kondô, president. The object is to supply daily news from the Soviet Union to Japanese Newspapers as well as to introduce the vivid conditions in Soviet to the Japanese. Publications, "Nisso Tsushin" (Japanese-Soviet Daily Correspondence) and "Gekkan Roshia" (Russia in monthly Edition). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, 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.

**SHAMU KYOKAI** (The Slam Society). Established in 1927; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 200. Publishes reports. Address: 1 Sannenchô, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO HAN TAIHEIYO CLUB** (The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo). Established in 1923; Viscount Tadashi Inoué, president; membership 300. Promotion of friendship and goodwill among Pacific nations. Address: The House of Peers, Nagatscho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOYO KYOKAI** (The Oriental Society). Established in 1898. Rentaro Mizuno, president; membership about 3,000. Address: The Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

## LEGAL

**AIKOKU HOSO RENMEI** (The Patriotic Lawyers' Association). Established in 1932; Tomoyoshi Tsunoda, director. Address: The Taisho Building, 6 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**HOSOKAI** (The Association of Legal Circles). Established in 1891; Torajiro Ikeda, president; membership 13,451. The purpose is to make study of laws in general and to improve the judicial procedure. Issues a journal. Address: 1 Kasumigaseki 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**JYU HOSO DAN** (The Free-Legal Circles). Established in 1921; Kesaya Yamazaki, director; membership 50. The purpose is to safeguard the rights of lower class peoples by dint of their cooperative actions. Address: 19 Shin-sakurada, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BENGOSHI KYOKAI** (The Japan Lawyers' Association). Established in 1897; 50 directors in charge of presidency; membership 2,500. The object is to facilitate cooperative work of lawyers. Publication, "Hoso Koron" (Legal Review). Address: 1 Kasumigaseki 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BENGOSHIKAI** (The Imperial Lawyers' Association). Established in 1925; Dr. Somel Uzawa, director; membership 1,000. Address: Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO BENGOSHI KAI** (The Tokyo Lawyers' Association). Koitsu Sakuma, director. Address: 6 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

## COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL

**BOEKI SHOREI KAI** (The Trade Promotion Society). Established in 1927; Baron Takashi Masuda, president. Address: 1 Honcho 2-chomé, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**CHUO CHIKUSAN KAI** (The Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan). Established in 1918; Shigemasa Sunada, director; membership 14,000. The object is to encourage the livestock breeding in all Japan. Issues "Chikusan" (Live-stock Breeding). Address: Sankaido, 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BEIKOKU KAI** (The Japan Rice Association). Established in 1907; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 10,000. Issues "Beikoku" (Rice). Address: 30 Sagacho 1-chomé, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BOSEKI RENGOKAI** (The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association)

Established in 1882; Otokichi Shōji, president; membership 80 companies. Publishes reports. Address: Mengyo-kaikan, Bingomachi 3-chomé, Higashiku, Osaka.

**DAINIPPON EIGA KYOKAI** (The Japan Cinematographic Association). Established in 1935; Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, president. The purpose is to develop the cinema production industry in Japan. Issues "Nippon Eiga" (Japanese Cinema). Address: The Toyo Building, Uchisaiwaicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON ORIMONO KYOKAI** (The Japan Textile Association). Established in 1885; Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 1,500. The Association aims at the progress of dyeing and textile industry. Issues "Senzhoku Jho" (Journal of the Japan Textile Association). Address: The Chiyoda-Shoken Building, 2 Kyobashi 1-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON RENGU KASAI HOKEN KYOKAI** (The Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan). Seichi Shinjo, director; membership 70 companies. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SANRIN KAI** (The Japan Forestry Association). Established in 1882; Shingoro Sato, president; membership 4,500. The object is to improve forestry enterprises in Japan. Publishes "San Rin" (Forestry). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SANSHI KAI** (The Japan Sericultural Association). Established in 1892; Count Yornaga Matsudaira, president; membership 301,000. The object is to improve silk industry in Japan. Issues "Sanshi Kaiho" (Silk World Review). Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SUISAN KAI** (The Japan Marine Products Association). Established in 1882; Yonematsu Mitsui, president; membership 5,000. Publishes "Suisan Kai" (Marine World). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON YOGYO KYOKAI** (The Japanese Ceramic Association). Established in 1891; Seitaro Yamada, director; membership 2,000. The object is to improve ceramic industry in Japan. Publishes a journal. Address: 5 Nishi Ginza 4-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**DENKI FUKYU KAI** (The Electrical Development Association). Established in 1924; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 7,000. The purpose is to spread electric knowledge among the people. Publications, "Denki Chishiki" (Electric Knowledge). Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI KYOKAI** (The Japan Electric Association). Established in 1921; Jiro Masuda, president; membership 3,017. The Association aims at the progress of electrical enterprises in Japan. Publishes a magazine. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUMIN KYOKAI** Established in 1927; Shingoro Takashi, president. The object is to improve agricultural methods and encourage farming. Publishes "Fumin" (People's Welfare). Address: 964 Hagaromo, Takashi, in the suburbs of Osaka City.

**JYU TSUSHO KYOKAI** (The Free-Trade Association). Tetsujiro Shidachi, 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 National Confederation of Industrial Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Ginjiro Fujiwara, president; membership 39 associations. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KASAI HOKEN CLUB** (The Fire Insurance Club). Established in 1930; Takashi Isaka, director; membership 750. Address: The Kaijyo Building, Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOWAN KYOKAI** (The Port Problems Research Association). Established in 1922; Rentaro Mizuno, director; membership 5,000. Address: Care of Naimusho-Doboku-Kyoku, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOZAN KONWAKAI** (The Minerals Traders' Club). Ryuzo Tanaka, director. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NANYO BOEKI SHINKOKAI** (The Society for the Promotion of South Seas Trade). Established in 1927; Kamekichi Yamazaki, director; membership 35. Address: The Tokyo Shokoshoreikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIKKA JITSUGYO KYOKAI** (The Japan-Chinese Businessmen's Association). Established in 1920; Kenji Kodama, president; membership 200. Address: 3 Marunouchi 7-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Foreign Trade Association of Japan). Established in 1883; Baron Ichizaemon Morimura, president; membership 515. Publication, "Boeki" (Foreign Trade). Address: 3 Nishi-Ginza 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHUO SANSHIKAI** (The Ja-

pan Central Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Count Yornaga Matsudaira, president; membership 8 organizations. Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON DORYOKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Meteorological Society). Established in 1911; Eitaro Okamoto, president; membership 15,000. The purpose is to unify weights and measures available in Japan. Issues "Keiryokai" (Weights and Measures). Address: 17 Nishikubo-Melsencho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JINKEN RENGOKAI** (The Japan Rayon Industry Association). Established in 1927; Asahiko Karashima, president; Address: The Daini Nomura Building, Bingochō 2-chomé, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KANZUME KYOKAI** (The Canned Foods Association of Japan). Established in 1927; Yonematsu Mitsui, president; membership 1,300. The purpose is to improve the canned foods industry in Japan. Issues reports. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEIKAI** (The Japan Economic Federation). Established in 1922; Baron Seinosuke Go, president. For the study of economic problems and exchange of economic knowledge. Issues "Keizai Renmei" (Economic Federation). Address: Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KENCHIKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Architecture Association). Established in 1917; Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, president; membership 1,985. Issues "Kenchiku to Shakai" (Architecture and Society). Address: The Asahi Building, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KOGYO KAI** (The Mining Institute of Japan). Established in 1885; Kiyoshi Imai, president; membership 3,300. Publishes "Journal of the Mining Institute of Japan". Address: 7 Nishi-Ginza 8-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOZAN KYOKAI** (The Japan Mineral Industry Association). Established in 1927; Chokūyo Murase, president; membership 500. Issues reports. Address: Kobikicho 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON MENGYO CLUB** (The Japanese Cotton Producers' Club). Established in 1928; Otokichi Shōji, president; membership 1,855. For the progress of cotton industry in Japan. Issues a monthly report. Address: 8 Bugomachi 3-chomé, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

**NIPPON MENKA DOGYO KAI** (The Japan Cotton Merchants' Union). Established in 1898; Saburo Nango, president; membership 106. Issues reports.



Address: Mengyokaikan, Bungomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON MEN-ORIMONO KOGYO KUMIAI** (The Nippon Union of Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association). Established in 1928; President, vacant; membership 136 organizations. The Association aims at (1) inspection and regulation of cotton textile (2) improvement of quality and expansion of market. Issues "Men Koren" (Union of Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association). Address: 10 Kyobashi 1-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SANGYO KYOKAI** (The Japan Industrial Association). Established in 1921; Count Sanji Kuroki, president; membership 600. The purpose is to inquire into various industrial subjects. Publication, "Sangyo" (Industry). Address: 1 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEISHI RENGOKAI** (The Association of Japanese Paper Mills). Established in 1880; President, vacant; membership 58 organizations. The object is the investigation and promotion of paper manufacturing industry in Japan. Publishes a magazine. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SENSU KYOKAI** (The Nippon Ship-Owner's Association). Established in 1894; Shozo Murata, president; membership 142. Issues a monthly report. Address: 32 Akashimachi, Kobéku, Kobé.

**NIPPON SHIKKO KAI** (The Japan Lacquer Ware Industry Association). Established in 1890; Naohiko Masaki, president; membership 800. Issues "U-rushi to Kogei" (Lacquer and Industrial Arts). Address: Kajicho 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SOKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Warehousing Association). Established in 1932; Sinzo Mitsuhashi, president; membership 182 companies. The object is the development of warehousing enterprises in Japan. Publishes a monthly report. Address: The Mitsubishi Soko Building, 1 Edobashi 1-chomé, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TEKKO KYOKAI** (The Iron and Steel Institute of Japan). Established in 1915; Dalkichi Saito, president; membership 3,200. The object is make a scientific study of iron and steel as well as of working-up techniques of manufacturing. Issues reports. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TÔGYO RENGOKAI** (The Japan Sugar Producers' Association). Established in 1909; Aiehiro Fujiyama, president; membership 11 organizations.

For the promotion of common interest of the members. Address: The Kogyo Club, 2 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YOMO KOGYOKAI** (The Japan Wool Industry Association). Established in 1920; Seibei Kawanishi, director; membership 58 companies. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA KYOKAI** (The Association for the Electrification of Agriculture). Established in 1923; Tozaburo Tsukita, president; membership 1,000. Issues "Noji Denka" (Electrification of Agriculture). Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Osaka Foreign Trade Association). Established in 1914; Yakichi Ataka, president; membership 63 companies. For the progress of the foreign trade of Osaka. Address: the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dôjima-Hamadôri 2-chomé, Kitaku, Osaka.

**OSAKA JITSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of the Osaka Commercial Societies). Heibel Mori, director. Address: Jitsugyokaikan, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA KASHO SHOKAI** (The Chinese Merchants' Association of Osaka). Masuzo Cho, director. Address: 211 Nibancho, Honda, Nishiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA KOGYO KAI** (The Osaka Industrial Society). Established in 1914; Yasushi Kataoka, director; membership 800. For the inspection of several industrial problems and for the progress of industry in Japan. Publishes monthly "Kôgyo" (Industry). Address: The Daidô Building, Tosabori 1-chomé, Nishiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA SANGYO CHOSAKAI** (The Osaka Industrial Research Society). Eiji Yasui, director. Address: The Osaka Prefectural Office, Osaka.

**OSAKA YUSHUTSU KYOKAI** (The Exporters' Association of Osaka). Muneji Sakama, president; membership 58. For the progress of Japan's foreign trade. Address: Osaka Municipal Office, Kitaku, Osaka.

**RORYO SUISAN KUMIAI** (The Russian Waters Fishery Association). Established in 1908; Sukehidé Kabayama, president; membership 26. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO CHOSA KYOKAI** (The Industrial Research Society). Established in 1930; Usaburo Yanagitani, president; membership 26 organizations. The Association aims to investigate the business condition and management. Ad-

dress: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO FUKURI KYOKAI** (The Industrial Welfare Association). Established in 1920; membership 900. Publishes "Sangyo Fukuri" (Industrial Welfare). Address: The Social Bureau, Department of Home Affairs, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO KUMIAI CHUO KINKO** (The Central Bank of Co-operative Societies). Established in 1923; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, director; membership 13,414. To make loans and receive deposits of co-operative societies and fishermen's societies. Publishes "Kumiai Kinyu" (Finance of Co-operative Societies). Address: 9 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEIMEI HOKEN KAISHA KYOKAI** (The Life Insurance Companies Association). Established in 1908; Tatsu Naruse, chairman of directors; membership 30 companies. For the progress of Life Insurance in Japan. Publishes a report. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEKITAN KOGYO RENGOKAI** (The Coal Mine Owner's Association). Established in 1921; Kenjiro Matsumoto, president; membership 61. Issues "Sekitan Jiho" (Coal Miner's Times). Address: care of the Nihon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BAHITSU KYOKAI** (The Imperial Horse-breeding Association). Established in 1926; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 353. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchiyama-shitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU GAS KYOKAI** (The Imperial Gas-Work Society). Established in 1912; Sadamatsu Ozoné, president; membership 800. For the progress of gas work in Japan. Publishes a report. Address: 2 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU JIDOSHA KYOKAI** (The Imperial Automobile Association). Established in 1931; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 100. For the progress of the automobile enterprise in Japan. Address: The Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KAIMI KYOKAI** (The Imperial Marine Affairs Association). Established in 1936; Hanpei Fujishima, director. Issues a ship directory. Address: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU NOKAI** (The Imperial Agricultural Association). Established in 1910; Count Tadamasaka Sakai, president; membership 47 agricultural organizations. The object is to encourage agri-

cultural pursuits. Issues a report. Address: 1 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SHINRINKAI** (The Imperial Forestry Association). Established in 1919; Dr. Seiroku Honda, president; membership 134. Address: 1 Tameiké, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SUISAN KAI** (The Imperial Aquatic Institute). Established in 1922; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, president; membership 42 organizations. Issues "Teisui" (Imperial Fishery). Address: The Sankaido, Tameiké, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU TETSUDO KYOKAI** (The Imperial Railway Association). Established in 1898; Viscount Tadashiro Inoué, president; membership 2,600. For the improvement of the land transportation of Japan. Publishes "Han Kôtsû" (Transportation). Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TETSUDO DOSHIKAI** (The Railway Men's Association). Established in 1913; Kaichiro Nezu, president; membership 300 companies. For the improvement of railways in Japan. Issues reports. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKU** (The East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau). Established in 1929; Yoshiaki Hata, president. For the economic investigation of East Asia. Issues "Tôa" (East Asia) and "Manchurian Year Book". Address: The Toyo Building, 1 Uchi-saiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKO KAI** (The Light House Keepers' Association). Established in 1924; Teiichi Yamane, president; membership 533. Publishes "Toko" (Light). Address: Care of the Bureau of Light House, 64 Kita Nakadori 6-chomé, Nakaku, Yokohama.

**TOKYO-FU SHOTENKAI RENMEI** (The League of Tokyo Merchants). Established in 1931; Seikan Watari, president; membership 500 organizations. For the improvement of retailers' business. Address: Care of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo Prefectural Office, Tokyo.

**TOKYO GINKO CLUB** (The Tokyo Bankers' Club). Established in 1899; Junshiro Mandai, director; membership 570. The purpose is to exchange banking knowledge among members. Address: 8 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO JITSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Tokyo Businessmen's Societies). Seki Hoshino, director. Address: 2 Honcho 1-chomé, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO KOJO KONWAKAI** (The Friendly Association of Factories in Tokyo). Established in 1920; 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. Membership 14,000. The object is to improve factory administration. Publication, "Kōjō Jiho" (Factory Times). Address: care of the Bureau of Factories of the Metropolitan Police Office, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Foreign Trade Association of Yokohama). Established in 1905; Nobuhiro Joko, president; membership 205 houses. The object is to promote foreign trade. Publishes monthly "Kōeki" (Trade). Address: 1 Kaigandori 1-chomé, Nakaku, Yokohama.

**ZENKOKU BEIKOKU HAMBAI KŪBAI KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Sale and Purchase Association 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 CHOCHIKU GINKŌ KYOKAI** (The Savings Banks' Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, executive director; membership 72 banks. For the promotion of friendship among the members. Publishes reports. Address: 8 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU INSATSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Printers' Associations). Established in 1921; Tanesaburo Kubota, president; membership 4,600. For the progress of printing technic and for the control of printing business. Publishes "Insatsu Sekai" (Printing World) and others. Address: 4 Jinbocho 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU KEIZAI CHOSAKIKAN RENGOKAI** (The Associations of the Japanese Economic Research Bureau). Established in 1920; Koji Takamura, chief secretary; membership 152 organizations. To perfect the economic investigation with a strict co-operation of members. Publishes monthly reports. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU YOSANGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The National Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Baron

Masatané Inada, president; membership 10,000 local guilds. Issues a journal "Sansi no Hikari" (The Light of Raw Silk). For the progress of sericulture of Japan. Address: 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZOSEN KYOKAI** (The Society of Naval Architects of Japan). Established in 1897; Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga, director; membership 2,307. The object is to make researches of shipbuilding and technical arts thereof. Issues a monthly report and other periodicals. Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL

**BUNGEIKA KYOKAI** (Literary Men's Association). Established in 1926. Kan Kikuchi, president; membership 347. The purpose is to promote friendship among members and protect their rights. Issues a report. Address: 2 Tamuracho 5-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KISHŌ GAKKAI** (The Meteorological Society of Japan). Established in 1882; Dr. Takematsu Okada, president; membership 630. Publishes "Kishō Shūshi" (Weather Report). For the study of meteorology. Address: the Chuo-Kishodai, Otemachi 1-chomé, 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 Kalkan, 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). Htsakichi Yamazaki, president; membership 1,000. Address: 31 Kikugawa 1-chomé, Honjo, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON RENGŌ SEINENDAN** (The Japanese Young Men's Association). Established in 1924; Masayasu Kōsaka, director; membership 2,625,301. To promote the administration of local associations. Issues "Nippon Seinen Shim-bun" (Japanese Young Men's News), "Seinen" (Young Men) and others. Address: Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SEINEN KŌKUDAN** (The Young Aviators' Association of Japan). Established in 1937; General Daitaro Inoué, president; membership about 520. For the instruction of the young people in aeronautical knowledge and flying technic, and for the general understanding of the art of flight. Publishes "Seinen Kōkū" (Young Flyers)

Address: Hikō-kan, 3 Tamuracho 1-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Greater Oriental Culture Association). Established in 1923; Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership about 30. The purpose is to advance the Oriental culture and publishes monthly "Daito Bunka" (Greater Oriental Culture). Address: 7 Fujimicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI GAKKAI** (The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan). Established in 1888; Sadaji Momota, president; membership 9,203. For the progress of electrical science and industry. Issues a magazine. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI TSUSHIN GAKKAI** (The Institute of Electrical Communicative Engineers of Japan). Established in 1917; Dr. Takeshi Kajii, president; membership 6,492. Issues a magazine. Address: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Civil-Engineering Society). Established in 1914; Kenzo Tatsuma, president; membership 7,800. For the progress of civil-engineering. Issues "Doboku Gakkaï." Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Tokyo.

**EISEI KOGYO KYOKAI** (The Sanitary Industry Association). Established in 1927; Ihei Sugimura, president; membership 1,128. The purpose of the Association is to make researches of food-stuffs. Issues "Eisei Kogyo" (Sanitary Industry). Address: Kenchiku Kaikan, 1 Ginza 3-chomé, Tokyo.

**GAKUSHI KAI** (The Alumni Association of the Imperial University). Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president. Address: 1 Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**GAN KENKYUKAI** (The Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research). Established in 1908; Dr. Mataro Nagayo, president; membership 1,200. The Association makes a study of cancer and issues a magazine "Gan" (Cancer). Address: 2615 Nishisugamo 2-chomé, Toshima, Tokyo.

**HOGAKU KYOKAI** (The Legal Research Society). Established in 1888. Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, president. Issues a magazine. Address: the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**HOKEN GAKKAI** (The Insurance Association). Established in 1906; Dr. Kiyosuke Awazu, president; membership 450. The object is to study of the theory and practice of insurance and publish "Hoken Gaku" (Insurance). Address: Care of the Life Insurance Companies Association, 3 Marunouchi 4-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ISHIN SHIRYO HENSANKAI** (The Editorial Office of the Restoration Period Materials). Established in 1911. Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 30. Address: The Department of Education, Sannencho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAGAKU CHISHIKI FUKYUKAI** (The Association for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge). Established in 1921; Dr. Jinkichi Inoué, president. The Association issues "Kagaku Chishiki" (Scientific Knowledge). Address: 11 Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**KAHEI GAKKAI** (Seminary for Research on Fire Arms). Dr. Shozo Arisaka, president. Address: Zohelgaku Kyoshitsu, the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KEIDAI KEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Economics Institute of the Kyoto Imperial University). Established in 1919; President, vacant; membership about 4,000. Issues "Keizai Ronshu" (Economic Review). Address: the Kyoto Imperial University, Kujoyama, Kyoto.

**KENCHIKU GAKKAI** (The Institute of Japanese Architects). Established in 1888; Rikichi Sano, president; membership 9,088. Issues a magazine, "Kenchiku Zasshi" (Architecture). Address: 1 Ginza Nishi 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KOGYO KAGAKUKAI** (The Society of Chemical Industry, Japan). Founded in 1898; Naoto Kameyama, president; membership 6,572. Publishes "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan (Main & Suppl. Bind.). Address: The Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKKA GAKKAI** (The Association of Political and Social Science). Established in 1887; Hikomatsu Kamikawa, active president; membership about 1,500. Issues "Kokka Gakkaï Zasshi" (Journal of the Association of Political and Social Science). Address: Seminary-room of the Faculty of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUGO KYOKAI** (The Japanese Language Research Society). Established in 1930; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership about 1,800. For the protection and improvement of the Japanese Language. Issues "Kokugo Undō" (For Our Language). Address: The Dōmei Kalkan, 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**KOKURITSUKOYEN KYOKAI** (The National Park Association). Established in 1927; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president; membership 20 organizations. For the improvement of National Parks. Issues "Kokuritsu Koyen" (National Parks). Address: Care of the Bureau

of Public Health, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAIHO GAKKAI** (The Association of International Law). Established in 1880; Membership 185. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Seminary-room of the Faculty of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUSHI KAIKO KAI** (The National History Retrospection Society). Established in 1928; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 220. Issues "Kokushi Kaiko Kai Kyo" (Reports of National History Retrospection). Address: Care of Marquis Okuma, Aoyama Minamicho 6-chomé, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**KOSEIKAI** (The Industrial Policy Association). Established in 1918; Yoshiaki Hattá, president; membership 2,000. For the progress of industry. Issues "Kogyo Kokusaku" (Industrial Policy). Address: Yurakukan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOTEN KORYUSHO** (The Institute for the Japanese Classic Literature). Established in 1882; Marquis Yuditada Sasaki, president; membership 1,300. Issues an organ paper. Address: 9 Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**MEIJI SEITOKU KINEN GAKKAI** (The Meiji Japan Society). Established in 1912; Count Hirota Hayashi, president; membership about 800. For the promotion of the Japanese national spirit in the country and for the introduction of its intrinsic value to other countries. Issues a report. Address: 11 Haruyamachô, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**MITSUBISHI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau). Established in 1932; Sôbun Yamamuro, chairman of directors. Issues "Monthly Circular" (in English). Address: 3 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAKAYAMA BUNKA KENKYUSHO** (The Nakayama Cultural Research Institute). Dr. Yû Fujikawa, president. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchiyama-shitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAWA KONCHU KENKYUSHO** (The Nawa Entomological Laboratory). Established in 1896; Umekichi Nawa, president; membership 6. To study the life of insects. Issues "Konchû Sekai" (Insect World). Address: Omiyamachi 2-chomé, Gifu prefecture.

**NENRYO KYOKAI** (The Fuel Society of Japan). Established in 1922; Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, president; membership 3,000. The Association aims at the progress of fuel-power industries in Japan. Issues "Nenryo Kyokai" association paper. Address: care of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, Kawaguchimachi, Saitama prefecture.

**NIPPON BUNKA CHUO HENMEI** (The Central Federation of Nippon Culture). Established in 1937; Prince Tadashigé Shimadzu, president. The purpose is promotion of the synthetic development of Japanese national culture and enhancement of its intrinsic value in and out of the country. Publications, "Cultural Nippon" (in European languages) and "Bunka Nippon" (Cultural Nippon, in Japanese). Address: The New Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BYORI GAKKAI** (The Japan Pathological Society). Masachi Fukushi, president. Address: the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHIKUSAN GAKKAI** (The Zootechnical Science Society of Japan). Established in 1924; Ryoji Iwazumi, president; membership about 400. Publishes "The Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science". Address: the Seminary-room of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHIRI GAKKAI** (The Association of Japanese Geographers). Established in 1921; Dr. Takeo Katô, president; membership about 260. Publishes monthly "The Geographical Review of Japan". Address: the Seminary-room of Geography, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON DORYOKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Power Association). Established in 1927; Keizaburo Hashimoto, president; membership 120 organizations & 100 individuals. Issues "Doryoku" (Motive Power). Address: The Yurakukan, 3 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON EISEIKAI** (The Japan Sanitation Society). Established in 1931; Marquis Kôichi Baba, president; membership about 9,700. To spread the knowledge of sanitary living among the people. Publishes "Kôshû Eisei" (Public Sanitation). Address: 6 Otemachi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI** (Japan Esperanto-Instituto). Established in 1919; Wasaburo Oishi, president; membership 1,300. To spread Esperanto among the Japanese and to introduce the Japanese culture abroad, in the world language. Issues a magazine "La Revuo Orienta". Address: 13 Motomachi 1-chomé, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUJITSU KYOKAI** (The Japanese Association for the Advancement of Science). Established in 1925; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president; membership 2,400. The Association aims at the advancement of every branch of sciences in Japan. Issues reports. Address: Care of the Faculty of Medicine,

the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUSEI KOKU RENMEI** (The Japan Students' Association of Aeronautics). Established in 1930; Naomichi Kataoka, president; membership 1,000. For the instruction of students in aeronautical knowledge and flying technic. Address: The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.

**NIPPON HAKUBUTSUKAN KYOKAI** (The Japanese Association of Museums). Established in 1923; Naohiko Masaki, director; membership 200. For the promotion of museum works. Issues a monthly magazine "The Museum Studies" (in Japanese). Address: the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON INSATSU GAKKAI** (The Japanese Society of Printing Technology). Established in 1928 in Tokyo; Dr. Michiya Yano, president; membership 650. The institution has as its object study of printing technique, support the interest of printing industry by lectures and publications. Issues a report. Address: care of The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Nishi Shibaaura, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ISHIKAI** (The Japan Medical Association). Dr. Tatchi Kitajima, president. Address: 5 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JIDO GAKKAI** (The Japan Puericulture Association). Established in 1907; Dr. Yu Fujikawa, chief secretary; membership 500. To study the life of children. Publishes "Jido Kenkyu" (Study on Children). Address: 25 Muramatsuchô, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KAI** (The Chemical Society of Japan). Established in 1921; Shigeru Komatsu, president; membership about 1,700. For the progress of chemical works. Publishes "Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan" (in English) and others. Address: Faculty of Science, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KENKYUKAI** (The Japan Chemistry Association). Established in 1926; Dr. Rikô Majima, director; membership 1,370. Issues "Nippon Kagaku Sôran" (Complete Abstracts of Japanese Chemical Literatures). Address: 10 Komagataukuro-uwachô, Sendai.

**NIPPON KAZAN GAKKAI** (The Japan Volcanological Society). Established in 1931; Dr. Takuji Ogawa, president; membership 450. Issues "Kazan" (volcano). Address: The seminary room of geology of the faculty of science, the

Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEKKAKUBYO GAKKAI** (The Japanese Association for Tuberculosis). Established in 1923; Shungo Ôzato, president; membership 1,400. Issues a periodical "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis). Address: The Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Egota 3-chomé, Nakano, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIKAI GAKKAI** (The Society of Mechanical Engineers, Japan). Established in 1897; Dr. Nobuta Matsunawa, president; membership 9,776. For the progress of mechanical science and art. Issues "Kikai Gakkai" (Mechanics) and "Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, Japan". (in English). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGAKU KAI** (The Engineering Society of Japan). Established in 1879; Kunichi Tawara, president; membership 15 associations. Publishes "Kôgaku to Kôgyo" (Engineering and Industry). Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, 2 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOTSU KYOKAI** (The Japanese Traffic Association). Established in 1929; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 400 companies. The object is to provide means for the connection 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 MINZOKU GAKKAI** (The Japanese Society of Ethnology). Established in 1934; Dr. Kurakichi Shiratori, president; membership 426. Issues "Minzokugaku Kenkyu" (the Japanese Journal of Ethnology). Address: 132 Shimohoya, Hoya-mura, Tokyo prefecture.

**NIPPON NOGEI KAGAKUKAI** (The Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan). Established in 1924; Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, president; membership 2,300. For the progress of agricultural chemistry. Publishes "Nippon Nogeikagaku Kaishi" (Journal of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan). Address: the Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RAJIO ASSOCIATION** (The Japanese Radio Association). Established in 1925; Eitaro Yokoyama, president; membership 3,000. 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 Denkiyokai, 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RODO KAGAKU KENKYU-SHO** (The Japan Institute for Science of Labour). Established in 1937; Dr. Yoshihito Teruoka, director; membership 168. To conduct research in the science of labour with a view to develop the national industry. Publishes "Rodo Kagaku Kenkyu" (Study of the Science of Labour). Address: Aoyama Kitamachi 5-chomé, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ROMAJIKAI** (The Japan Roman Letters Society). Established in 1921; Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, president; membership 5,000. Publishes a periodical "Romaji Sekai" (Roman Letters World). Address: Seikatsukan, 1 Surugadai 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SAKUMOTSU GAKKAI** (The Crop Science Society of Japan). Established in 1927; Suketeru Kikawa, president; membership 980. For the progress of the crop science. Publishes a report. Address: Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHAKAIGAKU KAI** (The Japan Sociological Society). Established in 1913; Dr. Teizo Toda, director; membership 720. Study of sociology. Publishes a annual report "Shakaigaku" (Sociology). Address: the Seminary-room of sociology, Faculty of literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHASHIN GAKKAI** (The Society of Scientific Photography of Japan). Established in 1926; Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Omura, president; membership 320. The Society has its object study of the theory and practice of photography. Issues a magazine. Address: care of The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Shibaura 2-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUGAKU BUTSURI GAKKAI** (The Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan). Established in 1877; Takuji Yoshiyé, president; membership 1,560. Study of the physico-mathematic. Issues "Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan". Address: The Faculty of Science, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TOSHOKAN KYOKAI** (The Japan Library Association). Established in 1892; Kichii Matsumoto, president; membership 1,763. Publishes "Toshokan" (Library). Address: the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YAKUZAISHIKAI** (The Japan Pharmacologists' Society). Kame-taro Kawai, president; membership 17,-

546. For the progress of medicine and sanitation. Issues an annual report. Address: The Kojunsha Building, 4 Ginza 6-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ZOEN GAKKAI** (The Japanese Institute of Landscape Architects). Established in 1925; Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, president; membership 250. Issues "Zoen Zasshi" (Magazine of Garden Building). Address: The Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NOGYO DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Engineering Society). Teiji Tanaka, president. Address: The Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NOGYOKEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Economics Society). Established in 1924; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, president; membership about 800. Publishes "Nogyokeizai Kenkyu" (Study of the Agricultural Economy). Address: The Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Electrification Society). Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president. Address: The Denki Club, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO** (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research). Established in 1917; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president; membership 1,634. To make scientific researches in physics and chemistry and their commercial and industrial purpose. Publishes monthly "Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research" (in European languages). Address: 31 Komagomé-Kamifujimayecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHAKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Social and Economic Problems Institute). Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, president. Address: The Tamelké Building, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**SHIGAKKAI** (The Historical Research Institute). Established in 1889; Dr. Sanji Mikami, president; membership 1,300. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Office of Historical Materials, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHOMEI GAKKAI** (The Illuminating Engineering Society). Established in 1916; Yoshijiro Ishikawa, president; membership 1,500. Study of the illuminating engineering. Publishes "Shomei Gakkai" a periodical. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KYOIKU KAI** (The Japanese Educational Association). Established in 1883; Hidejiro Nagata, president; membership 1,629 (89 organizations). To make contributions for the

educational and cultural progress of Japan as the central organ for the educational societies in the Empire. Publishes "Teikoku Kyōiku" (Education in the Empire). Address: 9 Hitotsubashi 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TEIYU RINRI KAI** (The Society for the Study of Ethics). Established in 1897; Genyoku Kuwaki and Masanori Oshima, directors, membership 53. Publishes "Teiyu Rinri Kai Kōenshū" (Lectures of Teiyu Ethical Society). Address: 399 Totsuka 3-chomé, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

**TETSUGAKU KAI** (The Philosophy Research Society). Established in 1884; Dr. Tetsujiro Inouyé, president; membership 700. Address: Care of the Faculty of Literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**TOA DOBUNKAI** Established in 1899; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership 4,000. The purpose is to promote mutual friendship and culture between Japan and China. Publishes "China" and "Toa Shūho" (East Asia, Weekly). Address: Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO TOKEI KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Statistics Association). Established in 1878; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 411. For the progress and spread of statistics. Publishes an organ magazine "Tōkei Shūshi" (Statistical Report). Address: 3 Nishi Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**ZOEN KENKYU KAI** (The Japanese Society of Landscape Architecture). Established in 1915; Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, president; membership 450. For the progress of gardening science and its arts. Publishes "Zoen Kenkyu" (Study of Gardening). Address: Seminary-room of the Landscape Architecture of the faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

#### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

**DAI NIPPON SEIGIDAN** (The League for the Political Justice of Japan). Eizo Sakai, director. Address: Minamicho, Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON SEISANTO** Established in 1931; Ekizo Yoshida, president; membership 150,000. The purpose of the party is to build an economically strong foundation for the nation. Address: The Shoko Building, 1 Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON SHONENDAN RENMEI** (The Imperial Headquarters of Boy Scouts of Japan). Established in 1922; Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president; membership about 110,000 (1,350 organi-

zations). To instruct the youth in the knowledge of society. Issues "Shonendan Kenkyu" (Study of Boy Scouts). Address: The Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KANTO SHOHI KUMIAI RENMEI** (The Federation of Eastern Japan Consumers' Trade Unions). Nisaburo Tozawa, director. Address: Oshimamachi, Joto, Tokyo.

**KENKOKU KAI** Established in 1925; Bin Akao, president; membership 30,000. The purpose of the organization is to work for the exaltation of Japanese nationality. Issues "Nippon Seishin" (Japanese Spirit). Address: 75 Mikawajima, Arakawa, Tokyo.

**KOKURYU KAI** (The Amour Society). Established in 1901; Yoshihisa Kuzuu, director. To make study on diplomatic policy, with special reference to the problems in the Far East. Publishes books on diplomatic problems. Address: 2 Nagatscho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKUSUI TAISHU TO** (The Nationalistic Democratic Party). Established in 1931; Ryoichi Sasagawa, president; membership 132,506. To promote the idea of national defence and to exterminate the Communist Party. Issues a daily news paper "Osaka Konnichi Shimbun" and a monthly magazine "Kokubo" (National Defence). Address: 66 Komagomé-Hōraicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOKUMIN KINSHU DOMEI** (The National Temperance League of Japan). Established in 1898; Ryotaro Hayashi, director; membership 380,000 (3,667 organizations). Issues "Abstinent Japan" and others. Address: 2 Nishikanda 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHOHI KUMIAI DOMEI** (The Japan Consumers' Union). Nisaburo Tozawa, director. Address: 2 Oshimamachi, Joto, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUIHEISHA** Established in 1922; Umekichi Minami, director. The organization works for the social emancipation of "Eta people" and the general improvement of their status. Address: Takano Kitamachi, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

**ZENKOKU SUIHEI SHA** (The Federation of the Suiheisha). Jijichiro Matsumoto, director. Address: 22 Sakaecho 4-chomé, Naniwaku, Osaka.

#### TRADE UNIONS

**DAINIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI** (The Japan Farmers' Union). Established in 1922; Motojiro Sugiyama, director; membership about 100,000. For the progress of rural districts. Address: 7 Nishikubo Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN RODO KUMIAI RENMEI** (The League of the Naval Workers' Unions). Established in 1924; Sukeichi Hayashi, director; membership 7 unions with 39,810 members. Address: 15 Hondori 12, Kuré.

**KAIN KYOKAI** (The Seamen's Union). Established in 1896; Kichitaro Miyamoto, president; membership 16,000. Address: 8 Shimo Yamatedori, Kobéku, Kobé.

**KŌAI KAI** Established in 1922; Kumazo Ishii, director; membership 3,500. To promote the friendship of members. Publishes "Nippon Sangyo Rodo" (Industrial Labour of Japan). Address: Care of The Uruga Dock Company, Uragamachi, Kanagawa prefecture.

**NIPPON KAIN KUMIAI** (The Japanese Seamen's Union). Established in 1921; Osayoshi Horiuchi, director; membership 115,000. To improve the seamen's labour conditions. Publishes "Kain-in" (Seamen). Address: Kaigandori, Kobé.

**NIPPON KOTSU RODO SORENMEI** (The League of the Japan Transportation Workers' Unions). Established in 1926; Kichii Murakoshi, director; membership 6 unions with 30,000 members. To improve the common interests of members. Publishes a newspaper "Nippon Kōtsū Rōdō Shimbun" (Japan's Traffic Labour). Address: 8 Tsukiji 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOWAN JUGYOIN KUMIAI** (The Federation of the Japan Port Workers' Unions). Established in 1933; Ken Okazaki, president; membership 20,000. To improve the interests of port workers. Issues "Kōjyū" (Port Worker). Address: 66 Kita Nakadori 6-chomé, Nakaku, Yokohama.

**NIPPON RODO KUMIAI KAIGI** (Japan Trade Union Council). Established in 1932; Komakichi Matsuoka, president; membership 10 unions and 296,682 members. Address: Kaigandori, Kobé.

**NIPPON RODO KUMIAI SORENGO** (N. R. S.) (The Japan General Federation of Trade Unions). Established in 1926; Kyuzō Takayama, president; membership 25,203. For the progress of industry of our country and for the welfare of labourers. Publishes "Sangyo To Rodo" (Industry and Labour). Address: Shikokumachi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RODO SORENMEI** (The General Confederation of Labour of Japan). Established in 1930; Shinichi Yagi, director; membership 7,000. To improve labour conditions. Publishes a newspaper "Nippon Rodo Shimbun" (Labour of Japan). Address: 73 Aoi-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NIPPON SANGYO RODO CLUB** (Japan Industrial Labour Club). Established in 1933; Kumazo Ishii, director; membership 18 unions with 20,282 members. Address: Shintsukuda-nahimachi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**SHIN NIPPON KAIN KUMIAI** (The New Japan Seamen's (lower) Society). Established in 1935; Sotaro Monji, director; membership 4,700. Address: Sakemachi, Kobé.

**ZEN NIPPON RODO SODOMEI** (The All-Japan Trade Union Federation). Established in 1912; Komakichi Matsuoka, director; membership 65,308. Publishes "Rōdō" (Labour) and others. Address: Mita Shikokumachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

### SOCIAL WORK

**ASARI SHIMBUN SHAKAIJIGYODAN** (The Social Work Department of the "Asahi" Newspaper Office). Established in 1928; Seiichi Ueno, director. To promote social works. Address: 3 Nakano-shima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**CHŪO SHAKAI JIGYO KYOKAI** (The National Social Works Association). Established in 1906; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 750. 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.

**CHŪO YUWA JIGYO KYOKAI** Established in 1925; Baron Kichiro Hirayama, 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) and others. Address: The Dōjunkaikan, 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DOJUN KAI** (The Dōjunkwai Foundation). Established in 1924; Marquis Kōichi Kido, president. The purpose is to build and rent houses and so on. Issues "Dojun Kai". Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUKUDEN-KAI** Established in 1876; H.I.H. Princess Fushimi, honorary president. Count Hideo Yamada, director; membership 1,700. The society has an end in view to protect children and runs a kindergarten to carry out its purpose. Issues "Fuku Den" (Benevolence). Address: 1 Miyashirocho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**HAKU JUJIKAI** (The White-Cross Society). Established in 1911; Nobu Watanabe, president; membership about 1,300. The society aims at the extermination of tuberculosis. Publishes "Ryoyo Chishiki" (Sanitary Knowledge). Ad-

dress: 1 Ogawamachi 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**HOMEN IIN RENMEI** (The League of the District Committee). Established in 1932; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 40,000. The purpose is to keep connection among the District Committees for social relief works. Address: 2 Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**HOSEI KAI** (The Central Ex-prisoner's Aid Association of Japan). Established in 1913; Kisaburo Suzuki, president; membership 889 local organizations. The purpose of the society is to aid, protect and culture ex-prisoners. Issues "Hogo Jiho" (Protection Times). Address: 7 Sanbancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**JIDO AIGO KAI** (The Association for the Love and Protection of Children). Established in 1926; Hisatada Hirose, president. The purpose is to bring up and protect the children of weak constitution. Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAKUSEI KAI** (The Purity Society). Established in 1911; Isao Abé, president; membership 10,000. The object is to encourage moral and social movements, aiming at the prohibition. Issues a journal "Kakusei" (Purification). Address: 41 Otsuka Nakamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**KEI FUKU KAI** Established in 1924; H.I.H. Prince Kanin, honorary president. Count Keigo Kiyoura, president. The purpose of the organization is to give aid to private social work enterprises. Address: 2 Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KYUSEIGUN** (The Salvation Army). Established in 1895; Masuzo Uemura, commander. Issues "Toki no Koé" (The War Cry). Address: 17 Jimpocho 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAIN EKISAI KAI** (The Japan Seamen's Aid Association). Established in 1880; Rentaro Mizuno, director; membership 185,000. 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 YOBŌ KYOKAI** (The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Japan). Established in 1913; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president; membership 156. Issues "Jinsai Kofuku" (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 3,067,190. The work of the Society is relief work, preven-

tion of diseases, etc. Issues "Haku Ai" (Universal Love). Address: 5 Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

**OSAKA MAINICHI SHIMBUN SHAKAIJIGYO DAN** (The Social Work Department of the Mainichi News Paper Office). Established in 1910; Nobutaro Okumura, director. For the promotion of social works. Publishes "Nōson Shakaijigyo" (Social Works in Farm Villages) and others. Address: 2 Dojima-uyé, Kitaku, Osaka.

**RAIBYO YOBŌ KYOKAI** (The Association for the prevention of Leprosy). Established in 1931; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership about 25,000. The purpose of the Association is to prevent and eradicate leprosy. Publishes an annual report. Address: Care of the Bureau of Disease Prevention, the Department of Health and Social Affairs, Tokyo.

**SAISEI KAI** (The Imperial-Gift Charity Association). Established 1911; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership about 80,000. 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 1918; Itsuo 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.

**SHOHEIN** (The Hospital for the wounded soldiers). Takeshi Harada, president; membership 100. Address: 373 Fusai, Okubomura, Ashikara-Shimogori, Kanagawa prefecture.

**TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAI KAI** (The Imperial Sea-Disaster Relief Society). Established in 1889; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 185,367. Issues a monthly magazine "Umi" (sea). Address: 1 Sagacho 1-chomé, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**YOKU FU KAI** Established in 1925; Marquis Kōichi Kido, president. The work of the organization is to succour aged people who have no body to depend on. Issues reports. Address: 848 Kami-Takaido 3-chomé, Suginami, Tokyo.

### RELIGIOUS

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO RENMEI** (The National Christian Council of Japan). Established in 1923; Yoshimune Abé, president. To promote friendship among the christian societies in the Empire. Issues "National Christian Council Bulletin". Address: 6 Nishiki-cho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO SEINEN KAI DOMEI** (The National Committee of Y.M.C.A. of Japan). Established in 1903; Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, president. To propagate Christianity among Japanese students. Publishes "Kaitakusha" (Pioneer). Address: 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON NICHYOGAKKO KYOKAI** (The National Sunday School Association of Japan). Established in 1907; Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, director; membership 987 schools. Publishes "Nichyogakko" (Sunday School). Address: Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU SHINSHOKU KAI** (The All-Japan Shinto Union). Established in 1898; Rentaro Mizuno, president; membership 15,768. For the prosperity of Shinto shrines and for the elevation of Shinto priesthood. Publishes "Kokoku Jiho" (Mikadoism). Address: 11 Waka-gicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON BUKKYO SEINENKAI REMMEI** (The League of Buddhist Y. M. A. of Japan). Established in 1931; Ryochu Shinohira, director; membership 25,000. Publishes "Seinen Butto" (Young Buddhist). Address: 3 Hitotsubashidori 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

#### FINE ARTS

**KOKUMIN BIJUTSU KYOKAI** (The National Art Association). Established in 1913; membership 109. The object of the Association is to study and promote every style of fine arts. Address: Care of The "Marble," Meiji Seimei, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIKA KAI** Established in 1914; Tokusaburo Masamune, director; membership 23. The object is to promote the production of new style fine arts. Address: 17 Banshumachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BIJUTSU IN** (The Institute of Japanese Art). Established in 1898; Takan Yokoyama, president; membership 225. 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 Japanese Institute of Fine Arts). Established in 1878; Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 1,251. The object is to study fine arts and hold art exhibitions for the works prepared by members. Issues reports quarterly. Address: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JIYU GADAN** (The Free Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1919; secretaries in charge by turn; membership 6. To study Japanese fine

arts and to hold general exhibitions for the works prepared by members. Address: Care of Mr. Hirota, Demizu, Karasumarudori, Kyoto.

**NIPPON KOGEI BIJUTSU KAI** (The Japan Applied Arts Association). Established in 1926; Nobuo Tsuda, president; membership 200. The purpose of the Association is to aid the advancement of applied arts in Japan. Issues reports. Address: 1 Yanaka Majimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SOGAKA KYOKAI** (The Japan Illustrators' Association). Established in 1928; Seiko Unno, president; membership 73. Issues reports. Address: 180 Kogalcho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUISAIGA KAI** (The Water-Colour Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1913; secretaries in charge; membership 120. For the progress of water colour painting in Japan. Address: Care of Mr. Motizuki, 72 Komagome Shitameicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON UKIYO KYOKAI** (The Japan Ukiyo Association). Established in 1922; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, president; membership 300. Issues "Ukiyoé No Kenkyu" (Study of Ukiyoé). Address: Care of Ochiai, 9 Fujimicho 5-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SHUNYO KAI** Established in 1922; Genichiro Adachi, president; membership 38. Issues reports. Address: Care of Mr. Adachi, 423 Denenchofu, Omori, Tokyo.

**SUKO KAI** Established in 1924; secretaries in charge; membership 8. The purpose is to study and protect old art works. Issues "Ezuroku" (Reprints). Address: Care of Mr. Matsuda, Osaki Chojamaru, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**TAIHEIYO GA KAI** (The Pacific Art Society). Established in 1902; Toraji Ishikawa and Hideta Nagatochi, secretaries; membership 92. The object is to study the Occidental art sculpture. Address: 1 Yanaka Mashimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU GEIJUTSU IN** (The Imperial Art Academy). Established in 1937; Toru Shimizu, president; membership 72. Object, make study of important matters concerning fine arts, music and literature and answer to the questions put before them by the Education Minister on those subjects. Address: The Ministry of Education, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TODAI HOGA KAI** Established in 1925; Soraie Yuki, president; membership 255. This organization exists for the study of Japanese art. Address: Care of Mr. Kano, 68 Kanasugi Hamamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

#### MUSIC

**BUKKYO ONGAKU KYOKAI** (The Buddhist Music Association). Established in 1928; Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado, president; membership Buddhist Associations. For the protection and promotion of Buddhist music in Japan. Publishes a magazine "Bukkyo Ongaku" (Buddhist Music). Address: Care of the Bureau of Religion, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SAKKYOKUKA KYOKAI** (The Japan Composers' Association). Rentaro Mizuno, president. Address: Care of Mr. Komatsu, 435 Asagaya 3-chomé, Suginami, Tokyo.

**DOSEI KAI** (The "Dosei-Kai" Music Society). Established in 1896; Kaju Norisugi, president; membership 2,033. Issues reports. Address: Care of Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno Park, Shitaya, 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.

**IFU KAI** Established in 1917; Keisho Imai, president; membership about 200. The purpose is to study and propagate "koto" music. Address: care of Mr. Imai, 225 Motomuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN GUNGAKU TAI** (The Japanese Navy Band). Established in 1908; Seigo Naito, head; membership 70. Address: Minami-Odawaracho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KANZE KAI** Established in 1899; Sakon Kanze, president; membership about 1,000. The purpose of this organization is to study the Kanze school "No" music. Issues a journal "Kanze". Address: 10 Shin-Ogawacho 2-chomé, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**KISARAGI SHA** (The Kisaragi Society). Established in 1910; Ikko Motoori, head; membership 60. The purpose is to study music in general. Address: The Tsutsumi Building, Shinbashi, Tokyo.

**KIYOMOTO KAI** Established in 1914; Enju Tayu, head. The object is to study "Kiyomoto-bushi". Address: 43 Takana, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NAGATA FUYOKAI** Established in 1912; Sakichi Kineya, head; membership 300. The purpose is to study the music of this school. Address: 9 Hirakawacho, 4-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOKYO ONGAKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Symphony Association). Established in 1920; Kosaku Yamada, leader; membership 50. The purpose is to promote and propagate symphony. Issues "Kokyogaku" (Symphony). Ad-

dress: 29 Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KYOIKU ONGAKU KYOKAI** (The Educational Music Association of Japan). Established in 1927; Kaju Norisugi, president; membership 4,500. The purpose is to promote educational music. Issues "Kyoiku Ongaku" (Educational Music). Address: care of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno Park, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**TOIN KAI** Established in 1917; Lead by Shizue Fujikage; membership 100. The purpose of the Society is to establish a new school of "Buyo" (Japanese dance) and to promote this school. Issues twice a year a pamphlet "Toin". Address: 6 Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**TOKIWAZU KENKYU KAI** (The "Tokiwazu" Performance Association). Matsuo Tayu, president. The purpose is to give recitals. Address: 1013 Nishigahara, Takinogawa, Tokyo.

**TOKYO MANDOLIN CLUB** Established in 1914; Shingi Miyata, head; membership 40. The purpose is to study mandolin and guitar. Issues a pamphlet "Tokyo Mandolin". Address: 8 Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**TOKYO ORATORIO KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Oratorio Society). Established in 1925; membership 60. The purpose is to promote and propagate religious music. Address: Care of the Sunday School Association, 1 Mitoshicho 7-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TOYAMA GAKKO GUNGAKUTAI** (The Military Band of the Toyama School). Established in 1896; Kunichi Okada, 2nd class music officer, leader; membership 120. Address: Toyamacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**UTAZAWA KAI** Established in 1914; Shibaki Utazawa, president; membership about 200. The Association aims at the practice and study of "Utazawa". Address: 5 Kobikicho 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**YOKYOKU KENKYU KAI** (The "Yokyoku" Study Association). Established in 1916; Shin-ami Nakamura, president; membership 720. The object is to study and propagate the Kanze School "Uta". Issues "Yokyoku Shimpō" (Yokyoku News). Address: 24 Daibancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON HARMONICA RENMEI** (All-Japan Harmonica League). Established 1927; Takko Mano, head; membership 50,000. The purpose is to study harmonica music. Issues "Harmonica News". Address: 853 Nippori 8-chomé, Arakawa, Tokyo.

#### SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP

**DENKI CLUB** (The Electric Enter-

prisers' Club). Established in 1922; Keijiro Inoué, director; membership 1,200. For the progress of electric enterprises in our country. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUKUOKA ROTARY CLUB** Shuichi Yamaguchi, president; membership 42. Address: Ginko Shukaisho, Fukuoka.

**KAZOKU KAIKAN** (The Peers' Hall). Established in 1874; Prince Nobusuké Takatsukasa, president; membership 1,318. To promote cultural works among peers. Address: 4 Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOBE ROTARY CLUB** Kinzo Kogugi president; membership 68. The aim is to improve civic service and to advance international good-will. Address: Oriental Hotel, Katgandori, Kobe.

**KOJUNSHA** (Kojunsha Club). Established in 1879; Dr. Kiroku Hayashi, president; membership 1,636. For the exchange of knowledge among members and for the promotion of social works. Publishes a monthly report "Kōjun Geppo". Address: 4 Ginza 6-chomé Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KYOTO ROTARY CLUB** Risaburo Torikal, president; membership 87. Address: Kyoto Hotel, Kawaramachi, Kyoto.

**MARUNOUCHI CLUB** Established in 1926; Senichiro Horie, president; membership 320. A social organization. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAGOYA ROTARY CLUB** Teiichi Takamatsu, president; membership 93. Address: The Nagoya Shoko Kaigisho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

**NIHON (NIPPON) CLUB** Established in 1898; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president; membership 960. For the exchange of knowledge among members. Address: 12 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGYO CLUB** (The Industrial Club of Japan). Established in 1917; Shintaro Ohashi, president; membership 1,030. Issues reports. Address: Care of the Nihon Club, 2 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**OSAKA CLUB** Established in 1915; Membership 730. A social club of Osaka gentry. Address: 5 Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA ROTARY CLUB** Kujuro Fujiwara, president; membership 106. Address: 11 Imabashi 5-chomé, Higashiku, Osaka.

**TAIWAN CLUB** Established in 1910; Eizo Ishitsuka, president; membership 483. A social club of Taiwan gentry. Address: The Showa Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO CLUB** Established in 1895; H.I.H. Prince Kanin, honorary president; Baron de Bassompierre and Baron Gonsuké Hayashi, vice-presidents; membership about 500. To promote friendship between Japanese and foreigners. Address: Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO ROTARY CLUB** Heizaemon Hibia, president; membership 208. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA ROTARY CLUB** Ichiro Onishi, president; membership 59. Address: 1 Hayashicho, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.

#### SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

**DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI** Established in 1909; General Senjuro Hayashi, president; membership 3,035,676. The purpose of this organization is to study and encourage martial arts. Issues a journal "Butoku" (Military Virtue). Address: Okazaki Park, Kyoto.

**DAI NIPPON SUMO KYOKAI** (The Wrestling Association of Japan). Established in 1925; Masanori Hirose, chief director; membership 1,000. Issues "Kakudo" (Art of Wrestling). Address: 25 Motomachi, Honjo, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON TAIKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Amateur Athletic Association). Established in 1911; M.H.P. Hiroshi Shimomura, president; membership about 550. The object is to encourage and guide athletics and physical culture. Issues a journal "Taiku Nippon" (Athletic Japan). Address: Tōnichikan, 11 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KODO KAN** Established in 1882; Takeshi Takarabé, acting president; membership 113,839. The purpose is to train body and mind by means of Jujutsu. Issues "Judo" and one more magazine. Address: 1 Koishikawamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**MEIJI JINGU TAIKU KAI** (The Meiji Jingu Physical Culture Association). Established in 1924; Ryokitsu Arima, 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 the Education Department, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JOBA KYOKAI** (The Japan Horse-Riding Association). Established in 1922; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 123 organizations and 50 individuals. Issues "Jōba Gahō" (Horseman Graphic). Address: Yonei Building, 3 Ginza 2-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RUGBY ASSOCIATION** Established in 1927; Kikan Takagi, president; membership 305. Issues a journal. Address: The Kogyo Building, 5 Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SANGAKU KAI** (The Japanese Alpine Club). Established in 1906; Ritaro Koguré, president; membership about 880. Issues "Sangaku" (Mountains) and other reports. Address: The Fujiya Building, Kotohiraicho 1-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUJOKYOGI REMMEI** (N. S. R.) (The Japan Aquatic Sporting League). Established in 1924; Dr. Izutaro Suehiro, president; Issues a report "Sutei" (Swimming). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TEIKYU KYOKAI** (The Japan Lawn Tennis Association). Established in 1922; Eikichi Katsuta, president; membership local organizations. Issues reports. Address: The Ando Shippo Building, 4 Ginza 5-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BAHITSU KYOKAI** (The Imperial Horse-Race Association). Established in 1926; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 320 organizations and 156 individuals. Address: The Totaku Building, 2 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON AMATEUR KENTO REMMEI** (The All Japan Amateur Pugilists' League). Established in 1924; Lieut. Bun General Jiro Horieuchi, president; membership 5 organizations. Address: The Nippon Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON RIKUJO KYOGI REMMEI** (Zennihon N.R.B.) (The All Japan Athletic League). Established in 1925; Ryoza Hiranuma, president; membership about 50,000. Issues a monthly "Rikujō Nihon" (Japan's Track and Field). Address: The 6th Building, Nakadori, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON SKI REMMEI** (The National Ski Association of Japan). Established in 1925; Saburo Kojima, president; membership 50,499. Issues Ski Year Book. Address: 308 Komagomé Shinmeicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON TAISO REMMEI** (The Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Japan). Established in 1930; Ryoza Hiranuma, president; membership 2,500. The purpose is to encourage physical exercises and unify physical culture associations in Japan. Issues "Taiso" (Physical Exercises). Address: Care of the Kokumin Taikukan, the Department of Health and Social Affairs, Tokyo.

#### WOMEN

**AIKOKU FUJIN KAI** (The Patriotic Women's Association). Established in 1901; Hisako Motono, president; membership 2,700,000. 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 1928; Kanenaga Mashiko, president; membership 5,000. The purpose is to keep connections among various women's associations in Japan. Issues "Elkyu" (Permanence). Address: 1957, Nagasaki Minamimachi, Toshima, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON RENGU FUJINKAI** (The Federation of Women's Associations of Japan). Established in 1930; Nobuko Sanjonishi, president; membership 20,000,000. The purpose is to promote home education. Issues "Katei" (Home). Address: 12 Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

**FUJIN SETTLEMENT** (The Women's Settlement). Established in 1931; Muneo Oku, president. The purpose of the Settlement is to protect children and improve living conditions. Issues reports. Address: 1 Kikugawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**FUSEN KAKUTOKU DOMEI** (The Women's Suffrage League of Japan). Established in 1924; Fusaé Ichikawa, president; membership 1,596. Issues "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage). Address: 5 Owaricho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**KIRISUTOKYO JOSHI SEINENKAI NIPPON DOMEI** (The League of Y.W. C.A. of Japan). Established in 1895; Matsuko Tsuji, president; membership 7,000. 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 3,400. Issues reports. Address: 3 Hongo 2-chomé, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO FUJIN KYOFU KAI** (The Japan Woman's Christian Temperance Union). Established in 1886; Utako Hayashi, president; membership 9,708. The purpose is to promote abstinence, moral and religious education. Issues "Fujin Shimpō" (Women's News). Address: 360 Hyakuninmachi 3-chomé, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA TOKUSHI KANGOFU 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.

**RIKUKAIGUN SHOKO FUJINKAI** (The Association of Military and Naval Officers' Wives). Established in 1906; Momoko Kuroki, president; membership 20,000. The purpose is the discipline of women'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; Kenjiro Kiyasu, president; membership 166. The purpose is to provide various facilities for foreign travellers. Issues "Tourist", a monthly in English. Address: The Tokyo Station Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Travel Publicity Association). Established in 1931; Chikuhel Nakashima, president; membership 103. The purpose is to invite foreign tourists and propagate abroad fine scenery. Address: Care of the Department of Railways, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON HOSŌ KYOKAI** (The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan). Established in 1926; Fumimaro Konoé, honorary president. Shichiro Komori, president; membership 5,495. Publications, "Hosō" (Broadcasting), Radio Year Book in Japanese. Address: 2 2-chomé, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON INU HOZON KAI** (N.I.H.) (The Association for the Preservation of Japanese Dogs). Established in 1928; Sukenari Yokoyama, president; membership 1,050. The object is to make researches of Japanese dogs. Issues "Nippon Inu" (Japanese Dogs). Address: 1.321 Setagaya 2-chomé, Setagaya, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KIIN** (The Japan "Go" Association). Established in 1924; Count Nobuski Makino, president. The purpose is to promote interest in "Go" playing. Issues "Kido" (the way of "Go"). Address: 1 Nagatscho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ONSEN KYOKAI** (The Hot Spring Association). Established in 1929; Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, president; membership 1,460. The purpose is to invite foreign tourists. Issues "Onsen" (Hot Spring). Address: Care of the Japan Tourist Bureau, Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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### HEAD OFFICE:

Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan

Governor: I. HORAI, Esq.

Vice-Governor: K. KAWAKAMI, Esq.

### Directors:

S. KOTAKE, Esq.

R. WATANABE, Esq.

K. FUKUOKA, Esq.

E. UEYAMA, Esq.

### Auditors:

Count Y. FUTARA.

E. SUGANO, Esq.

K. KATAOKA, Esq.

### BRANCHES:

TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBE, NAGOYA, FUKUOKA, FUKUSHIMA,  
TOYAMA, HIROSHIMA, SAPPORO

Correspondents:—In the principal cities at home and  
London, New York, San Francisco and Paris.



# The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

(YASUDA GINKO, LIMITED)

### HEAD OFFICE:

Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Capital Subscribed ..... ¥150,000,000  
Reserves ..... ¥ 75,000,000

### Chairman of the Board:

HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.

### Deputy Chairman:

HIROZO MORI, Esq.

### Managing Directors:

HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.

YUZO HAMADA, Esq.

SHIRO FUJISAKI, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of not only One Hundred and Thirty Branches throughout Japan, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

### FOREIGN BUSINESS:

#### Tokyo Head Office:

Nagoya Branch: Minami-otsu-dori, Naka-ku.  
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.  
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.  
Kushiro Branch: Ohmachi.  
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.  
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.



# The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

## HEAD OFFICE:

Tori-1 Tchome, Nihonbashi-ku,

**TOKYO**

---

President: **ZENSAKU SEKINE Esq.**

---

## BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Approximately 100 Branches or Agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal

Branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Kyoto, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Others.

*Every Description of Banking Business*

*Transacted*



# THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Ltd.

Established 1899

President: **YAKICHI SUITSU, Esq.**

Vice-President: **MASAHIKO WADA, Esq.**

Directors:

**KENJI YAMAMOTO, Esq.**    **ZENJI YAMAMOTO, Esq.**

---

**Head Office: Taipeh**

**Tokyo Branch:**

No. 2, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.

**T. HIRANO, Esq., Manager**

---

**Branches and Agencies:**

Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.

Kwantung: Dairen.

China: Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.

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XXXII



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XXXIII

Soft  
Cube  
Alcohol

SUGER



Granulated  
Plantation White  
Centrifugal

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(THE DAI-NIPPON SUGER MFG. CO., LTD.)

Established in 1895

Aiichiro Fujiyama, *President*

Authorized Capital . . . . ¥61,970,000

Paid-up Capital . . . . ¥56,332,500



**Head Office:** Showa Building, Marunouchi,  
Tokyo, Japan

**Cable Address:** "Sugar" Tokyo

**Codes Used:** A.B.C. 6th Edition & Bentley's

**Branches:** Nagoya & Keijo

**Refinerics:** Tokyo, Moji & Heijo

**Mills:** Formosa, Korea, Java, & Daitojima

Capital



Yen 58,000,000

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Factories: JAPAN PROPER, HOKKAIDO,  
FORMOSA, SHANGHAI

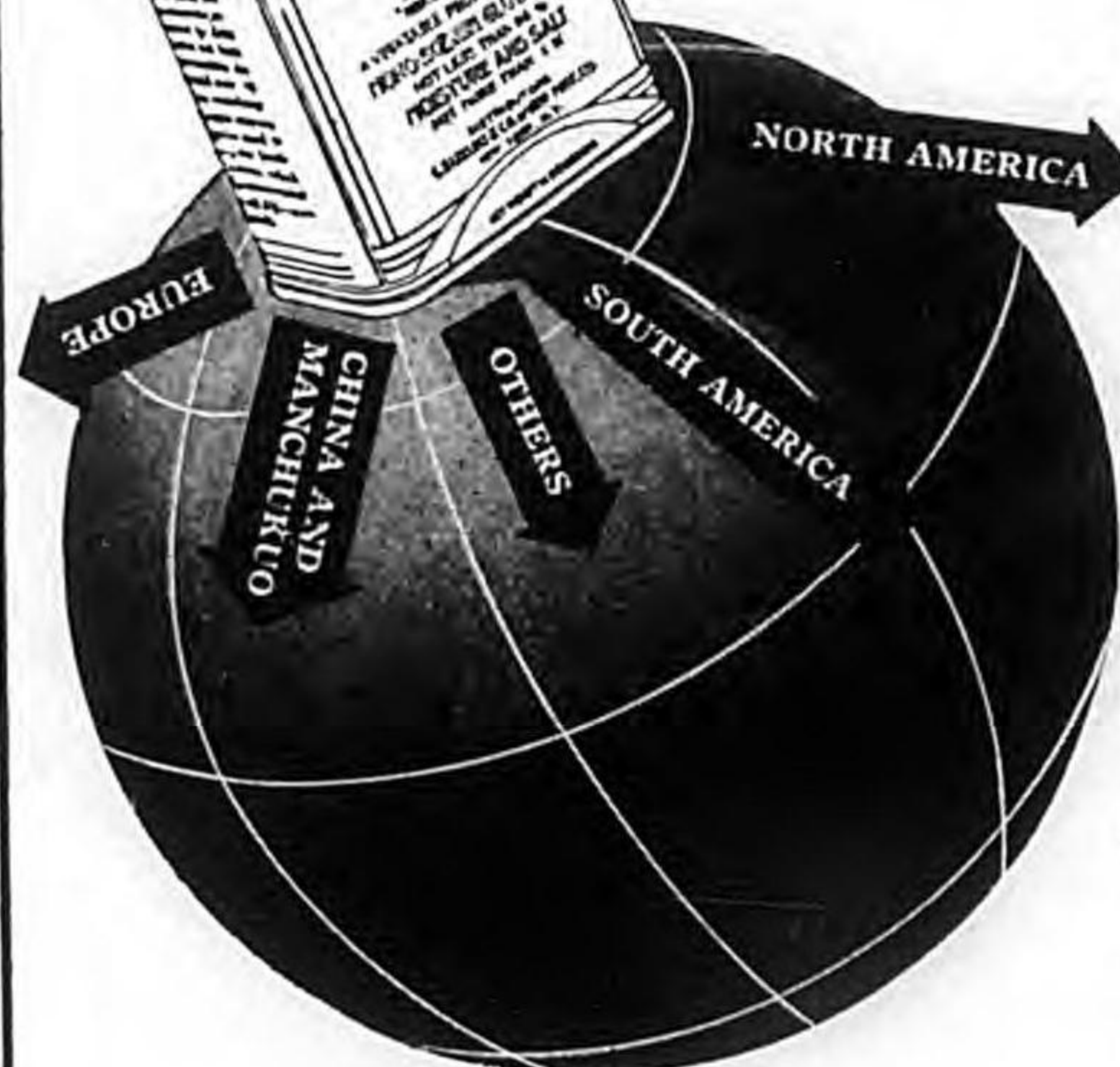
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- Paris
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**China and Manchukuo**

- Peking
- Tientsin
- Tsingtao
- Shanghai
- Hongkong
- Dairen
- Mukden
- Harbin

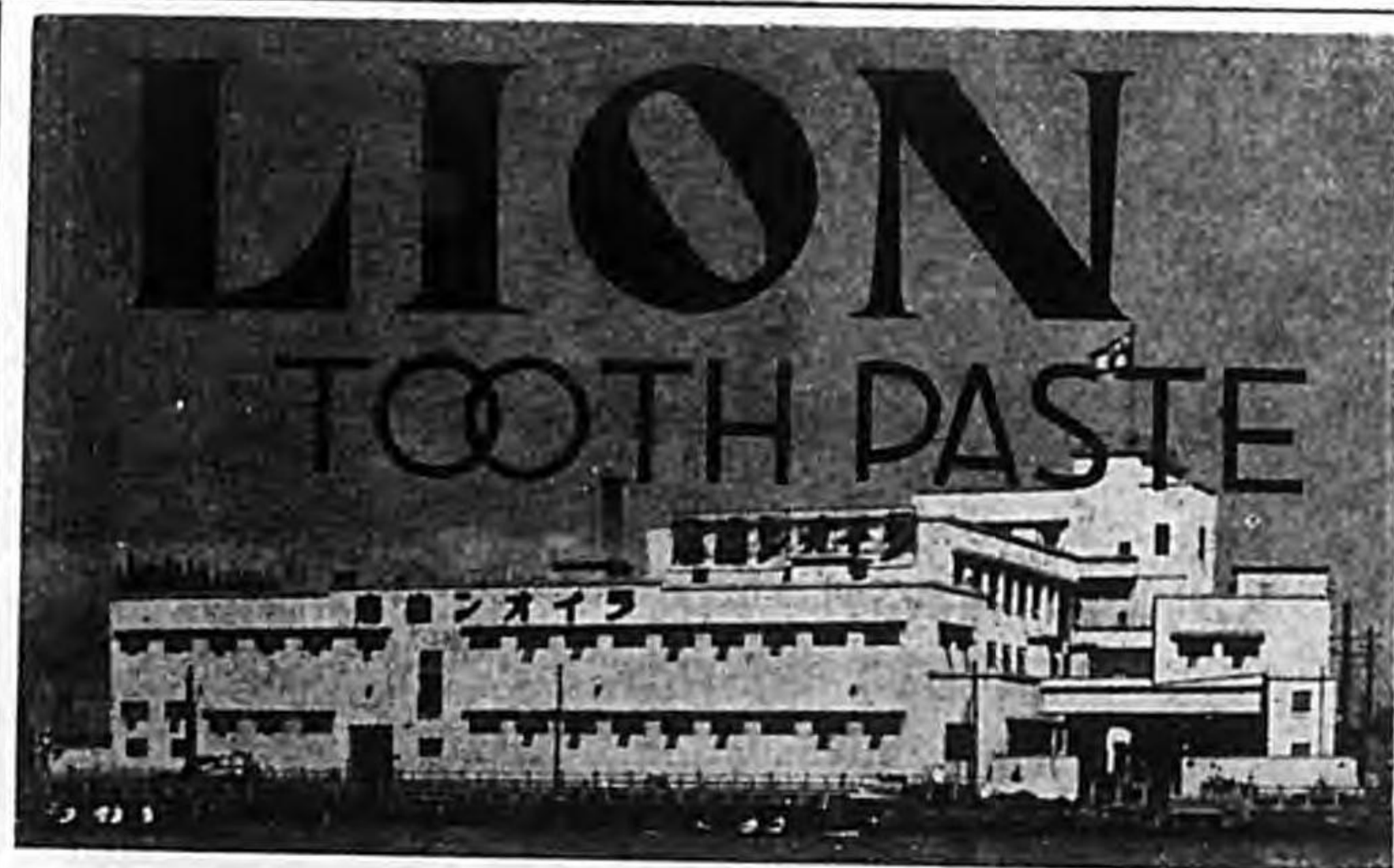
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XXXVIII .

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Capital . . . . . ¥53,800,000

Paid up . . . . . ¥42,300,000



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BRANCH OFFICE :  
HAKODATÉ

XXXIX

**LA SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME  
DE  
L'EXPLOITATION DES MINES  
DE  
LA NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE**  
(The New Caledonia Mining Co., Ltd.)

**MINING & SHIPPING**

Capital . . . ¥ 5,000,000

President **AKIRA SEO**

**HEAD OFFICE** Nomura Bldg., Tori-1-chome  
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**BUSINESS OFFICE** Numea, New Caledonia

XL

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tion, aiming at promotion of  
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XLI

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# mitsui concerns

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Capital Subscribed - ¥ 100,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up - ¥ 60,000,000  
 Reserve Funds - ¥ 66,800,000

### HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku,  
 TOKYO

### HOME BRANCHES:

Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima,  
 Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Maru-  
 nouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji,  
 Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi  
 (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-  
 Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba,  
 Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Wakamatsu,  
 (Kyushu), Yokohama.

### FOREIGN BRANCHES:

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 Shanghai, Sourabaya.

### LONDON BANKERS:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd.

### NEW YORK BANKERS:

Chase National Bank.  
 National City Bank of New York.

## Mitsui Trust Co., Ltd.

The First Trust Company Established  
 in Japan.

Capital - - - - - ¥ 30,000,000

### DEPARTMENTS:

Trust, Bond, Loan, Foreign, Real Estate  
 and Safe Deposit.

Main Office: Muromachi, Nihonbashi,  
 Tokyo.

Branch Offices: Hibiya, Tokyo &  
 Koraihashi, Osaka.

## Mitsui Life Insurance Co., Limited

### HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku,  
 TOKYO

### BRANCH OFFICES:

Tokyo, Otaru, Sendai, Kanazawa, Nagoya,  
 Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka,  
 Niigata, Kyoto, Takamatsu, Kumamoto,  
 Taihoku, Keijo, Mukden.

## Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

(Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.)

Established 1876

Capital - - - - - ¥ 150,000,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - ¥ 75,000,000

(March, 1939)

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 & Ship Agents, General Contractors,  
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Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

### Foreign Branches & Representatives:

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 Tsitsihar, Botanko, Tomon, Tientsin,  
 Peking, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tsinan,  
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 Madras, Teheran, London, Alexandria,  
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 Lyons: Société Anonyme Française  
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 Importación y Exportación Sociedad  
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Capital



¥ 37,500,000

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Established 1910

President: Takejiro Ohtani, Esq.



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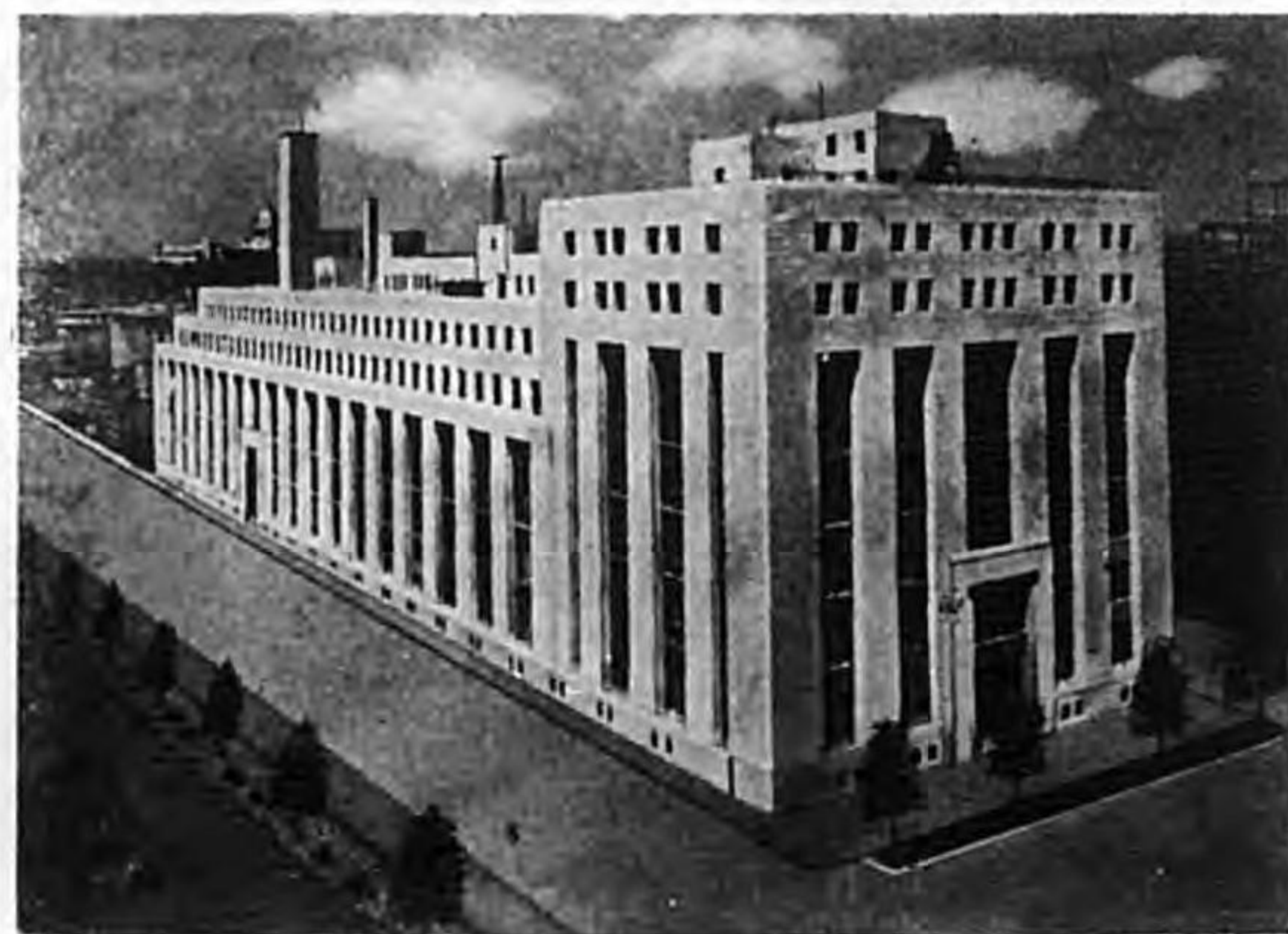
ESTABLISHED : 1925



CAPITAL : YEN 93,000,000

CHAIRMAN : Y. AIKAWA

PRESIDENT : K. TAMURA



### PRINCIPAL LINES

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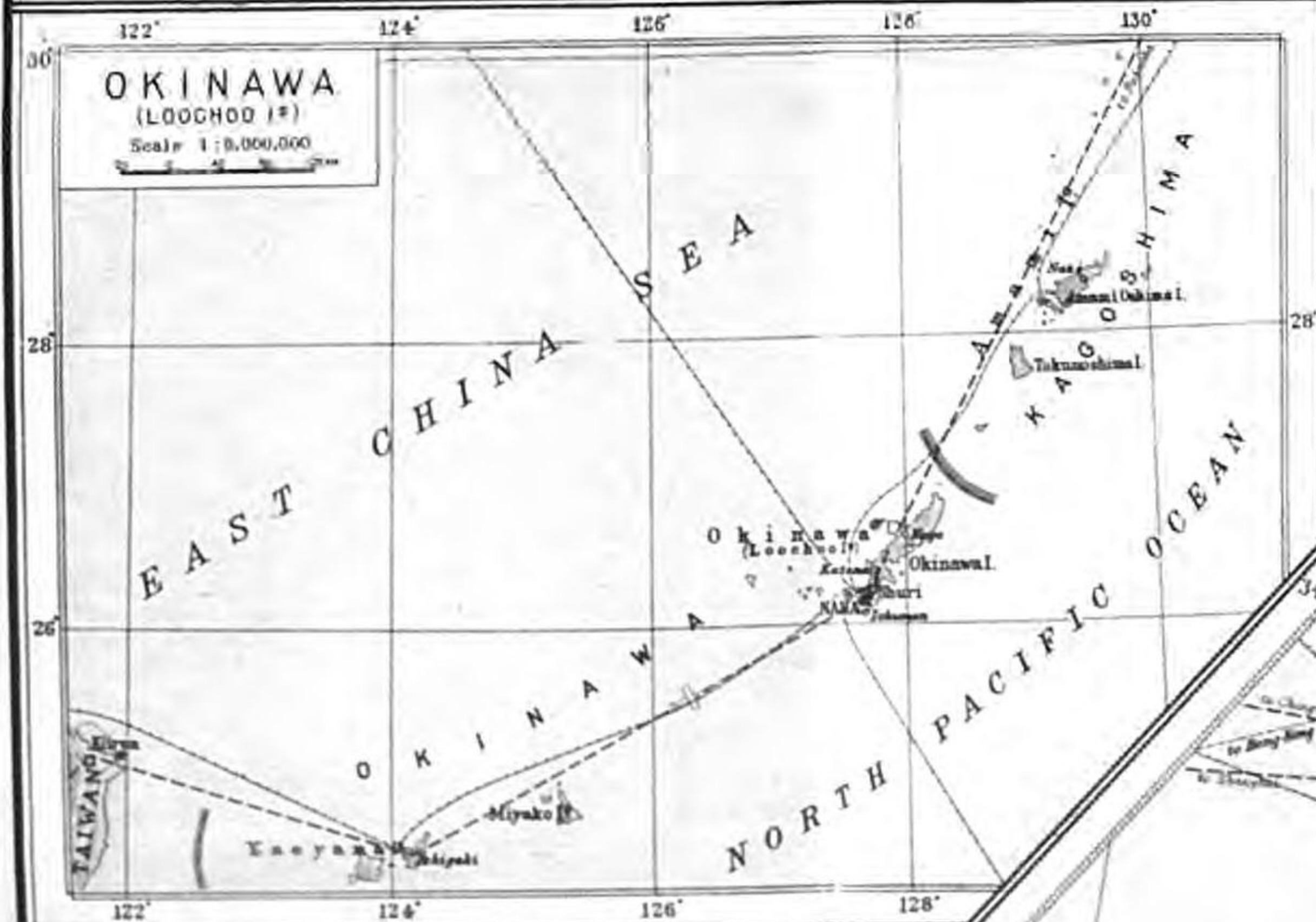
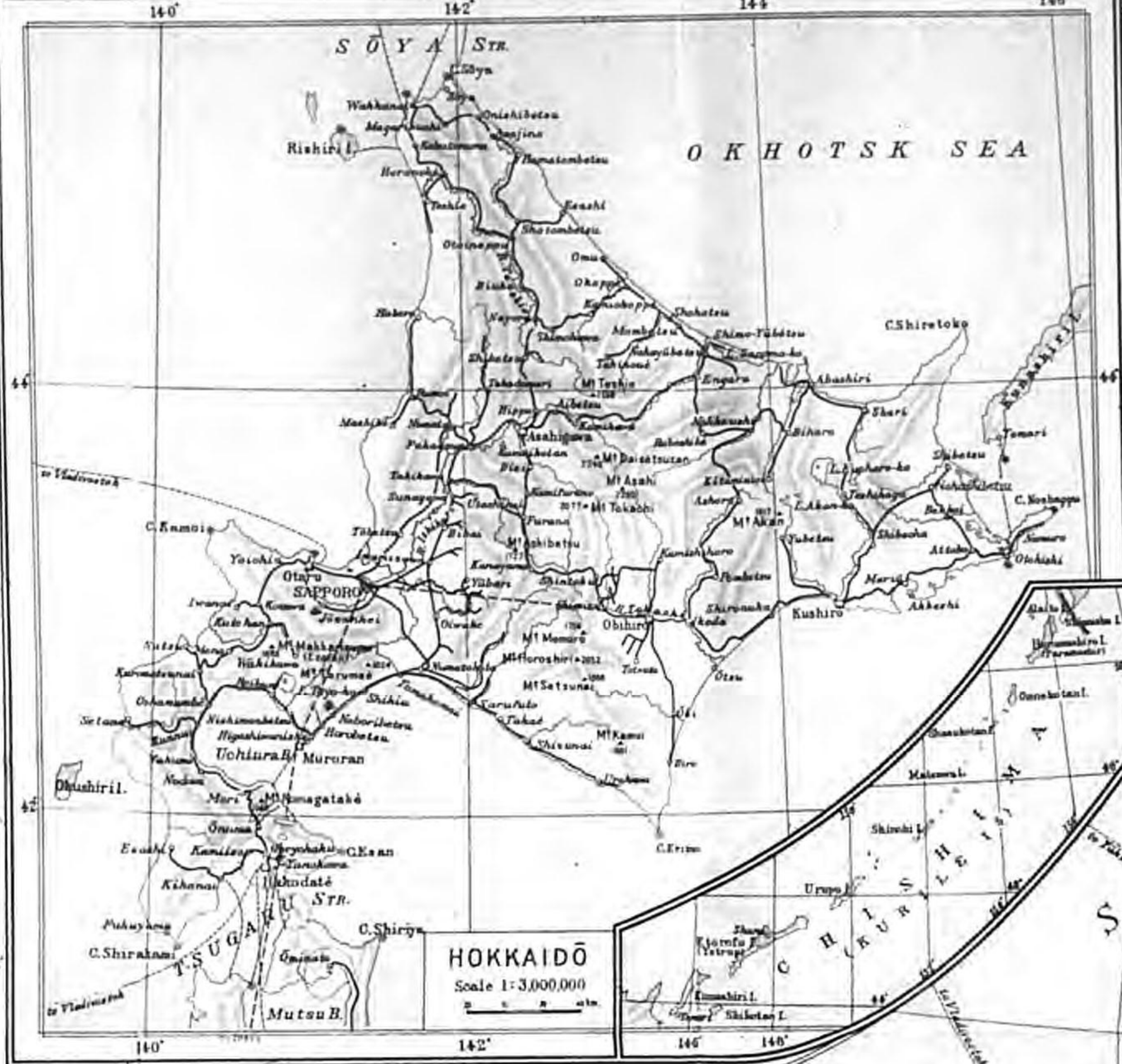
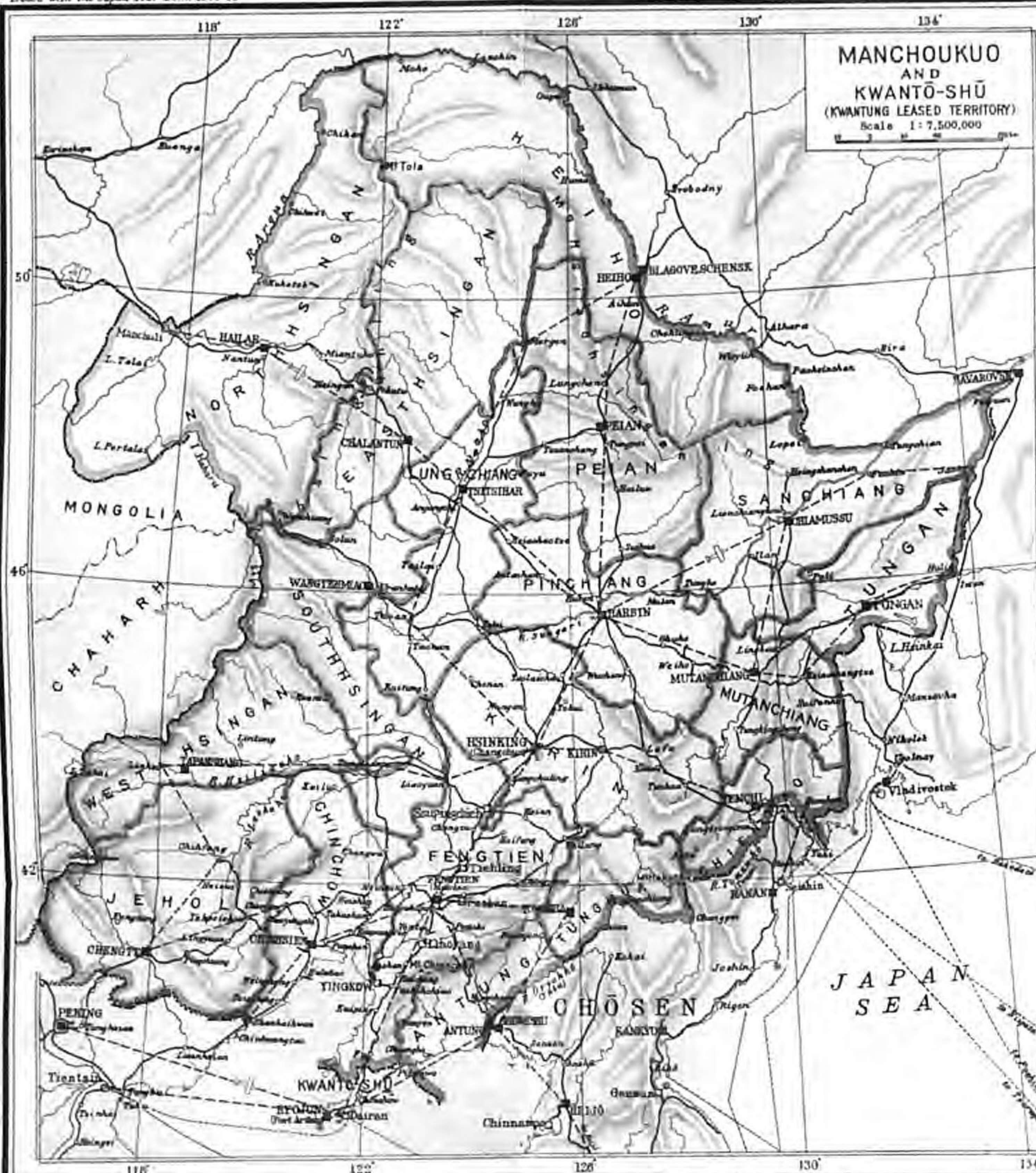
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# MAP OF JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO

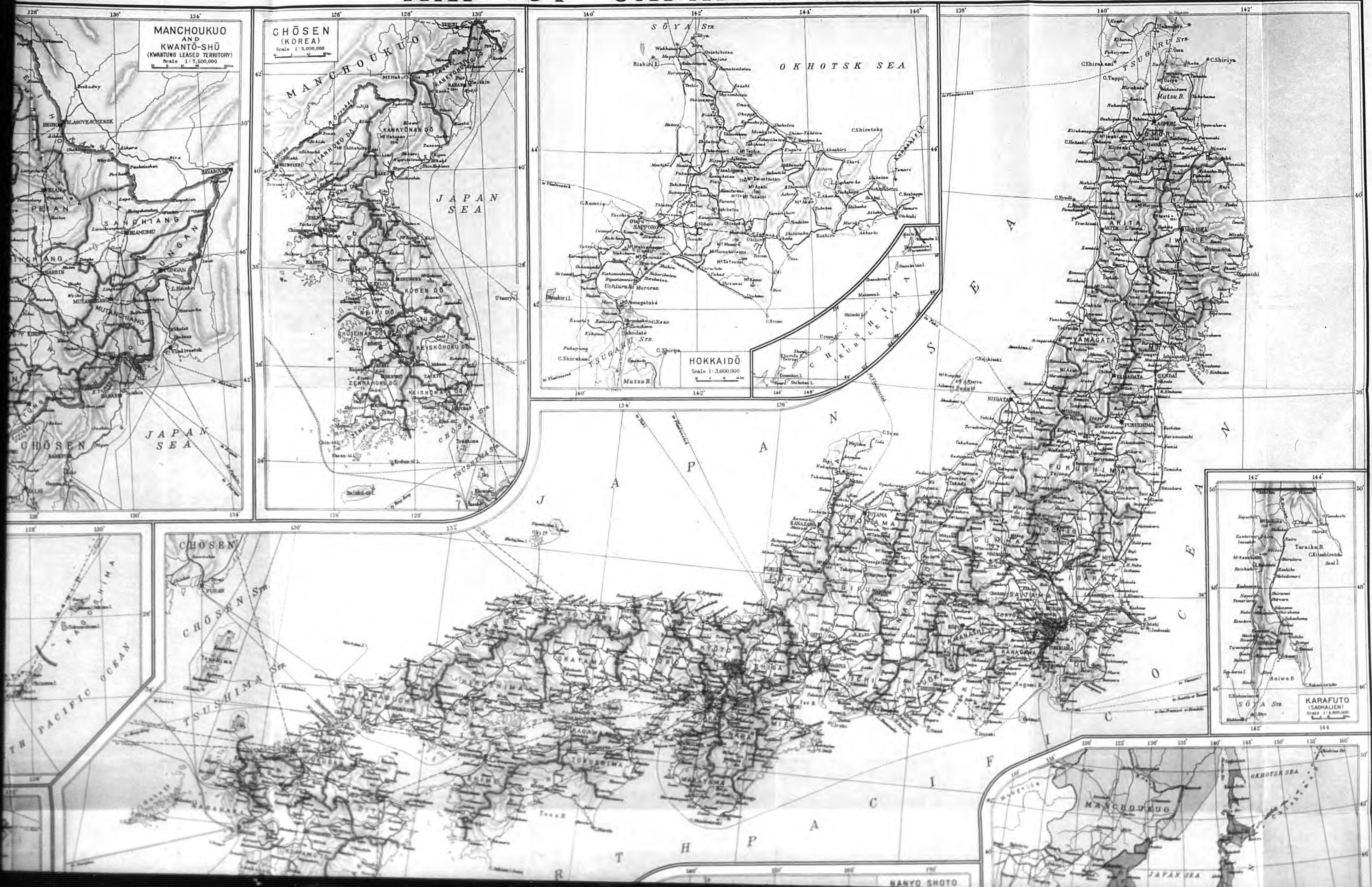
Issued with the Japan Year Book 1933-34



NANYO SHOTO

# MAP OF JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO

The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan

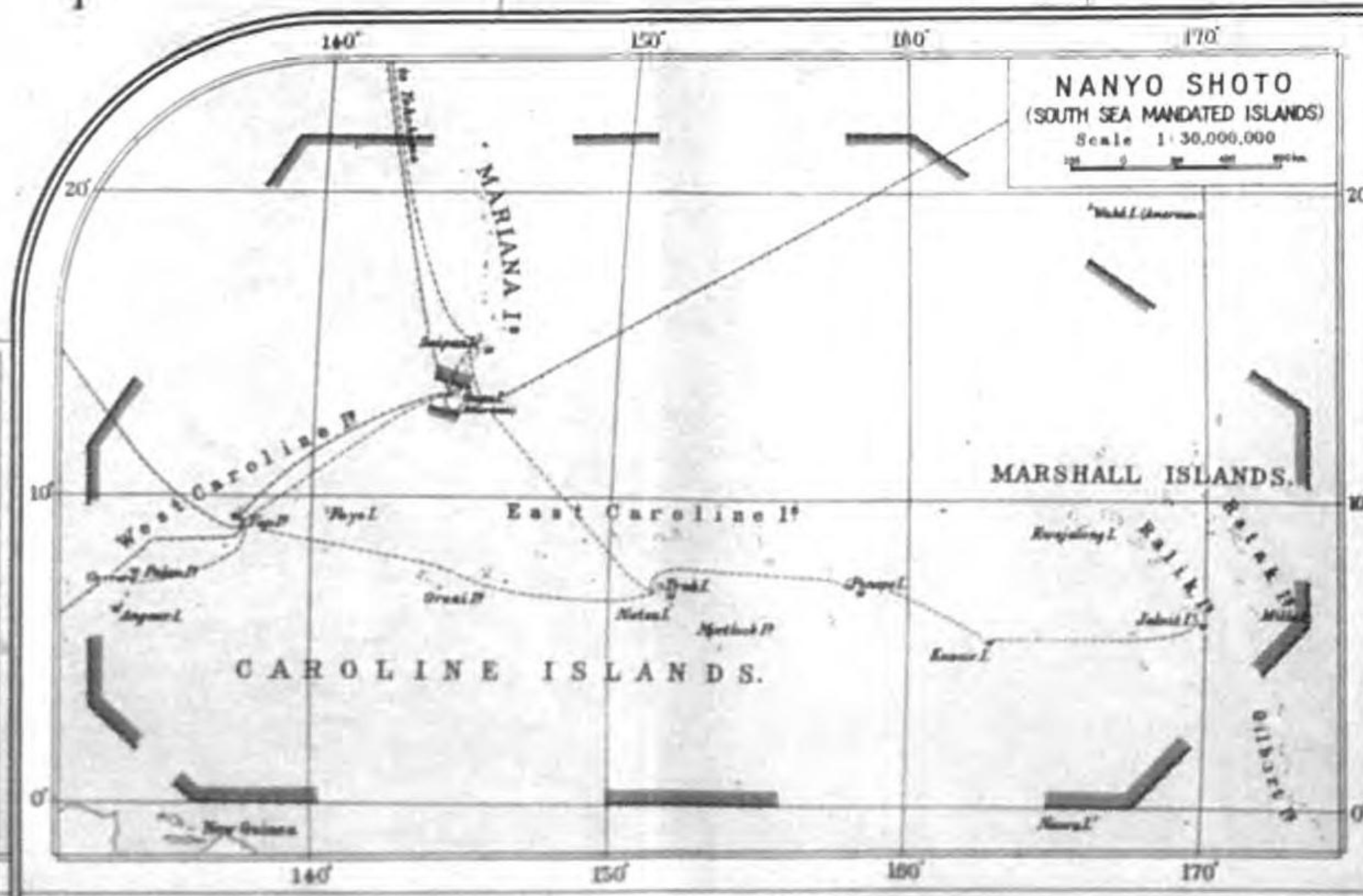
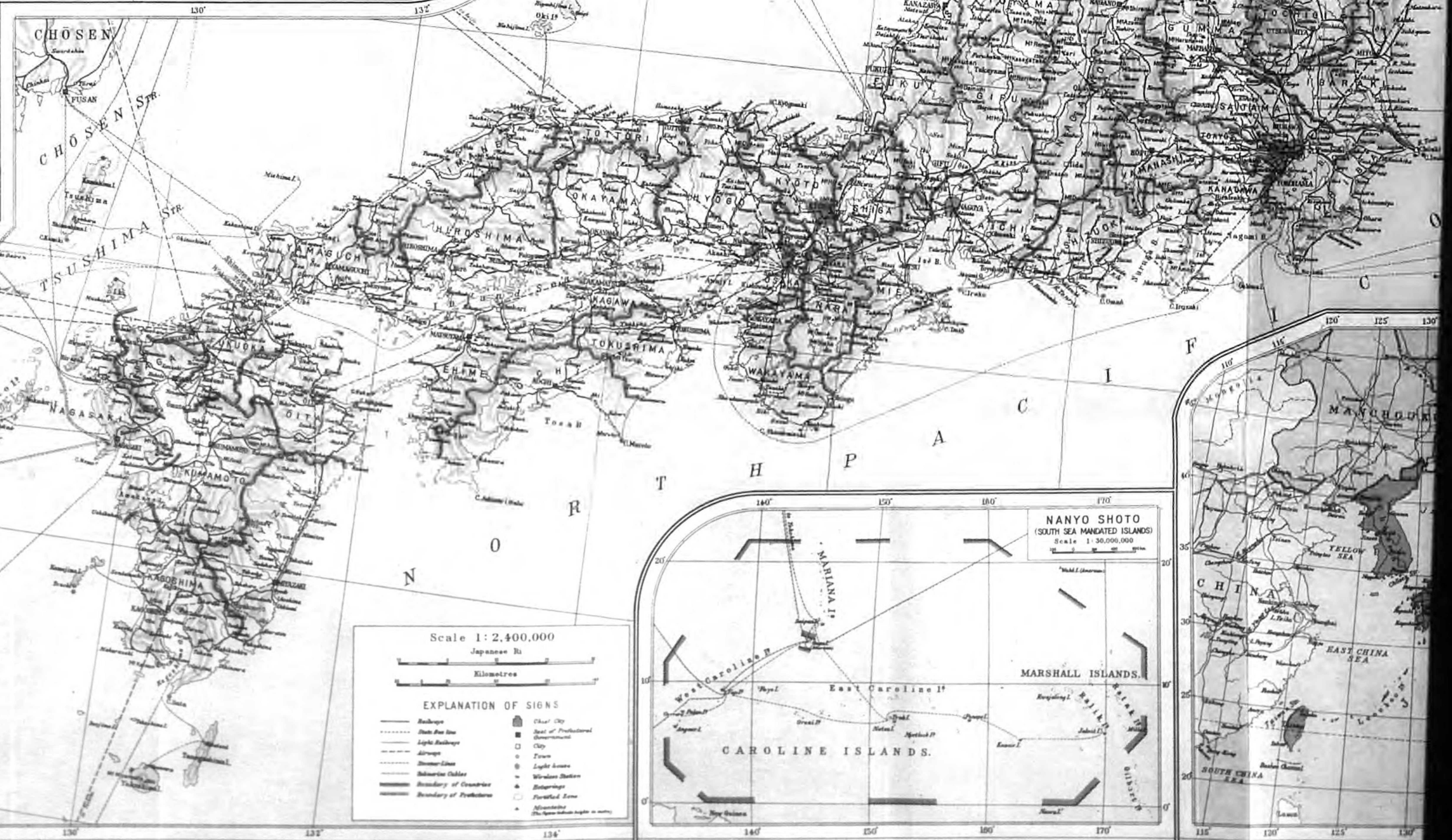
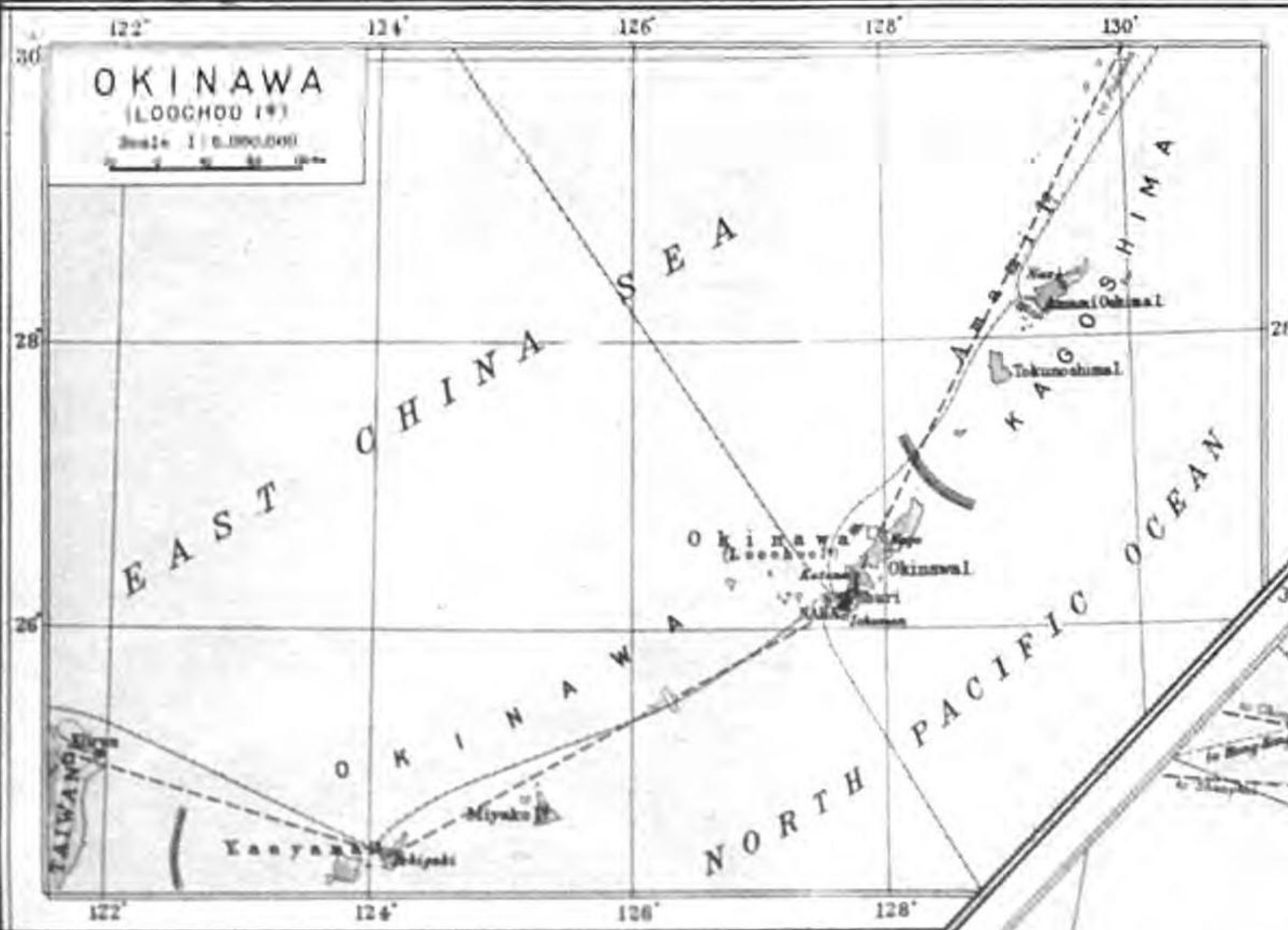
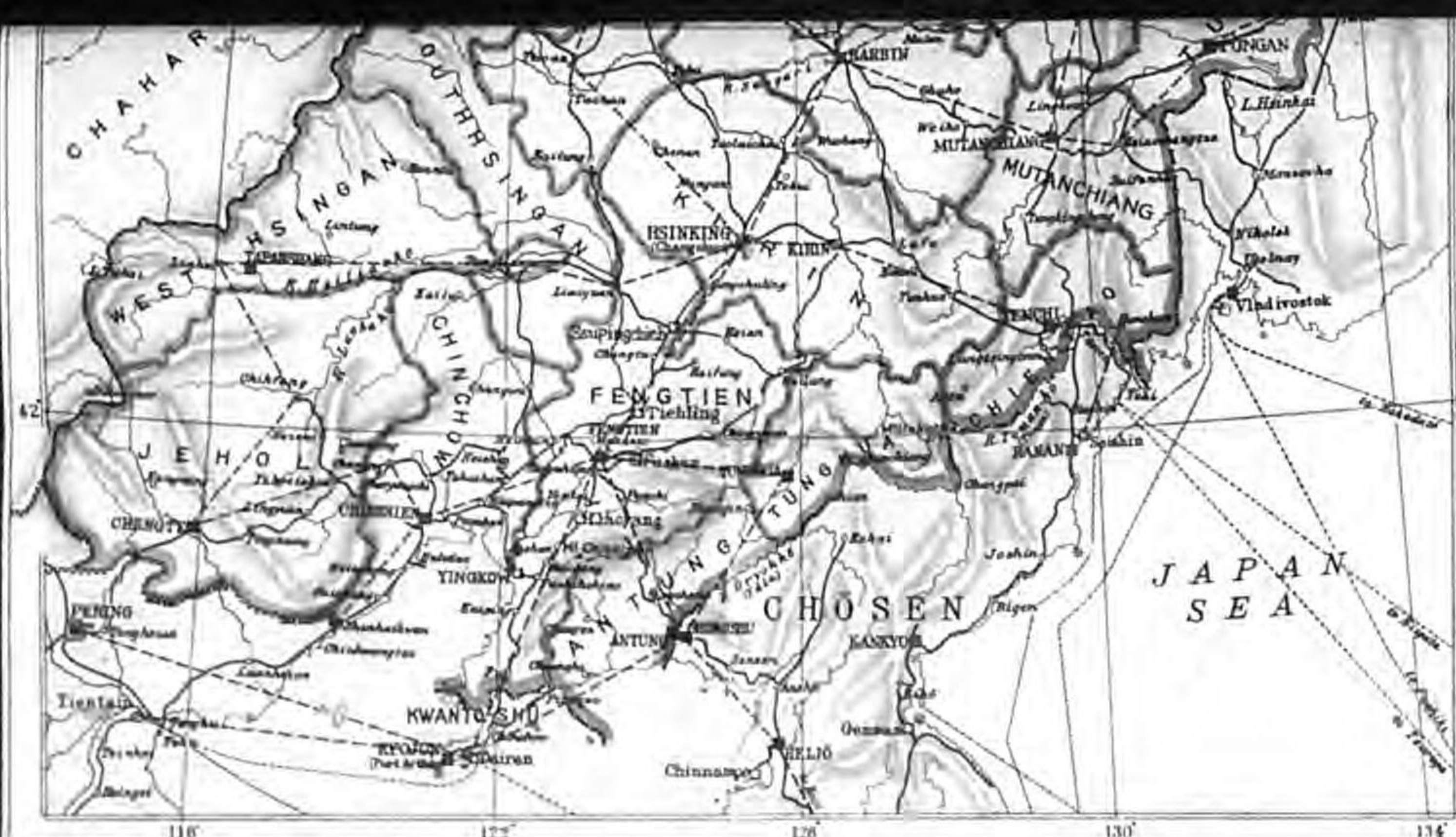


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Scale 1:5,000,000

**HOKKAIDO**  
Scale 1:3,000,000

**KARAFUTO (SAKHALIN)**  
Scale 1:4,000,000





INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

1821  
DOC NO. ~~1796~~

5 June, 1946.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: The Japan Year Book 1939-40

DATE: 1939-1940      Original (x)    Copy ( )      Language: English

Has it been translated?    Yes ( )      No (x)

Has it been photostated?    Yes ( )      No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable): Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: ATIS

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The Japan Year Book 1939-40.      Published by the Foreign Affairs  
Association of Japan.

Analyst: T/5 George K. Yamamoto

1821  
Doc. No. ~~1796~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMAND ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Document No. 1821 3 June 1946

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