

Reg. No. # 1873-E

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

Signed at ~~Wageningen~~ ^{Wageningen}, July 6, 1912

Ratified September 22, 1917³

Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo,

October 8, 1913.

Promulgated October 8, 1913.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and
Her Majesty the ~~Princess~~ ^{Queen} of Netherlands,

being desirous to strengthen the relations of
amity and good understanding which

happily exist between Them and between

Their subjects, and believing that the
 fixation in a manner clear and
 positive of ~~the~~ ^{the} rules which are hereafter
 to govern the commercial intercourse
 between Their two Countries, will contribute
 to the realization of this most desirable result,
 have resolved to conclude a Treaty of
 Commerce and Navigation for that purpose,
 and have named Their Plenipotentiaries,
 that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,

辯護團書第一五〇〇號一K一四

ミツチエル氏「布哇諸島地域ハ其ノ範圍ノ中ニ含まレルノデセウカ」
チエロー中將「ソウデス、含まレテオリマス」

(二六四六)

ミツチエル氏「貴官ハ其ノ日附ヲ申シマシタカ」

チエロー中將「此ノ書類ハ承認ノ日附カ書イテアリマセン 然シ私ハ
ソレハ確カニ一九四一年（昭和十六年）八月中デアッタト思イマス」

ミツチエル氏「書證第四四號ニハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）八月、
參謀長ニ依リ承認サルト記入シテアリマス」

チエロー中將「成ル程ソウデス、私ノ書類ノ中ノ何處カニソノ控ヘガ
アルト思ヒマス」

ミツチエル氏「心配シナイデヨロシイ 大体其ノ邊デシヨウ」

チエロー中將「其レハ確ニ一九四一年（昭和十六年）八月ニ布哇ニ同
ケテ發送サレタモノデス、ソシテ其ノ受領書ハ一九四一年（昭和十

~~Monsieur~~ ^{Mr} SATO, A'imaro, Shoshii, First
 Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure etc,
 His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
 Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal
 Court of ^{the} Netherlands;

And Her Majesty the ^{Queen} ~~Princess~~ of the
 Netherlands, Jonkheer R. DE MARFES
 VAN SWINDEREN, ~~her Chamberlain~~
 chevalier de son Ordre du Lion
 Néerlandais, etc, etc, Her Royal
 Majesty's chamberlain and Minister

for 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 1.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter and ^{dwell} ~~reside~~ in all parts of

the dominions and possessions of
the other; and, ~~as long as they~~
~~obey the~~ conforming themselves to the
~~the~~ laws of the country:—

1. Shall, in all that relates to
travel and residence; to the
pursuit of their studies and
investigations; to the exercise of
their callings and professions, and to
the prosecution of their industrial
and manufacturing undertakings,

トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマシテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

be placed, in all respects, on
the same footing as the subjects or
citizens of the most favoured nation;

2. They shall have the right,
equally with native subjects, to carry
traffic in all articles,
~~on their commerce and trade in~~
~~all kinds of merchandise~~ of lawfull
commerce;

3. They shall be permitted to
own or hire and occupy the houses,

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トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルヲアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
 シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
 ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
 ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

~~Manufactories~~ factories, warehouses, shops
and premises which may be necessary
for them, and to lease land
for residential, commercial,
industrial, manufacturing and other
lawful purposes;

4. They shall enjoy the same
privileges, liberties and rights as native
subjects or citizens or the subjects or
citizens of the most favoured nation

in regard to the possession of movable property of any kind and the transmission by succession according to last will or otherwise of movable property of any kind which they may lawfully acquire inter vivos and the disposal in any way whatever of all kinds of property which they shall have lawfully acquired, and they shall not be subjected under these circumstances to any higher duty or charge than native

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subjects or citizens or the subjects or citizens
of the most favoured nation.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity,
be at full liberty to acquire and possess
every description of immovable property,
which the laws of the country permit or
shall permit the subjects or citizens
of any other foreign country to acquire
and possess, subject always to the
conditions and limitations prescribed in
such laws;

6. They shall enjoy constant and

布哇ノタメノ戦争使命ガ含まレテ居リマシタ。ソシテ是等ノ計畫案ハ其ノ當時存在セル防衛構案ヲ改正スベキ他ノ資料ト一所ニ採用サレタノデアリマス。

ミツチエル氏「其ノ次一御用キシタイ事ハ布哇ノ共同海岸地區（二六四八）防衛計畫案デアリマスガ、兵レハ何デスカ？」

チエロー中將「コレハ布哇陸軍及ビ海軍ノ地方司令官ニ依ツテ作製セラレタ共同計畫デ陸軍省ニ依ツテキエラレタ陸海軍共同計畫ニ基イタモノデアリマス。

ミツチエル氏「其ノ日附ハイツデスコ？」

チエロー中將「此ノ書類ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）四月十一日ニ布哇管轄區司令部ニ依ツテ承認セラレ且ツ一九四一年（昭和十六年）四月十一日ニ第十四海軍管區司令部ニ依ツテ承認サレタノデアリマス。

ミツチエル氏「其ノ書類ハ簽證第四十四號中ニアリマシテ其ノ單ナル抜萃デハナクテ、全文デアルトイフコトヲ私ハ申上ゲマス。全部

complete protection and security for
 their persons and property; shall
 have free and easy access to the
 Court of Justice in pursuit and defence
 of their rights; and shall also be
 allowed to prosecute their claims
 against the state and its organs
 before the tribunals or other
 authorities having jurisdiction in such
 matters;

7. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions except those which ^{they are requested} ~~should be~~ subjected from the subjects or citizens of the most

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トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

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favoured nation.

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8. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article 2.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories

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トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

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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 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 for native subjects or
citizens.

Article 3.

Each of the High Contracting Parties
 may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls,
 Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in all
 the ports, cities and places of the
 other, except in those where it may
 not be convenient to ^{admit} ~~recognize~~
 such ^{Consular} officers. This exception,
 however, shall not be made ^{in the case of} ~~to~~ one
 of the High Contracting Parties
 without being made likewise in
 regard to all other Powers.

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トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

The ~~above~~ said
Each Consuls-General, Consuls,
Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents,
having received exequaturs or other
sufficient authorisations from the
Government of the country to which they
are appointed, shall, on condition of
reciprocity, have the right to exercise
their functions, and to enjoy the
privileges, exemptions and immunities
which are or may be granted to ~~the~~

of the same rank
 Consular officers of the most
 favoured nation. The Government
 issuing exequaturs or other authorisations
 has the right in its discretion to cancel
 the same on explaining the reasons
 for which it thought proper to do so.

Article 4.

In case of the death of a subject
 of one of the High Contracting
 Parties in the territories or possessions

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トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

of the other, the competent authorities at the place of the disease, shall at once inform the Consular Officers ^{of} the nations to which the deceased belonged. And they ~~Consular Officer~~ shall inform the competent authorities ^{as soon as} ~~when~~ they are informed in the first place.

Article 5.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting

て我々が別々に又は共同で必要とする物を、日本が英國及我國に對して——我國は英國の最大の兵器製造者であり供給者であるが——自由に賣るとは到底期待出来ないであらう。

英露方面に寧ろ易々受容せられた（そして日本の南方の侵略が成功するならば、ドイツの敗北の可能性は非常に少くなるであらうといふ前に擧げた理由を考慮せずして成立つてのる）見解に對する保證は假りにありとしても種々少ない、その見解といふのは、若しドイツが敗北したとするならば、英米兩國又はそのいづれかにとつて、兩國の注意と努力が大西洋及歐洲の諸問題に集中してゐる間に日本が進出し得るかも知れない地點から日本を追出すことは容易な事であらうといふのである。今次の戰爭中に於て若し日本が巨額の代價（註八）を拂ふことを要せずしてシンガポールを占領する事が出来るとしたならば、日本帝國は戰爭の末期に於ては、その現存とは遙に異つた國家とあらう、即ち軍事上の意味に於て現在の日本より遙かに有力な國家となるであらう。さうなつた曉の日本に對抗して成功を收め得る程英國國民はその時に有力であらうといふ假

Parties reciprocal freedom of
 commerce and navigation. The

subjects of either of the High Contracting
 Parties shall have ^{on the same footing as} ~~as well as~~ the subjects or
 citizens of the most favoured nation.

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 hereafter be

opened to foreign commerce; ~~It is, and~~

they are in every case required
~~however requested that they shall~~

て我々が別々に又は共同で必要とする物を、日本が英國及我國に對して——我國は英國の最大の兵器製造者であり供給者であるが——自由に賣るとは到底期待出來ないであらう。

英露方面に寧ろ易々受容せられたる（そして日本の南方の侵略が成功するを）らば、ドイツの敗北の可能性は非常に少くたるであらうといふ前に擧げた理由を考慮せずして成立つてのる——且解に對する保證は假りにありとしても極く少ない、その見解といふのは、若しドイツが敗北したとするならば、英米兩國又はそのいづれかにとつて、兩國の注意と努力が大西洋及歐洲の諸問題に集中してゐる間に日本が進出し得るかも知れない地點から日本を追出すことは容易な事であらうといふのである。今次の戰爭中に於て若し日本が巨額の代價（註八）を拂ふことを要せずしてシンガポールを占領する事が出來るとしたならば、日本帝國は戰爭の末期に於ては、その理正とは遙に異つた國家とあらう、即ち軍事上の意味に於て現在の日本より遙かに有力な國家とたるであらう。さうなつた曉の日本に對抗して成功を收め得る程英國國民はその時に有力であらうといふ假

always

conform ~~themselves~~ to the

laws of the country to which they

arrived. ~~one~~

Article 6.

Articles, the ^{national} produce or manu-
 factures of the territories of one of
 the High Contracting Parties, 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.

て——我々が別々に又は共同で必要とする物を、日本が英國及我國に對して——我國は英國の最大の兵器製造者であり供給者であるが——自由に賣るとは到底期待出来ないであらう。

大體方面に寧ろ易々受容せられた（そして日本の南方の侵略が成功するを）らば、ドイツの敗北の可能性は非常に少くあるであらうといふ前に擧げた理由を考慮せずして成立つてのる——見解に對する保證は假りにありとしても極く少ない、その見解といふのは、若しドイツが敗北したとするならば、英米兩國又はそのいづれかにとつて、兩國の注意と努力が大西洋及歐洲の諸問題に集中してゐる間に日本が進出し得るかも知れない地點から日本を追出すことは容易な事であらうといふのである。今次の戰爭中に於て若し日本が巨額の代償（註八）を拂ふことを要せずしてシンガポールを占領する事が出来るとしたならば、日本帝國は戰爭の末期に於ては、その理任とは遙に異つた國家とあらう、即ち軍事上の意味に於て現在の日本より遙かに有力な國家となるであらう。さうなつた曉の日本に對抗して成功を收め得る程英國國民はその時に有力であらうといふ假

other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the ^{natural} product or manufacture of the territories of ~~either~~ ^{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~~

て——我々が別々に又は共同で必要とする物を、日本が英國及我國に對して——我國は英國の最大の兵器製造者であり供給者であるが——自由に賣るとは到底期待出來ないであらう。

六、諸方面に穿る易々受容れられた——そして日本の南方の侵略が成功するならば、ドイツの敗北の可能性は非常に少くたるであらうといふ前に擧げた理由を考慮せずして成立つての——目解に對する保證は假りにありとしても極く少ない、その見解といふのは、若しドイツが敗北したとするならば、英米兩國又はそのいづれかにとつて、兩國の注意と努力が大西洋及歐洲の諸問題に集中してある間に日本が進出し得るかも知れない地點から日本を追出すことは容易な事であらうといふのである。今次の戰爭中に於て若し日本が巨額の代償（註八）を拂ふことを要せずしてシンガポールを占領する事が出來るとしたならば、日本帝國は戰爭の末期に於ては、その現任とは遙に異つた國家とあらう、即ち軍事上の意味に於て現在の日本より遙かに有力な國家となるであらう。さうなつた曉の日本に對抗して成功を收め得る程英國國民はその時に有力であらうといふ假

Coming from
~~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~~ ^{animals} of ~~cattle~~, or

of plants useful to ~~agriculture~~.

Article 7.

Merchants and manufacturers,
 one of
 subjects of the High Contracting Parties,

て——我々が別々に又は共同で必要とする物を、日本が英國及我國に對して——我國は英國の最大の兵器製造者であり供給者であるが——自由に賣るとは到底期待出來ないであらう。

六、諸方面に寧ろ易々受容せられたる——そして日本の南方の侵略が成功するならば、ドイツの敗北の可能性は非常に少くたるであらうといふ前に擧げた理由を考慮せずして成立つての——見解に對する保證は假りにありとしても極く少ない、その見解といふのは、若しドイツが敗北したとするならば、英米兩國又はそのいづれかにとつて、兩國の注意と努力が大西洋及歐洲の諸問題に集中してある間に日本が進出し得るかも知れない地點から日本を追出すことは容易な事であらうといふのである。今次の戰爭中に於て若し日本が巨額の代價（註八）を拂ふことを要せずしてシンガポールを占領する事が出來るとしたならば、日本帝國は戰爭の末期に於ては、その現存とは遙に異つた國家とあらう、即ち軍事上の意味に於て現在の日本より遙かに有力な國家となるであらう。さうなつた曉の日本に對抗して成功を收め得る程英國國民はその時に有力であらうといふ假

as well as merchants and manu-
facturers domiciled and exercising
their commerce and industries in the
territories of such party may, in the
territories ^{& possessions} 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.

Each of the Contracting Parties will
inform the other what are the
competent authorities for the issue of
these certificates ~~as are~~ ~~required~~
^{with which}
~~for~~ the said merchants, ^{traders}
manufacturers and commercial
travellers are required to be furnished

Articles imported as samples for
the purposes mentioned in the first

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得
前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附 則

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paragraph, in each country,
be temporarily admitted free of duty
on compliance with the Customs regulations
and formalities established to assure
their reexportation or the payment of the
prescribed customs duties if not be
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,

勅令第

號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附
則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination 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. X

Article 8.

(placed

The marks, stamps, or seals upon

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得
前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

the samples mentioned in the preceding
Articles 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 as samples and

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行
シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於
テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附 則

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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 country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

勅令第

號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行
シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得
前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於
テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附
則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

Article. 9

Joint stock and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial and financial, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and to appear in the Courts either

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得
前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

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as plaintiffs or defendants,
subject to the laws of such other
Party.

Article 10.

All articles which are or may
be legally imported into the ports of
either High Contracting Party ~~from~~
~~foreign country~~ in national vessels
may likewise be imported into those

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得
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附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

勅令第 號

滿洲事件ニ關スル經費支辨ノ爲政府ハ二千九十一萬圓ヲ限り公債ヲ發行
シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

前項ノ規定ニ依ル公債ノ發行價格差減額ヲ補填スル爲必要アル場合ニ於
テハ前項ノ制限以外ニ公債ヲ發行シ又ハ借入金ヲ爲スコトヲ得

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom;

貴政府の日本の全資産凍結の處置は侵略者に対する一大痛撃となるであらうと確信致します。

中國政府は此等消息直に聞して、侵略と闘ひつゝある友交國の殆どが歩調を揃へた行動をとるに至らしめた事について貴下及貴下の政府に對して深く感謝致します。

中國の戰鬥力を強化し、極東に於ける緊急情勢に對處する爲めに貴下に對して別の奨励をいたしましたが、之に對しても適當の時に貴下が御留意下さる事を確信致します。

蔣 介 石

(署名)

此等の拔萃は米國議會環球海攻撃調査共同委員會に於ける聴取録一共同委員會議議録第一五七號乃至第一七二號の第九九部即ち第四八九、三四九〇、三四九一、三四九二、三四九三、三四九四、三五〇一頁よりとつたものである。

Whether such exportation shall take
place in Japanese vessels or in
vessels of Netherlands, and
whatever may be the place of
destination, whether a port of the
other Party or of any third Power.

Article 17:

In all that regards the stationing,
loading, and unloading of vessels
in the territorial waters of the High

貴政府の日本の全資産凍結の感重は侵略者に対する一大痛撃となるであらうと確信致します。

中國政府は此等兩信直に嗣して、侵略と闘ひつゝある友交國の殆どが歩調を揃へた行動をとるに至らしめた事について貴下及貴下の政府に對して深く感謝致します。

中國の戰國力を強化し、極東に於ける緊急情勢に對處する爲めに貴下に對して別の英請を致しましたが、之に對しても適當の時に貴下が御留意下さる事を確信致します。

蔣 介 石

(署名)

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Contracting Parties; no privileges
^{nor 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 Contracting Parties
being that in these respects the
respective vessels shall be
treated on the footing of perfect
equality.

貴政府の日本の全資産凍結の處置は侵略者に対する一大痛撃となるであらうと確信致します。

中華政府は此等兩信直に嗣して、侵略と闘ひつゝある友交國の殆どが歩調を揃へた行動をとるに至らしめた事に付て貴下及貴下の政府に對して深く感謝致します。

中國の戰國力を強化し、極東に於ける緊急情勢に對處する爲めに貴下に對して別の要請を致しましたが、之に對して貴下の時に貴下が御留意下さる事を確信致します。

蔣 介 石

(署名)

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Article 12,

merchant vessels navigating under

the flag of Japan or that of ^{Nether-}the

^{lands}~~United States~~ and carrying the

papers required by their national

laws, shall, in ^{Netherlands}~~the United States~~

and in Japan be deemed to be

vessels of Japan and ^{Netherlands}of ~~the United~~

States, respectively.

貴政府の日本の全資産凍結の感度は侵略者に対する一大痛撃となるであらうと確信致します。

中国政府は此等兩信直に嗣して、侵略と闘ひつゝある友交國の殆どが歩調を揃へた行動をとるに至らしめた事に付て貴下及貴下の政府に對して深く感謝致します。

中國の戰國力を強化し、極東に於ける緊急情勢に對處する爲めに貴下に對して別の要請を致しましたが、之に對しても適當の時に貴下が御留意下さる事を確信致します。

蔣 介 石

(署名)

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No duties of Tonnage, transit or
canalage, harbor, pilotage,
lighthouse, quarantine, or other
similar or corresponding duties of
whatever denomination, levied in
the name or for the profit of
Government, public functionaries,
private individuals, corporations or
establishments of any kind shall
be imposed in the territorial

此ノ昭和十六年ノ陸軍省作戰計畫、レインボウ第五編ハ陸海軍共同基本
計畫—レインボウ第五 跡ヲ基トシテ拵ヘタ陸軍省案デアリマス。此ノ中
ニハ基本計畫ノ申ニアルモノガ澤山アリマス。即チ戦争ノ概念、戦争遂
行ノ場合ノ諸假説、兵力配分ノ方法、下位指揮官ニ夫々從屬的計畫ヲ立
案セシムル指令、政府内他ノ各省トノ間ニ保持セザルベカラザル統制ヲ
含ムテ居リマス。

Waters of either country upon
the vessels of the other, which shall
not equally, under the same conditions,
be imposed on national vessels in
general, or on vessels of the most
favoured nation. Such equality
of treatment shall apply reciprocally
to the respective vessels from
whatever place they may arrive.

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）六月十七日 於東京

供述者 大 山 文 雄

右ハ當立會人ノ面証ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同日於同所

立會人 阪 埜 淳 吉

and whenever they may be
their place of destination.

Article 14.

The competent Consular Officers
of each of the High Contracting
Parties in the dominions and possessions
of the other shall have exclusive
charge of the internal order of
the merchant vessels of their
nation and shall alone take

比其ノ所定刑中死刑ヲ選擇處斷スヘク尙之ト同(四)ノ俘虜處罰法違反
 ノ罪トハ刑法第四十五條前段ノ併合罪ナルモ前記間諜罪ニ付死刑ニ
 處スヘキヲ以テ同法第四十六條第一項ニ從ヒ他ノ刑ヲ科セス被告人
 「ウエルス」ノ判示所爲中第二ノ(一)ノ點ハ俘虜處罰法第五條第一項
 陸軍刑法第九十九條並海軍刑法第百條ニ同(一)ノ點ハ俘虜處罰法第十
 一條後段同(三)ノ點ハ陸軍刑法第九十九條並海軍刑法第百條ニ各該
 當スルトコロ、右(一)及(三)ハ夫々一個ノ行爲ニシテ數個ノ罪ニ觸レ且兩
 罪犯者繼續ニ係ルヲ以テ刑法第五十四條第二項前段第五十五條第十
 條ニ即リ最モ重キ俘虜處罰法違反罪ノ刑ニ從ヒ有期懲役刑ヲ選擇ス
 ヘク同(一)ノ罪ニ付テハ懲役刑ヲ選擇シ以上ハ刑法第四十五條前段ノ
 併合罪ナルヲ以テ同法第四十七條第十條第十四條ヲ適用シ重キ前者
 ノ刑ニ法定ノ加重ヲナシタル刑期範圍内ニ於テ被告人「ウエルス」
 ヲ懲役十二年ニ處シ被告人「ステイヴンス」ノ判示第三ノ(一)及(二)
 ノ所爲ハ俘虜處罰法第五條第一項ニ同(一)ノ中造言飛語ノ點ハ陸軍刑
 法第九十九條並海軍刑法第百條ニ各該當スルトコロ以上ハ一個ノ行

cognizance of differences, which
may arise, either at sea or in
the territorial waters of the other Party,
between the captains, officers and
crews, and particularly in reference
to the adjustment of wages and
execution of contracts. However,
But in
the event of any disturbance or
disorder on board a merchant

官報號外 昭和十二年七月三十日ヨリ拔萃 六三、七二、七四頁ヨリ拔萃

○第七十一回 衆議院議事速記録第五號
帝國議會

昭和十二年七月二十九日（木曜日）

午後一時二十四分開議

「國務大臣吉野信次君登壇」

○國務大臣（吉野信次君）只今議題トナリマシタ法案ニ付キマシテ、先
ヅ人造石油製造事業法案及ビ帝國燃料興業株式會社法案カラ提案ノ理由
ヲ御説明申上ゲマス。液体燃料ハ産業上及ビ國防上必要缺クベカラザル
基礎的資源デアリマスガ、我國ハ遺憾ナガラ石油資源ニ乏シイノデアリ
マシテ、大部分ハ外國カラ原料又ハ製品トシテ輸入スルコトヲ餘儀ナク
セラレマシテ、此爲ニ毎年巨額ノ海外支拂ヲ致シテ居ル有様デアリマス。
而モ逐年著シイ需要増加ノ趨勢ニアリマスノデ、此外國依存ノ我が石油
事業ヲ打開シ、液体燃料ノ自給ヲ促進致シマシテ、産業ノ發展ト國防ノ
安固ヲ期スルト共ニ、國際貸借ノ改善ヲ圖リマスコトハ、現下内外ノ情

vessel of either Contracting Party
in the territorial waters of the other,
of a nature to cause or to be
likely to cause, in the opinion
of the competent authorities of the
place where the disturbance
or disorder occurs, a breach
of the peace or trouble in such
waters or on shore, the
territorial authorities shall, in

官報號外 昭和十二年七月三十日ヨリ抜萃 六三、七二、七四頁ヨリ抜萃

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セラレマシテ、此爲ニ毎年巨額ノ海外支拂ヲ致シテ居ル有様デアリマス。
而モ逐年著シイ需要増加ノ趨勢ニアリマスノデ、此外國依存ノ我ガ石油
事業ヲ打開シ、液体燃料ノ自給ヲ促進致シマシテ、産業ノ發展ト國防ノ
安固ヲ期スルト共ニ、國際貸借ノ改善ヲ圖リマスコトハ、現下内外ノ情

40

such case, have jurisdiction.

Article 15.

If any seamen 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

官報號外 昭和十二年七月三十日ヨリ拔萃 六三、七二、七四頁ヨリ拔萃

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マシテ、大部分ハ外國カラ原料又ハ製品トシテ輸入スルコトヲ餘儀ナク
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而モ遂年著シイ需要増加ノ趨勢ニアリマスノデ、此外國依存ノ我ガ石油
事業ヲ打開シ、液体燃料ノ自給ヲ促進致シマシテ、産業ノ發展ト國防ノ
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power for the apprehension
and handing over 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 ^{repaid} rapidly.

Def, Dec 1724
Nov, Dec 1724

トガ肝要デアルト考ヘルノデアリマス。仍テ茲ニ製鐵業獎勵法ニ代ヘマ
シテ新ニ製鐵事業法ヲ制定致シマシテ、斯業ニ對スル適切ナル保護助長
ノ施設ヲ講ズルト共ニ、斯業ニ許可制度ヲ施行致シマシテ、之ニ適當ナ
ル監督ヲ加ヘントスル次第デアリマス。

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

Article 16.

In case of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in, each High Contracting Party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether

布哇ノタメノ戦争使命が含まレテ居リマシタ。ソシテ是等ノ計畫案ハ其ノ當時存在セル防衛構案ヲ改正スベキ他ノ資料ト一所ニ採用サレタノデアリマス。

ミツチエル氏「其ノ次一御用キシタイ事ハ布哇ノ共同海岸地區（二六四八）防衛計畫案デアリマスガ、兵レハ何デスカ？」

ヂエロー中將「コレハ布哇陸軍及ビ海軍ノ地方司令官ニ依ツテ作製セラレタ共同計畫デ陸軍省ニ依ツテキエラレタ陸海軍共同計畫ニ基イタモノデアリマス」

ミツチエル氏「其ノ日附ハイツデスカ？」

ヂエロー中將「此ノ書類ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）四月十一日ニ布哇管轄區司令部ニ依ツテ承認セラレ且ツ一九四一年（昭和十六年）四月十一日ニ第十四海軍管區司令部ニ依ツテ承認サレタノデアリマス」

ミツチエル氏「其ノ書類ハ書類第四十四號中ニアリマシテ其ノ單ナル抜萃デハナクテ、全文デアルトイフコトヲ私ハ申上ゲマス。全部

belonging to the State or to
 individuals, the same assistance and
 protection and the same immunities as
 are in like cases granted to the
 national vessels, ^(permitted.)
 (as long as the duty of neutrality
 permitted.) Articles saved
 from such wrecked or damaged
 vessels shall be exempt from
 customs duties unless cleared for
 consumption, in which case they shall

朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲法第八條第一
項ニ依リ昭和六年度ニ於ケル國債償還資金ノ繰入一部停止ニ關スル件ヲ
裁可シ之ヲ公布セシム

御 名 御 璽

年 月 日

内閣總理大臣
各省大臣

pay the prescribed duties.

Article 17.

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

<p>英米ノ對 佛印策謀</p>	<p>英米、蘭 印協同對 目策謀</p>	
<p>一、舊臘來佛印官房長「ジニアン」大佐ハ密カニ新嘉坡ニ到リ 同地英當局ト船舶輸送問題ニ關シ折衝中ナリシカ本年一月 中旬兩國間ハ航海通商條約ノ成立ヲ見タリ</p>	<p>一、英蘭濠洲ノ駐米使節ハ二月下旬「ル」大統領ト會シ帝國ノ 南進阻止策ニ就キ協議セリ 一、駐日英大使ハ帝國ノ南進ニ對スル對抗手段ニ關シ二月下旬 意見具申シ特ニ英領馬來及緬甸ニ於ケル兵力ノ增強、對日 貿易制限強化ノ如キ經濟制裁ノ手段ヲ力説シ之カ爲ニハ米 國政府ノ政策ニ協調スルコトノ必要ヲ進言セリ 英、加、濠、米ノ大公使ハ對日經濟禁輸方法研究會ヲ繼續 行シツツアリ</p>	<p>政治上ヨリ見タル英米ノ對日策動</p> <p>事 例</p>

foreign state shall be extended immediately ⁴⁵ 65
and unconditionally to the ships or the subjects of
citizens of any other ^{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 18.

The stipulations of this Treaty do
not apply: <sup>which either High Contracting
Party has</sup>
a. To ~~tariff~~ concessions granted,

朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲法第八條第一
項ニ依リ昭和六年度ニ於ケル國債償還資金ノ繰入一部停止ニ關スル件ヲ
裁可シ之ヲ公布セシム

御 名 御 璽

年 月 日

内閣總理大臣
各省大臣

~~by either~~ of the High Contracting
 or may hereafter grant,

Parties to ^{contiguous} ~~contiguos~~ States ^{in order} solely

to facilitate frontier traffic to

~~within a limited zone on each~~

~~side of the frontier, or to the~~
 b. to the ^{which has been or may hereafter be}

treatment accorded to the produce

of the national fisheries of the High

Contracting Parties or to ^{the} produce of
 the

b. ~~to special tariff favours~~

貴政府の日本の全資産凍結の處置は侵略者に対する一大痛撃となるであらうと確信致します。

中國政府は此等兩借直に嗣して、侵略と闘ひつゝある友交國の殆どが歩調を揃へた行動をとるに至らしめた事に付て貴下及貴下の政府に對して深く感謝致します。

中國の戰國力を強化し、極東に於ける緊急情勢に對處する爲めに貴下に對して別の要請を致しましたが、之に對しても適當の時に貴下が御留意下さる事を確信致します。

蔣 介石

(署名)

此等の拔萃は米國議會環球海攻擊調査共同委員會に於ける聽取録「共同委員會證據彙編第一五七號乃至第一七二號の第十九部即ち第四八九、三四九〇、三四九一、三四九二、三四九三、三四九四、三五〇一頁よりとつたものである。

fisheries which may be assimilated to 47
granted or may be granted in regard to
the national fishery so far as it concerns imposition
of the produce of fishery.

~~fish and other aquatic
products of the national fishery.
of the High Contracting Parties.~~

Article 19.

The stipulations of the present
Treaty shall be applicable to
all the territories and possessions
belonging to or administered by
either of the High Contracting Parties.

南太平洋ニ於ケル英米ノ對日包圍陣

南洋局 第二課

(二六、七、)

Article 20.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible.

It shall enter into operation on a day after the day of the exchange of ratifications and remain in force until the

南太平洋ニ於ケル英米ノ對日包圍陣

南洋局 第二課

(一六、七)

expiration of a year after
 either of the High Contracting Parties
 shall have given notice to
 the other of its intention to
 terminate the same

In witness whereof the
 respective Plenipotentiaries
 have signed the present Treaty

南太平洋ニ於ケル英米ノ對日包圍陣

南洋局 第二課

(一六、七、七)

and have affixed thereto
their seals.

Done at Hague, in duplicate,
this sixth day of July, 1912.

SATO, Aimarō
(L.S)

R. de Marees van Swinderen
(L.S.)

南太平洋ニ於ケル英米ノ對日包圍陣

南洋局 第二課

(一六、七)

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DEFENSE PANEL FOR THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

TRANSLATION REQUEST FORM

Date July 28, 1947

From: Defense Panel, Language Branch, Control Desk.
To : IPS, Language Division.

Request translation.

from French language into English language

from _____ language into _____ language

of complete Def. Doc. No. 1873-E being
excerpts of No. & Call Letter

IPS Doc. No. _____ for Economic as follows:
Att'y or Phase

Heading of Document (as it will appear on translation and reproduced copies)

Excerpt -- Treaty of Commerce
and navigation

Specification of Request: (State clearly extent of excerpt by page, item or frame number, paragraph, etc., and indicate first and last words of excerpt. Excerpt including titles, headings, etc., must be clearly marked on original.)

pp. 2243-2256

Additional remarks: Checking Only.

W. H. ...
signature

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Signed at The Hague, July 6, 1912

Ratified September 22, 1913

Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo,

October 8, 1913

Promulgated October 8, 1913.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between Them and between Their subjects, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between Their two Countries, will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. SATO Aimaro, Shoshi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure etc., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of the Netherlands;

And Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Jonkheer R. DE MARETS VAN SWINDEREN, chevalier de Son Ordre du Lion Netherlandais, etc., etc., Her Royal Majesty's chamberlain and Minister for 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 II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter and dwell in all parts of the dominions and possessions of the other; and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country: —

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and professions, and to the prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation;

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to traffic in all articles of lawful commerce;

3. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy the houses, factories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other lawful purposes;

4. They shall enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native subjects or citizens or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in regard to the possession of movable property of any kind and the transmission by succession according to last will or otherwise of movable property of any kind which they may lawfully acquire inter vivos and the disposal in any way whatever of all kinds of property which they shall have lawfully acquired, and they shall not be subjected under these circumstances to any higher duty or charge than native subjects or citizens or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

5. They shall on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of immovable property, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribe in such laws;

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property, shall have free and easy access to the Court of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; and shall also be allowed to prosecute their claims against the State and its organs before the tribunals or other authorities having jurisdiction in such matters;

7. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia, from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions except those which are required from the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 2

The subjects or citizens 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 search of, any such building and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE 3

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to admit such consular officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in the case of one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers. The aforesaid Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequatur or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may be granted to Consular officers of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequatur or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other, the competent authorities at the place of the decease, shall at once inform the consular officers of the nation to which the deceased belonged and they shall inform the competent authorities as soon as they are informed in the first place.

ARTICLE 5.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of

either of the High Contracting Parties shall have on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation 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 hereafter be opened to foreign commerce; They are in every case required conform to the laws of the country to which they come.

ARTICLE 6.

Articles, the natural produce or manufactures of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, 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 national product or manufacture of the territories of either one 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, coming from any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of animals, or of useful plants.

ARTICLE 7.

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 and possessions 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.

Each of the Contracting Parties will inform the other what are the competent authorities for the issue of the certificates with which the said merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers are required to be furnished.

Arti Articles imported as samples for the purposes mentioned in the first paragraph, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure Their reexportation or the payment of the prescribed customs, Duties of not be 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 reexportation. The determination of the qualification of samples for duty-free admision rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ARTICLE 8.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Articles 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 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 country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 9.

Joint stock and other companies and associations, commercial, and industrial and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and to appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

ARTICLE 10.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party,

without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such article were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of Netherlands and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ARTICLE 11.

In all that regards the stationing loading and Unloading of vessels in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges nor 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 Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 12.

Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of Netherlands and carrying the papers required by their national laws shall in Netherlands and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan and of Netherlands respectively.

ARTICLE 13

No duties of tonnage, transit or canalage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the territorial waters of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions,

be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE 14.

The competent consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation and shall alone take cognizance of differences, which may arise, either at sea or in the territorial waters of the other Party, between the captains, officers and crews, and particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and execution of contracts. However, in the event of any disturbance or disorder on board a merchant vessel of either Contracting Party in the territorial waters of the other, of a nature to cause or to be likely to cause, in the opinion of the competent authorities of the place where the disturbance or disorder occurs, a breach of the peace or trouble in such waters or on shore, the territorial authorities shall, in such case, have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 15.

If any seamen 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 apprehension and handing over 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 the stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE 16.

In case of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in each High Contracting Party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether

belonging to the State or to individuals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities as are in like cases granted to the national vessels, so long as the duty of neutrality permits. Articles saved from such wrecked or damaged vessels shall be exempt from customs duties unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the prescribed duties.

ARTICLE 17.

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 the 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 18.

The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply:

- a. to concessions which either High Contracting Party has granted, or may hereafter grant to contiguous States in order to facilitate frontier traffic;
- b. to the treatment which has been or may hereafter be accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to the product ^{of} fisheries which may be assimilated to the national fishery so far as it concerns importation of the produce of fishery.

ARTICLE 19.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by either of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 20.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on a day after the day of the exchange of ratifications and