Convention for that purpose, and have approached as their subject of reciprocal concession, have decided to conclude a convention with the laws in force in the United States on the subject of alcohol, which will arise between them in commerce of the United States of America, being desirous of avoiding any difficulties which might arise between them in commerce.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President.

July 29, 1933.

The convention has now been concluded in force of said resolution.

April 30, 1933.

A resolution of conclusion in force of said resolution.

April 30, 1933.

Respective heads of Washington, February 16, 1931.

Residential Washington, February 23, 1929.


TRAFFIC REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE

(14)
(1) The Japanese Government state that they will

**ARTICLE II.**

Total waters from low-water mark constitute the proper limits of territorial waters and measured miles extending from the coastline inwards and measured along the coast. The High Contracting Parties declare that it is their intention to uphold the principle that the three maritime powers have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE I.**

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in London, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the United States of America; the Secretary of War and President of the Senate of the United States of America; the Secretary of the Treasury; His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Tsuru Maru.
(3) The rights conferred by this article shall not be
exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the
United States, than can be reasonably shown, in accordance with such laws,
for adjudication, in the circumstances described above.

(2) If there is a reasonable cause for belief that the
evessel is engaged in, or is about to engage in, any violation
of the laws of the United States, the vessel may be arrested.

(1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel
shall be seized, and not the speed of the vessel boarded, it shall be the speed of such other
territories or possessions, or a vessel other than the one
vicinity or a vessel where the excess is intended to be conveyed to the United States, in which the
offense was committed. It is not necessary that the vessel, suspected of
exceeding a greater distance from the coast of the United States, than can be reasonably shown, in accordance with such laws,
for adjudication, in the circumstances described above.

(3) The rights conferred by this article shall not be
exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the
United States, than can be reasonably shown, in accordance with such laws,
for adjudication, in the circumstances described above.
By Article 2 of this Convention on the Ground that it has sustained loss or injury through the
Any claim by a Japanese vessel for compensation on

ARTICLE IV.

In the United States, its territories or possessions,
of such liquids shall at any time or place be unlawful within
remains within said territorial waters and that no part
continuously while the vessel on which they are carried
provided that such liquids shall be kept under seal
possessions or passing through the territorial waters there-
or from ports of the United States, its territories or
foreign to the United States, its territory,
where such liquids are illicit as sea stores of cargo
persons by reason of the carriage of such
Shalls be applicable to alcoholic liquors or
No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United

ARTICLE III.

dermine the distance from the coast at which the right

( 1 )
The expenses of the tribunal shall be defrayed by a Rata.

Each Government shall bear its own expenses, without interest and without deduction, save as hereafter provided in this article. All sums of money which may be awarded by the tribunal on account of any claim shall be paid within eighteen months after the date of the final award.

of this agreement. Article 3 (Cox) and 4 (as the tribunal may consider necessary) shall be applied and be consistent with the provisions of (special regard being had for Articles 27 and 44) of Chapter IV of the said Convention and of Chapter III of the said Article 35 and Section 7 and 74, but not of (special regard being had for Articles 64, 28 and 94) of Chapter V of the said Convention and of Chapter I of the said Convention (Chapter II) and with Article 29 of the said Convention (Chapter III). The procedure shall be regulated by so much of the said Convention (Chapter II) and Article 35 of the said Convention (Chapter II) as from the tribunal established at The Hague, October 18, 1990, the arbitral tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with Article 29 of the said Convention (Chapter III).

The effect shall be given to the recommendations contained in any such joint report. If no joint report can be agreed upon by the tribunal, a report shall be delivered to the Permanent Court of International Justice.
有効期間

第五条

本条約ハ批准セルペラク批准書交換ノ日ヨリ一年間引
続效力ヲ有スヲ提議スルノニ通スルコトヲ得

右一年ノ期間満了ノ後ハ本条約ノ條

修正ヲ前記二年ノ期間満了前ニ協定セラレタルトキ

何ノニヨリ全ノヲ修正提議スルニ通スルコトヲ得

ハ本条約ハ更ニ一年間引続効力ヲ有スベキ

ルペラスニシテ各一年間ニ関シテハ更ニ

二年間間

ハ本条約ハ消減スペシ

修正ヲ前記ニ依ルノハ有スペクハハ本条約ハ消減スペシ

修正ヲ協定セラレタルトキハ本条約ハ消滅スペシノ

The Convention shall subject to ratification and shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Three months before the expiration of the said period, the High Contracting Parties may give notice of their desire to propose modifications in the terms of the Convention. If such modifications have not been agreed upon before the expiration of the term of one year mentioned above, the Convention shall lapse. If no notice is given on either side of the desire to propose modifications, the Convention shall remain in force for another year, and so on automatically, but subject always in respect of each such period of a year to the right on either side to propose as provided above three months before its expiration. The deduction from the amount of the sums awarded by the lower rate as may be agreed upon between the two Governments; the deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.
III (a)

The present Convention shall be of force and effect from the time it shall become a law in the respective contracting Parties and such law shall be defined in the said Convention.

The said Convention shall be subject to the provisions of the law of the land and in the event that either of the High Contracting Parties shall cease to be in force, each High Contracting Party shall be entitled to terminate the present Convention.

In the event that either of the High Contracting Parties does not agree upon the choice of the period of one year, then, and in the provision that if such modifications are not agreement upon the choice of the period of one year, then, and in the provision that if such modifications are
SIR,

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1953

Determined to have been continued in force or restated.

1953

continuance in force or restated published, June 24.

April 22, 1953

Notification of continuance in force or restated given.

Published, January 18, 1930

Dated at Washington, May 31, 1928

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(SEAL) FRANK B. RELLOGO,

(SEAL) T. MATSUZAWA,

Eighth year of the Christian era.

31st day of May, in the nineteen hundred and twenty-
MEMORANDUM

The Honorable Frank B. Kellogg,

Secretary of State,

Enclosure:

T. Matsunaga,

Memorandum.

This statement, therefore, to request that you kindly acknowledge and confirm the interpretation of the Convention. I beg leave, therefore, to submit the following statement of the purposes of this document for the purpose of future reference, a memorandum of the under.

The laws in force in the United States on the subject of alcoholic beverages, I am happy to attach hereto. For the

(1)
force at the time the circumstances occurred, even if the
in accordance with the provisions of the Convention as in
as arising which it is in force will be adjudicated by
6. That questions involving the application of the
than three months before the expiration of the said period
and paragraph of Article 2 is renewed in the same or not later
is the expression „three months before the ex-

the expression which are regulated by the domestic laws of the United
wherever the experience, including medicinal purposes,
4. That the Convention does not relate to alcohol
in Article 2 of the Convention.
no sail such quantities of communication as are authorized
Japanese vessels shall stop regularly at designated places
3. That there will be no advance requirement that
authority of the League of Nations.
the territory over which Japan exercises a mandate under the
United States under Article 2 of the Convention do not
Japanese Government assumes full responsibility.
for governmental purposes, for the conduct of which the
set consideration.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my high-
in regard to the interpretation of the Convention
a correct statement of the understanding reached by us
memorandum, a duplicate of which is attached hereto. I
beg to state that I am happy to confirm that the said
subject of alcoholic beverages
section with the laws in force in the United States on the
purpose of avoiding difficulties which might arise in con-
vention between the United States and Japan for the
check between us in regard to the interpretation of the
attached hereto of the understanding that has been rea-
Excellency’s note dated May 31, 1929, and the memorandum
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your
Excellency:

May 31, 1929.
Washington

decision is rendered.
Convention should lapse or be terminated before the
MEMORANDUM

The Japanese Ambassador,

His Excellency,

MEMORANDUM

FRANK B. REILLOC.
The question involving the application of the
period after than three months before the expiration of the said
paragraph of Article 5 is used in the sense of not
a period of one year as used in the sec-
expression "three months before the expi-
States which are regulated by the domestic laws of the United
igures for non-benefice, including medical purposes,
That the Convention does not relate to alcoholic
Article 2 of the Convention.