

No. 2341

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
and  
JAPAN**

**Note by which the Government of the United States of America, in pursuance of article 7 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on 8 September 1951, notified the Japanese Government of those pre-war bilateral treaties between the two countries, which the United States of America desires to keep in force or revive. Tokyo, 22 April 1953**

*Official text of the note: English.*

*Registered by the United States of America on 28 October 1953.*

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**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE  
et  
JAPON**

**Note par laquelle le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique a notifié au Gouvernement japonais, en application de l'article 7 du Traité de paix avec le Japon, signé à San-Francisco le 8 septembre 1951, les traités bilatéraux conclus entre les deux pays avant la guerre et que les États-Unis d'Amérique désirent maintenir ou remettre en vigueur. Tokyo, 22 avril 1953**

*Texte officiel de la note: anglais.*

*Enregistrée par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 28 octobre 1953.*

No. 2341. NOTE<sup>1</sup> BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE 7 OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH JAPAN, SIGNED AT SAN FRANCISCO ON 8 SEPTEMBER 1951,<sup>2</sup> NOTIFIED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OF THOSE PRE-WAR BILATERAL TREATIES<sup>3</sup> BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WHICH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DESIRES TO KEEP IN FORCE OR REVIVE. TOKYO, 22 APRIL 1953

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

No. 2014

Tokyo, April 22, 1953

Excellency :

I have the honor to refer to the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951,<sup>2</sup> which came into force, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 thereof, on April 28, 1952 upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by Japan, the United States of America, Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Article 7 (a) of the Treaty of Peace reads as follows :

“ Each of the Allied Powers, within one year after the present Treaty has come into force between it and Japan, will notify Japan which of its pre-war bilateral treaties or conventions with Japan it wishes to continue in force or revive, and any treaties or conventions so notified shall continue in force or be revived subject only to such amendments as may be necessary to ensure conformity with the present Treaty. The treaties and conventions so notified shall be considered as having been continued in force or revived three months after the date of notification and shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations. All such treaties and conventions as to which Japan is not so notified shall be regarded as abrogated.”

I have the honor, by direction of the Government of the United States of America and on its behalf, to notify the Japanese Government, in accordance

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with article 7 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan the treaties listed in this note are considered to have been continued in force or revived on 22 July 1953, three months after the date of notification.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 136, p. 45, and Vol. 163, p. 385.

<sup>3</sup> The texts of treaties and agreements which have been kept in force or revived by the above note are published herein unless previously registered with the League of Nations. In respect of treaties so registered, references are made in footnotes to the relevant volumes of the League of Nations *Treaty Series*.

with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace quoted, that the Government of the United States of America desires to keep in force or revive the following pre-war bilateral treaties and other international agreements with Japan :

#### *Extradition*

1. Treaty relating to the extradition of criminals. Signed at Tokyo April 29, 1886.<sup>1</sup> Entered into force November 26, 1886.

2. Supplementary convention relating to the extradition of criminals. Signed at Tokyo May 17, 1906.<sup>2</sup> Entered into force October 5, 1906.

#### *Narcotic drugs*

3. Arrangement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs. Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo February 16 and July 6, 1928.<sup>3</sup> Entered into force July 6, 1928.

4. Arrangement<sup>4</sup> for the exchange of information relating to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and to persons engaged in the illicit traffic. Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo April 23 and September 6, 1929.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Postal*

5. Convention<sup>5</sup> for the exchange of money orders. Signed at Washington April 18 and at Tokyo May 23, 1885.<sup>5</sup> Entered into force October 1, 1885.

6. Additional convention to the convention for the exchange of money orders. Signed at Tokyo May 25 and at Washington June 22, 1888.<sup>6</sup> Entered into force October 1, 1888.

7. Additional articles to the convention for the exchange of money orders. Signed at Tokyo April 5 and at Washington May 4, 1889.<sup>7</sup> Entered into force June 24, 1889.

8. Additional convention for the exchange of postal money orders. Signed at Tokyo May 7 and at Washington June 1, 1904.<sup>8</sup> Entered into force July 1, 1904.

9. Parcel post agreement, with detailed regulations. Signed at Tokyo June 1, 1938 and at Washington June 20, 1938.<sup>9</sup> Entered into force July 1, 1938.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 173 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 176 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 182 of this volume.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 189 of this volume.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 195 of this volume.

<sup>6</sup> See p. 208 of this volume.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 209 of this volume.

<sup>8</sup> See p. 210 of this volume.

<sup>9</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CXCI, p. 43.

*Property—Leaseholds*

10. Arrangement relating to perpetual leaseholds. Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo March 25, 1937.<sup>1</sup> Entered into force March 25, 1937.

*Smuggling—Liquor*

11. Convention for the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors. Signed at Washington May 31, 1928.<sup>2</sup> Entered into force January 16, 1930.

*Taxation*

12. Arrangement relating to reciprocal exemption from taxation of income from the operation of merchant vessels. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington March 31 and June 8, 1926.<sup>3</sup> Entered into force June 8, 1926; operative retroactively from July 18, 1924.

The treaties and other international agreements listed above shall be considered as having been continued in force or revived three months after the date of this note, i.e., July 22, 1953.

It is understood, of course, that either of the two Governments may propose revisions in any of the treaties or other agreements mentioned in the above list.

Further, it shall be understood that any of the provisions in the treaties and other agreements listed in this notification which may be found in particular circumstances to be not in conformity with the Treaty of Peace shall be considered to have been deleted so far as the application of the Treaty of Peace is involved but shall be regarded as being in full force and effect with respect to matters not covered by the latter treaty.

In compliance with Article 7 (a) of the Treaty of Peace, quoted above, the United States Government will register with the Secretariat of the United Nations the treaties and other agreements which are by this notification kept in force or revived.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Robert D. MURPHY

His Excellency Katsuo Okazaki  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Tokyo

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<sup>1</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CLXXXI, p. 217.

<sup>2</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CI, p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CVIII, p. 463.

1. TREATY<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN CONCERNING EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 29 APRIL 1886

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The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter named and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :

The President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Inouye Kaoru, Jinsammi, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., &c., &c.

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

*Article I*

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, all persons, who being accused or convicted of one of the crimes or offences named below in Article II. and committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other Party.

*Article II*

1. Murder, and assault with intent to commit murder.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money; counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties, and the utterance or circulation of the same.
3. Forgery, or altering and uttering what is forged or altered.
4. Embezzlement, or criminal malversation of the public funds, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositaries.
5. Robbery.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 26 November 1886.

6. Burglary, defined to be the breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony therein; and the act of breaking and entering the house of another, whether in the day or night-time, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

7. The act of entering, or of breaking and entering, the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking-houses, savings-banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

8. Perjury, or the subornation of perjury.

9. Rape.

10. Arson.

11. Piracy by the law of nations.

12. Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter, committed on the high seas, on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.

13. Malicious destruction of, or attempt to destroy, railways, trams, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices, or other buildings, when the act endangers human life.

### *Article III*

If the person demanded be held for trial in the country on which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial: Provided that, unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

### *Article IV*

If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place; nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition, or for any offence other than that in respect of which the extradition is granted.

### *Article V*

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or of Japan, as the case may be, shall accompany the requisition. When the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country making the demand and of the

depositions on which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition.

The fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

#### *Article VI*

On being informed by telegraph, or other written communication through the diplomatic channel, that a lawful warrant has been issued by competent authority, upon probable cause, for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of this Treaty, and, on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, each Government will endeavor to procure, so far as it lawfully may, the provisional arrest of such criminal, and keep him in safe custody for a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which the claim for extradition is founded.

#### *Article VII*

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have the power to deliver them up if in their discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

#### *Article VIII*

The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has requested the extradition.

#### *Article IX*

The present Treaty shall come into force sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof. It may be terminated by either of them, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at the city of Tokio, the twenty-ninth day of April in the eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the fourth month, of the nineteenth year of Meiji.

Richard B. HUBBARD [L.S.]  
Inouye KAORU [SEAL]

2. SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 17 MAY 1906

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The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan being desirous to add the crimes of embezzlement of private moneys or property and larceny to the list of crimes or offences on account of which extradition may be granted under the Treaty concluded between the two countries on the 29th day of April, 1886 (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji), with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Convention, and, for this purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit :

The President of the United States of America, Huntington Wilson, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America at Tokio, and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Kinmoti Saionzi, Shonii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following

*Article*

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes or offences numbered 1 to 13 in the second Article of the said Treaty of the 29th day of April, 1886<sup>2</sup> (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji), on account of which extradition may be granted, that is to say :

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, where the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than \$200 or 400 Yen.

Larceny, where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more, or for which sentence of imprisonment for one year or more has been pronounced.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Treaty of

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 5 October 1906.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 173 of this volume.



the 29th day of April, 1886 (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Tokio, in the English and Japanese languages, this 17th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six (corresponding to the 17th day of the 5th month of the 39th year of Meiji).

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

Huntington WILSON

Marquis SAÏONZI

3. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN ARRANGEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN FOR THE DIRECT EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS. TOKYO, 16 FEBRUARY AND 6 JULY 1928

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I

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 310

Tokyo, February 16, 1928

Excellency :

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, in an endeavor to bring about stricter control of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the United States Treasury Department has requested that an effort be made to establish closer co-operation between the appropriate administrative officials of the United States and certain countries. I was further instructed to endeavor to arrange with Your Excellency's Government for :

(1) The direct exchange between the United States Treasury Department and the corresponding office in Japan of information and evidence with reference to persons engaged in the illicit traffic. This would include such information as photographs, criminal records, finger prints, Bertillon measurements, description of the methods which the persons in question have been found to use, the places from which they have operated, the partners they have worked with, etc.

(2) The immediate direct forwarding of information by letter or cable as to the suspected movements of narcotic drugs, or of those involved in smuggling drugs, if such movements might concern Japan or the United States. Unless such information as this reaches its destination directly and speedily it is useless.

(3) Mutual cooperation in detective and investigating work.

The officer of the United States Treasury Department who would have charge, on behalf of my Government, of the cooperation in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics is Colonel L. G. Nutt, whose mail and telegraph address is Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Narcotics, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 6 July 1928.

Should the proposed arrangement meet with the approval of Your Excellency's Government, it would be much appreciated if I might be informed of the name and address of the Japanese official with whom Colonel Nutt should communicate.

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

For the Ambassador :

(*Signed*) Norman ARMOUR

His Excellency  
Baron Giichi Tanaka  
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.

[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 71/T3.

Tokio, July 6th, 1928

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to refer to His Excellency the United States Ambassador's Note No. 310 of February 16th, 1928, informing me that, in an endeavor to bring about stricter control of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the United States Treasury Department has requested that an effort be made to establish closer co-operation between the appropriate administrative officials of the United States and certain countries, and transmitting the following proposals :

[See note I]

I beg to state in reply that, inasmuch as the modes of evidence enumerated in the paragraph (1) are not necessarily adopted in this country with reference to persons engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the Japanese Government may possibly find themselves unable to conform to the proposal with respect to those modes of evidence, but that they agree to practise, within the provisions of the existing Japanese laws and regulations and, as far as feasible, in accordance with the methods of procedure mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, a closer direct cooperation between the appropriate administrative officials of the United States and Japan respectively.

The Japanese official who is to communicate with Colonel L. G. Nutt, the officer of the United States Treasury Department, who is to have charge, on behalf of the United States Government, of the co-operation in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics, is the Director of the Bureau of Treaties and Conventions in the Department of Foreign Affairs, whose :

Telegraph address is : Jooyaku Kyokuchoo, Gaimudaijin Tokio ;

And mail address is : Director of Bureau of Treaties and Conventions, Department of Foreign Affairs.

I beg you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
(Signed) Baron Giichi TANAKA

Edwin L. Neville, Esq.  
Chargé d'Affaires of the  
United States of America

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<sup>1</sup> Translation by the Government of the United States of America.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.

4. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN ARRANGEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SEIZURE OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS AND TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC. TOKYO, 23 APRIL AND 6 SEPTEMBER 1929

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I

Tokyo, April 23, 1929

No. 481

Excellency :

Under instructions from my Government I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in a communication, dated June 29, 1923, addressed to the Secretary of State, the British Embassy in Washington referred to a recommendation of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, passed at the fourth session held at Geneva from the 8th to the 14th of January, 1923, which reads as follows :

“ That the Governments be asked to extend the arrangement for the mutual exchange of information in regard to seizures to include information in regard to the proceedings and movements of persons who are known to the authorities to be engaged in carrying on an illicit traffic in drugs.”

The British Embassy stated that this recommendation had been accepted by the British Government and that a circular despatch had been sent to the Governors of all colonies and protectorates, expressing the hope that each of them would cause this recommendation to be put into force, and directing them to cause any information of the nature indicated, which might be of immediate importance to neighboring administrations, to be communicated to the British consular officers in the country concerned, for transmission by them to the local authorities. On August 7, 1923, in replying to the note from the British Embassy, the Secretary of State stated :

“ I take pleasure in assuring you that the Government of the United States is deeply gratified by the action of His Majesty's Government, and is prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent in transmitting information of the character suggested. To this end, the Department of State is desirous, if agreeable to your Government, of instructing its Diplomatic and Consular Officers to cooperate with their British colleagues, or the competent British authorities (if in British territory) in collecting and forwarding information that will lead to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and the detection or apprehension of persons engaged in this traffic.”

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 6 September 1929.

Attached to the reply to the British Embassy was a list of the United States local authorities to whom there might be communicated such information as might come to the attention of British Consular Officers in this country.

In a note, dated December 12, 1923, the British Embassy at Washington notified this Government that the British Government welcomed the proposal of the United States and that instructions were being issued to the competent authorities in the British Empire and to the British Diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad to cooperate with the United States authorities in the manner proposed. To this note was appended a list of the British officials to whom such information should be communicated in Great Britain, Ireland, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland and the British Colonies not possessing responsible Government, in British Protectorates and in Tanganyika territory. In conformity with this arrangement, appropriate instructions were sent to the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers on December 28, 1923.

By an exchange of correspondence between the American and British Governments in 1927 and 1928, the above arrangement was made applicable to the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements.

In bringing this matter to the notice of Your Excellency I was further instructed to state that my Government would welcome the conclusion with the Imperial Japanese Government of an arrangement similar to that in effect with the British Government, and it is prepared, if agreeable to the Imperial Japanese Government, to instruct its Diplomatic and Consular Officers to cooperate with their Japanese colleagues, or the competent Japanese authorities (if in Japanese territory) in collecting and forwarding information that will lead to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and the detection or apprehension of persons engaged in this traffic.

I was also instructed to inform Your Excellency that my Government has been gratified at the recent conclusion with the Imperial Japanese Government of the informal arrangement for the direct exchange, between the enforcement agencies of the two Governments, of certain information with regard to the traffic in narcotic drugs and believes that the present proposal, if accepted, would supplement that arrangement and provide for co-operation in matters not covered by it, thus marking a further advance in the elimination of the narcotic menace.

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

(Signed) Edwin L. NEVILLE

His Excellency Baron Giichi Tanaka  
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.

[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 86/T3

Tokio, September 6th, 1929

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honor to refer to your Note No. 481 of April 23rd last, in which you were good enough to inform Baron Tanaka, my predecessor in office, of the arrangement now existing between the United States Government and the British Government for the exchange of information relating to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and to persons engaged in this traffic. You also stated that your Government would welcome the conclusion with the Japanese Government of an arrangement similar to that in effect with the British Government, and were prepared, if agreeable to the Japanese Government, to instruct their Diplomatic and Consular Officers to co-operate with their Japanese colleagues, or the competent Japanese authorities (if in Japanese territory), in collecting and forwarding information that will lead to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and the detection or apprehension of persons engaged in this traffic.

I am happy to state in reply that the Japanese Government welcome the proposal of your Government and are prepared to co-operate with them in forwarding information of the nature indicated above. The Japanese Government, for the attainment of the object in view, agree to instruct their Diplomatic and Consular Officers to co-operate with their American colleagues, or the competent American authorities (if in American territory), in collecting and forwarding information that will lead to the seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and the detection or apprehension of persons engaged in this traffic. Your Government will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions, and to inform me of the competent American authorities to whom such information should be communicated by the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Officers in the United States. I beg to set forth in the Annex a list of the competent Japanese authorities to whom the information in question should be forwarded in this country.

I beg you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Baron Kijuro SHIDEHARA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Edwin L. Neville, Esq.  
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America

<sup>1</sup> Translation by the Government of the United States of America.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.

## ANNEXE

List of competent Japanese authorities to whom information relating to seizure of illicit narcotic drugs and to persons engaged in this traffic should be communicated

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Authorities</i>
Japan Proper . . . . .	Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Local Governor or Superintendent of Customs in case of special urgency
Chosen . . . . .	Government-General of Chosen
Taiwan . . . . .	Government-General of Taiwan
Leased Territory of Kwantung	Government-General of the Leased Territory of Kwantung
Karafuto . . . . .	Government-General of Karafuto



5. CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY-ORDERS BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN. SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, ON 18 APRIL 1885, AND AT TOKYO, ON 23 MAY 1885
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There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America.

*Article 2*

The amounts of orders in both directions shall be expressed in United States money, and on account of the frequent fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two countries it is agreed that all amounts shall be converted into their proper equivalents by the Japanese Post Office; that is to say, the sums received by the Japanese Post Office for orders drawn on the United States shall be converted at the time of issue into United States money at the current rate of exchange, and the amounts of orders drawn in the United States on Japan shall, in like manner, be rendered by the Japanese Post Office into the currency of Japan at the current rate of exchange on the day of the arrival of the exchange list.

*Article 3*

The maximum amount for which a money-order may be drawn in either country upon the other shall be Fifty Dollars.

*Article 4*

No money-order shall contain a fractional part of a cent.

*Article 5*

The amounts of money-orders shall be deposited by the remitters, and paid to the payees in gold coin, or in any other legal money of the same current value.

However, in case there should be in circulation, in either country, a paper currency, of legal tender, but of less value than gold, the Administration of that country shall have the right to receive and employ the same in its relations with the public, taking into account the difference of value.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 October 1885.

*Article 6*

The General Post Office of Japan, and the Post Office Department of the United States shall each have power to fix, from time to time, the rates of commission to be charged on all money-orders they may respectively issue. This commission shall belong to the issuing Postal Administration, but the General Post Office of Japan shall pay to the Post Office Department of the United States three fourths of one per cent. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 $\frac{0}{10}$ ) on the amount of orders issued in Japan and payable in the United States; and the Post Office Department of the United States shall make a like payment to the General Post Office of Japan for money-orders issued in the United States and payable in Japan.

*Article 7*

No money-order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish, in full, the surname, and at least the initial of one Christian name, both of the remitter and the payee (or the corresponding names in the case of natives of Japan), or the name of the firm, or company, who are the remitters or payees, together with the address of the remitter and that of the payee.

If, however, any applicant for a money-order shall tender the name of either the remitter or payee at greater length, such particulars shall be received and the List shall be made out accordingly.

*Article 8*

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of the Offices of Exchange. On the part of Japan the Office of Exchange shall be Tokio, and on the part of the United States, San Francisco, California.

*Article 9*

The particulars of all money-orders drawn in the United States upon Japan shall be entered at the Exchange Office, San Francisco, in a list similar to the form marked "A" (in the Appendix,) in which shall be shown the amount of each order in United States money, which list, after having received the impression of the San Francisco date stamp, shall be forwarded to the General Post Office at Tokio, where it shall be impressed with the date stamp of that office, and where the requisite arrangements for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

In like manner, the particulars of money-orders drawn in Japan, upon the United States, shall be entered at the General Post Office, Tokio, in a list similar to the form marked "B," in which shall be shown the amount of each order in the money of both countries, which list, after having received the impression of the date stamp of that office, shall be forwarded to the exchange

Office of San Francisco, where it shall receive the impression of the date stamp in use at that office, and where the necessary arrangements for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out. Each list, as well as the entries in the list, dispatched shall be numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., in the order of dispatch, and the receipt of each list shall be acknowledged, on either side, by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction.

Such a list shall be transmitted by each mail dispatched from either country to the other, and in order to prevent inconvenience in case the original lists should be lost, each office shall forward by the following mail a duplicate of the list sent by the preceding mail.

Should it happen that, on the day when the list is to be dispatched, there are no orders to be communicated for payment, the list must nevertheless be sent. But, in that event, the Exchange Office will write across the list the words, "No money-orders."

The orders issued in the United States during the quarter ending June 30th, of each year, which may arrive at the office of Exchange at San Francisco in the following quarter, shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June, and, in like manner, the orders issued in Japan during the quarter ending June 30th, of each year, which may arrive at the Exchange Office of Tokio in the following quarter, shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June.

#### *Article 10*

As soon as the list of the dispatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall make out internal money-orders in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the list, and shall forward them, free of postage, to the addressees, or to the offices of destination in conformity with the regulations existing in each country for the payment of money-orders.

When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation from the dispatching office which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation, the issue of domestic money-orders of payment relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the list should be suspended.

One copy of each Exchange List shall be returned by the receiving Exchange Office to the dispatching Exchange Office, but, before returning such copy the receiving Exchange Office shall enter therein the names of the respective offices of payment of the orders enumerated in the list, and, in the lists from the United States returned by the Japanese Office the latter office shall also enter the amount of each order in Japanese money according to the conversion made by it.

*Article 11*

The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of domestic orders in the country of destination.

It is agreed that all money-orders paid in either country shall be retained in the country in which they are paid.

*Article 12*

When it is desired that any error in the name of the payee, or remitter shall be corrected, or that the amount of a money-order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the Postal Administration of the country in which the order was issued.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn and in conformity with the regulations established, or to be established in that country.

*Article 13*

Repayment, whether of an original, or by means of a duplicate order, shall not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained, through the Postal Administration of the country where such order is payable, that the order has not been paid, and shall not be paid in the office of payment.

*Article 14*

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue, shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

The General Post Office of Japan, shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money-orders entered in the lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified.

On the other hand, the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the General Post Office of Japan, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office, which, under this article, become void.

*Article 15*

At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post Office, Tokio, showing, in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.

Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the General Post Office of Japan, be paid at New York, in the money of the United States, at the same time that it transmits the account, and if due by the Post Office Department of the United States, it shall be paid, at the same time that it returns the accepted copy of the account by means of a bill of exchange on Yokohama, for as much, in the local currency of Japan, as can be obtained at the market rate, for the balance due Japan in United States money. For his quarterly account forms shall be used in exact conformity with the patterns " C," " D," and " E " in the appendix.

If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

#### *Article 16*

The Postmaster General, in either country, shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, if not repugnant to the foregoing, for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be communicated to the Postmaster General of the other country.

#### *Article 17*

Should it appear that money-orders are used by mercantile men, either in Japan or in the United States, for the transmission of large sums of money, the Japanese or United States Postal Administration, as the case may be shall have the power of increasing the commission, and even of wholly suspending, for a time, the issue of money-orders.

#### *Article 18*

This Convention shall come into operation on the first day of October, 1885, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

DONE in duplicate and signed in Washington on the eighteenth day of April, 1885, and in Tokio on the 23rd day of 5th month of 18th year of Meiji, (the 23rd day of May, 1885).

[SEAL OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA]

Wm. F. VILAS  
Postmaster General of the  
United States of America.

[SEAL OF THE POST OFFICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JAPAN]

Yoshio KUSAKA  
Acting Postmaster General of Japan

A

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

San Francisco, Cal., ..... , 188...

Sir :

I have received your List No. .... , relative to money-orders issued in the Empire of Japan, and payable in the United States of America.

In return, I transmit to you a detailed account of the amount received for orders issued in the United States, and payable in Japan, the particulars of which have reached this office since the dispatch of my previous List No. ....

Awaiting an acknowledgment of the present List,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

.....

Postmaster

To .....

General Post Office, Tokio

List No. ....

*List of money-orders issued in the United States of America and payable in the Empire of Japan*Office  
stamp

Date	Number of original order	Number of international order	Office of issue	Name of remitter	Address of remitter	Full name of payee	Full address of payee	For use of Tokio office				Remarks	
								Amount in United States money		Amount in Japanese money	Number of inland order issued by Tokio office		Office on which final order is drawn
								\$	¢				

A

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
Tokio, ....., 188...

Sir :

I have examined this List of money-orders from No. .... to No. ...., inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in the Empire of Japan, amounting in the aggregate to \$.....

The said List was found to be correct with the following exceptions :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

.....

To the POSTMASTER,

*Money-Order Exchange Office, San Francisco, Cal.*

B

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
Tokio, ....., 188...

Sir :

I have received your List No. ...., relative to money-orders issued in the United States of America, and payable in the Empire of Japan.

In return, I transmit to you a detailed account of the amounts received for orders issued in Japan, and payable in the United States, the particulars of which have reached this Office since the dispatch of my previous List No. ....

Awaiting an acknowledgment of the present List,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

.....

To the POSTMASTER,

*Money-Order Exchange Office, San Francisco, Cal.*



List No. ....

*List of Money-Orders issued in the Empire of Japan and payable in the United States of America*

Office stamp

Date	Number of Original Order	Number of International Order	Office of Issue	Name of Remitter	Address of Remitter	Full name of Payee	Full address of Payee (including Office and State, and, if possible, County)	For use of San Francisco Office				Remarks	
								Amount in United States money		Amount in Japanese money			Number of inland order issued by San Francisco Office
							\$	¢	Yen	Sen			

B

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

San Francisco, Cal., ..... 188...

Sir :

I have examined this List of money-orders from No. .... to No. ...., inclusive, for sums received in the Empire of Japan for payment in the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$.....

The said List was found to be correct with the following exceptions :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

.....

Postmaster

To .....,

General Post Office, Tokio

..... QUARTER OF 188...

*List of money-orders authority for the repayment of which to the remitters has been given to the country of issue during the quarter above mentioned*

Orders issued in Japan				Orders issued in the United States			
No. of list	Date of list	No. of international order	Amount of order	No. of list	Date of list	No. of international order	Amount of order
			\$				\$
			¢				¢
		Total.....				Total.....	

## D

*Money-orders not paid and to be credited to the issuing office*

No. 2341

Orders issued in Japan				Orders issued in the United States			
No. of list	Date of list	No. of international order	Amount of order	No. of list	Date of list	No. of international order	Amount of order
			\$				\$
			¢				¢
		Total.....				Total.....	

*General statement of the result of the exchange of money-orders between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America*

To credit of Japan		Amount		To credit of the United States		Amount	
		\$	¢			\$	¢
Orders issued in the United States and payable in Japan, viz :				Orders issued in Japan and payable in the United States, viz :			
	\$	¢			\$	¢	
As per list No. . . . .				As per list No. . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Do . . . . .				Do . . . . .			
Commission, 3/4 of 1 per cent, on above . . . . .				Commission, 3/4 of 1 per cent, on above . . . . .			
Repaid orders . . . . .				Repaid orders . . . . .			
Orders become void . . . . .				Orders become void . . . . .			
Total credit to Japan . . . . .				Total credit to the United States . . . . .			
Balance due the United States . . . . .				Balance due Japan . . . . .			

6. ADDITIONAL CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY-ORDERS BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN, DATED APRIL 18th, MAY 23rd, 1885. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 25 MAY 1888, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 22 JUNE 1888.

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The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Minister of State for Communications of the Empire of Japan being desirous of modifying the Convention for the exchange of money-orders between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Empire of Japan, dated April 18th, May 23rd, 1885, have agreed upon the following :

*Article 1*

The words "one-half of one per cent." shall be substituted for the words "three-fourths of one per cent." in Article 6 of the above named Convention, and also in the Quarterly Statement Sheet E, annexed to that Convention, both under the heading "To credit of Japan," and under the heading "To credit of the United States".

*Article 2*

The present Additional Convention shall take effect on the first day of October 1888.

DONE in duplicate and signed in Washington on the 22nd day of June 1888, and in Tokyo on the 25th day of 5th month, 21st year of Meiji (1888).

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Postmaster General  
of the United States of America

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Minister of State  
for Communications  
of the Empire of Japan

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 October 1888.

7. ADDITIONAL ARTICLES<sup>1</sup> TO THE MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN, DATED APRIL 18th, 1885, 23rd DAY OF 5th MONTH OF 18th MONTH OF MEIJI, (THE 23rd DAY OF MAY, 1885.) SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 5 APRIL 1889, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 4 MAY 1889

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The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Minister of Communications of the Empire of Japan have agreed upon the following additional Articles to the Money-Order Convention of April 18th, 1885,—23rd day of 5th month of 18th year of Meiji, (the 23rd day of May, 1885,) between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Empire of Japan.

*Article 1*

Article 3 of the said Convention is abrogated and replaced by a new Article as follows :

“The maximum amount for which a money-order may be drawn in either country upon the other shall be One Hundred Dollars.”

*Article 2*

This Additional Convention shall take effect on the 24th day of June, 1889, and shall continue in force as long as the Convention of April 18th—23rd day of 5th month of 18th year of Meiji, (the 23rd day of May, 1885.)

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 4th day of May, 1889, and at Tokyo on the 5th day of 4th month of 22nd year of Meiji, (the 5th day of April, 1889.)

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Postmaster General  
of the United States of America

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Minister of Communications  
of the Empire of Japan

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 24 June 1889.

8. ADDITIONAL CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> FOR THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 7 MAY 1904, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 1 JUNE 1904

The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Minister of State for Communications of the Empire of Japan, having agreed upon the following Additional Articles to the Money Order Convention signed by the Postmaster General of the United States of America at Washington on April 18th, 1885 and by the Postmaster General of the Empire of Japan at Tokyo on the 23rd day of the 5th month of the 18th year of Meiji (May 23rd, 1885), have signed the present supplementary Convention.

*Article I*

The words "one quarter of one per cent" shall be substituted for the words "one half of one per cent" in Article VI, of the above named Convention, as modified and enforced on October 1, 1888, and also in the Quarterly Statement Sheet E, annexed to that Convention, both under the heading "To credit of Japan", and under the heading "To credit of the United States".

*Article II*

The foregoing Article shall take effect on the first day of July, 1904.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington on the first day of June, 1904, and at Tokyo on the seventh day of the 5th month of the 37th year of Meiji (the seventh day of May, 1904).

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Postmaster General of  
the United States of America

[SEAL]

(Illegible)  
Minister of State  
for Communications  
of the Empire of Japan

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 July 1904.



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9. PARCEL POST AGREEMENT (WITH DETAILED REGULATIONS) BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 1 JUNE 1938 AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 20 JUNE 1938<sup>1</sup>
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10. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN RELATING TO PERPETUAL LEASEHOLDS. TOKYO, 25 MARCH 1937<sup>2</sup>
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11. CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SMUGGLING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS. SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, ON 31 MAY 1928<sup>3</sup>
- 
12. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN CONCERNING RELIEF FROM DOUBLE INCOME TAX ON SHIPPING PROFITS. WASHINGTON, 31 MARCH 1926 AND 8 JUNE 1926<sup>4</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CXCI, p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CLXXXI, p. 217.

<sup>3</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CI, p. 63.

<sup>4</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CVIII, p. 463.