

(B) Release

Case No.	Name of Vessel	Name of Article	Quantity	Reason of Confiscation	Owner		Date of Capture	Place of Capture
					Nationality	Name		
2	Need-wood	cotton cloth, paper, etc.	unknown	no enemy character	China Japan	unknown unknown	Dec. 8, 1941	Tsingtao Port
9	Ramona	coal	1,080 tons	"	France	Société Française Charbonnage de Tongking	"	Shanghai Port
Partly confiscated and partly released								
39	Barge 29	sugar oil	95 barrels	"	China	Chen Yuan-Chin	"	"
40	" 28	acet-anil (powder) and other 3 articles	22 "	"	"	Chen Yuan Ken	"	"
45	" 24	cocoa	25 bales	"	no nationality	Yudalevitch A. Horocy	"	"
59	Scam-ander	sugar and other 15 articles	304 bags, etc.	"	China	Tahoa Sugar Store etc.	"	"
275	Barge 161	wheat flour	998 bags	"	Denmark	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	"	"
276	" 149	"	1,498 "	"	"	"	"	"
277	" 136	"	1,755 "	"	"	"	"	"
279	" 154	"	1,750 "	"	"	"	"	"
280	" 114	"	1,886 "	"	"	"	"	"
312	" 95	cowhide	80 bundles	"	China	Ta Fen Hang	"	"
Partly confiscated and partly released								
344	Morazan	silk-thread, etc.	unknown	"	Japan	Shanghai Silk Manufacture Co., Ltd. and others	"	"
372	Sichian (浙江)	medicinal herb and other 130 articles	21 cases, etc.	"	China	Yu Chin Yuan and 62 others	"	East long. 122° 30' North lat. 28° 32'
565	El Dorado	sugar	1,000 tons	"	"	Huan Cheu Tung	Sept. 22, 1942	Hongkong Port
(Total 15 cases)								

(C) Pending

Case No.	Name of Vessel	Name of Article	Quantity	Reason of Confiscation	Owner		Date of Capture	Place of Capture
					Nationality	Name		
348	Dukats	polished rice and other 11 articles	14,000 bags, etc.	none	unknown	unknown	Dec. 9, 1941	Kitchioh Bay, South- China
355	Norfolk	polished rice and other 12 articles	10,400 bales, etc.	"	"	"	"	Camranh Bay
356	Helios	biscuit and other 30 articles	33 cans, etc.	"	"	"	"	East long. 107° North lat. 8°
362	Hofthor	coconut and other 8 articles	558 boxes, etc.	"	"	"	"	East long. 102° 30' North lat. 8°
(Total 4 cases)								

(D) Dismissal

Case No.	Name of Vessel	Name of Article	Quantity	Reason of Confiscation	Owner		Date of Capture	Place of Capture
					Nationality	Name		
364	Miramar	rice and another article	20,000 bags, etc.	none	unknown	unknown	Dec. 30, 1941	Saigon Port

(1 case)

ANNEX VIII

DECISIONS MADE BY THE SUPREME PRIZE COURT

(From Dec. 8, 1941 to Aug. 15, 1945)

Decision	Name of Case	Name of Vessel	Name of Original Prize Court	Case No. in Original Prize Court	Original Decision	Kind of Vessel	Nationality
Original decision sustained	Capture of Herlike	Herlike	Sasebo	1	capture	steamship	Panama
"	" Anarock	Anarock	Yokosuka	"	"	"	Britain
"	" Deathrock	Deathrock	"	2	"	"	"
"	" Moonrock	Moonrock	"	3	"	"	"
"	" Fotch	Fotch	"	7	"	"	Panama
"	" Meedwood	Meedwood	Sasebo	2	"	"	"
"	" Follows	Follows	"	335	"	"	"
"	" Ramona	Ramona	"	9	"	"	"
"	" Sinsiaong-tai (新祥泰)	Sinsiaong-tai	"	342	"	"	Britain
"	" Capella	Capella	"	354	"	"	Panama
"	Capture of hopper barge (Registered No. of Shanghai Customs house) No. 839	Registered No., Shanghai Customs house No. 839	"	474	"	hopper barge	U. S. A.
"	" No. 840	" No. 840	"	475	"	"	"
"	" No. 841	" No. 841	"	476	"	"	"
"	" No. 842	" No. 842	"	477	"	"	"
"	" No. 843	" No. 843	"	478	"	"	"
"	" No. 844	" No. 844	"	479	"	"	"
"	" No. 845	" No. 845	"	480	"	"	"
"	" No. 846	" No. 846	"	481	"	"	"
"	" No. 847	" No. 847	"	482	"	"	"
"	" No. 848	" No. 848	"	483	"	"	"
"	" No. 849	" No. 849	"	484	"	"	"
"	" No. 850	" No. 850	"	485	"	"	"
"	" No. 851	" No. 851	"	486	"	"	"
"	" No. 852	" No. 852	"	487	"	"	"
"	" No. 853	" No. 853	"	488	"	"	"

Original decision sustained	Capture of hopper barge (Registered No. of Shanghai Customs house)	Registered No. Shanghai Customs house	Sasebo	489	capture	hopper barge	U. S. A.
	No. 854	No. 854					
"	No. 855	No. 855	"	490	"	"	"
"	No. 856	No. 856	"	491	"	"	"
"	No. 864	No. 864	"	492	"	"	"
"	No. 871	No. 871	"	493	"	"	"
"	No. 872	No. 872	"	494	"	"	"
"	No. 881	No. 881	"	495	"	"	"
"	No. 882	No. 882	"	496	"	"	"
"	No. 883	No. 883	"	497	"	"	"
"	No. 884	No. 884	"	498	"	"	"
"	Capture of Moragan	Moragan	"	344	"	steamer	Panama
"	Victoria	Victoria	"	398	"	"	U. S. A.
"	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	"	421	"	"	Panama
"	Rinkon (呉江)	Rinkon	"	587	"	pilot boat	Britain
"	Harbor Pilot	Harbor Pilot	"	588	"	ferry-boat	"
"	Sea Pilot	Sea Pilot	"	589	"	"	"
"	Shanghai Pilot	Shanghai Pilot	"	590	"	"	"
"	Erat	Erat	Yokosuka	4	"	stemter	Greece
"	Valentine	Valentine	"	5	"	"	"

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**THE PROBLEMS
OF
SUBMARINE CABLES**

FOREIGN OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
NOVEMBER 1948

0332

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Chart of Submarine Cables

I. INTRODUCTION

Japan, surrounded by seas, has to rely on submarine cables or wireless, for international and inter-insular communication. It is true that the value of submarine cables has been diminished owing to the remarkable progress of wireless communication. Nevertheless, their raison d'être cannot be disputed, because they are affected neither by atmospheric disturbances nor by the problem of frequency cycles which is becoming more and more complicated.

Submarine telecommunication is destined to play a vital role in the cultural and commercial development of Japan.

This report describes briefly the past and future conditions of Japan's submarine cables and sets forth the views of the Japanese Government regarding their future disposition.

II. CONDITION BEFORE THE WAR

(1) Submarine cables laid

Japan's submarine cables before the war are classified under following categories (For details, see Appendices I-IV).

A. Between Japan proper and foreign countries

B. Between Japan proper and overseas territories (including the areas separated from Japan proper under the 29-January-1946 Allied Memorandum as to the governmental and administrative separation of certain outlying areas from Japan)

C. Between overseas territories

D. Between overseas territories and foreign countries

Category A comprises 2 lines (Sasebo-Tsingtao, and Nagasaki-Shanghai) with the total length of 973.190 sea miles; Category B, 22 lines, 5,658,300 sea miles; Category C, 29 lines, 3,275.390 sea miles; Category D, 2 lines (Dairen-Chefoo, and Tamsui-Sharppeak), 208.100 sea miles.

(2) Extent of utilization

Sufficient data are not available concerning the extent of utilization of these submarine cables before the war. But the number of telegrams sent to and received from foreign countries through the principal cables was quite large as shown in Appendix V, the figures for the five years from 1936 through 1940, being respectively 1,096,133; 1,042,647; 1,067,390; 1,280,198; and 1,212,075.

(3) The Great Northern Telegraph Company

The history of Japan's submarine cable communication is closely bound up with foreign enterprises, especially the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark. For about 50 years

from the beginning of the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan depended solely upon foreign companies, communication with America being under the monopolistic operation of the Commercial Pacific Company and communication with other areas under that of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, after getting the landing right of submarine cables at Nagasaki in 1870, landed the Vladivostok and the Shanghai lines and monopolized oversea submarine cables service in Japan.

Afterwards in 1882, the Company was granted the monopoly of communication with other Far Eastern countries and South Sea areas and the right to lay additional cables on the Nagasaki-Vladivostok and the Nagasaki-Shanghai lines, as well as a new line to connect Japan with Korea via Tsushima. The latter was completed in November 1883.

Japan bought a part of the Japan-Korean line (between Yobuko situated in Saga Prefecture, Kyushu and Izuhara, Tsushima Is.) in 1890, for ¥85,000 which was very high price at that time while the remainder (Tsushima-Fusan Line) was purchased for ¥160,000, following the annexation of Korea in 1910.

When the Japanese Government undertook the construction of cable between Japan proper and Formosa after the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), a question arose concerning the interpretation of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Charter, providing for the monopoly of cable service with the Asian Continent including adjacent islands thereto, with the exception of any and all islands belonging to the Japanese Empire; but the line was laid under the interpretation on the Japanese side that Formosa was to be excepted from the operation of the Charter's stipulation because it was incorporated into Japanese Empire as the result of the Sino-Japanese War.

In 1899, the Japanese Government purchased from the China Electric Company the cable between Tamsui and Sharppeak, to make it a Japan-China liaison line. But as the result of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's protest, the operation of this cable by Japan was limited to Formosa-China liaison with the communication between Japan proper and Foochow left to the Company's cable.

In 1940 the Charter was revised (See Appendix VI), transferring the operation right from Nagasaki to the Japanese Government, and providing for termination of the Company's landing right after 3 years.

(4) Agreements concerning submarine cables

Important submarine cables were added steadily after the Russo-Japanese War (1905) and through the years of the Taisho Era (1912-1926).

In September 1905, a contract was concluded between the Japanese Government and the Commercial Pacific Telecommunication Corporation of the U.S., under which the Japanese line was connected with that of the United States at Chichijima of the Bonin Islands.

In October 1908, Japan-China Telegraph Convention was concluded and a cable was laid between Kwantung Province and Chefoo; and later in October 1913, under the Landing Rights Agreement with the Chinese Government, a Nagasaki-Shanghai line was laid in parallel with the line of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

After the World War I, the Japanese Government, having acquired the mandate over the South

Sea Archipelago of Germany, laid a cable to connect Naha (Okinawa) with Yap Island in the Archipelago, where the cable was linked with the Yap-Guam line of the United States. The landing right and operation of the United States' cable at Yap was guaranteed by the "Treaty between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Island of Yap and other Mandated Islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator" of 1922.

The Sasebo-Tsingtao cable was laid by Japan in 1915. But under article 10 of the "Agreement between China and Japan on Detailed Arrangements for the Execution of the Treaty for the Settlement of Outstanding Questions relative to Shantung," of December 1922, the one half of the line on the Tsingtao side was transferred to China free of charge. Further in December 1924, an agreement on the operation of the Sasebo-Tsingtao cable was concluded between the Ministries of Communications of the two countries.

III. CONDITION DURING THE WAR

(1) Cable construction by Navy

During the Pacific War, a considerable number of submarine cables are believed to have been laid by the Navy to meet military requirement, though the details are not ascertainable. The extent of construction known to date is shown in Appendix VII.

(2) The Great Northern Telegraph Company

The operation right of the cables of the Great Northern Telegraph Company on the side of Nagasaki, has, as stated above, been wholly transferred to the Ministry of Communications since June 1940, and once there broke out the Pacific War, the cables of the Company became paralyzed. Therefore, there was no fee to be paid to the Company after the outbreak of the war.

As for the disposal of the Company's facilities, at the end of April 1943 when the landing right expired, Article 9 of the revised Charter was to be applied, which reads: "In case the term referred to in Article 1 expires.....the Company shall, without delay, remove its instrument and accessories and the submarine cables in the territory (including territorial waters) of Japan. Should such removal not be performed after elapse of three months, Teisinsyo (Ministry of Communications) can remove them at the Company's expense." But because of the war going on, the disposal was postponed by agreement, and the facilities were put under the custody of the Communication Ministry up to the end of the war. The facilities were damaged considerably by the atomic bomb on August 8, 1945, but were restored, as stated below, at the expense of the Japanese Government after the war's end.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION

(1) At present, the working of this country's cables is being held in suspense. The most of them are not in good condition. Only the Korean Strait line owned by the Kokusai Denki Tsushin Kaisha (International Telecommunication Company) is in use as the liaison line of Allied Headquar-

ters, as well as for public communication.

As regards the submarine cables of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, however, the SCAP Memorandum of November 3, 1947, concerning "Operation of Great Northern Telegraph Company Cable Station and Facilities at Nagasaki", reads as follows:

A. The Great Northern Telegraph Company is licensed to engage in the business of transmitting international telegraph communications by submarine cable;

B. Control, operation, and maintenance of the Nagasaki cable station and associated facilities and maintenance of submarine cable connecting thereto within the zone south of latitude 33° 20' N. and east of longitude 128° 10' E. will be the exclusive responsibility of the Japanese Government; and

C. Communications transmitted into, through, and from the Nagasaki cable station will be subject to procedures and controls as directed by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Conditions for starting business have been concluded between the Company and the Ministry of Communications (For the text of the agreement, see Appendix VIII), while in Shanghai it is said that negotiations are under way between the Chinese Government and the Company. The facilities destroyed by the atomic bomb during the war have been repaired by the Japanese Government at a cost of ¥18,000,000.

(2) This country has now 4 cable ships, the Tsurishima-maru (1,176 tons), the Kaiko-maru (157 tons), the Sejun-maru (222 tons), and the Chiyoda-maru (1,500 tons—under construction), which are considered to be adequate for the repair and maintenance of the existing cables.

V. FUTURE PROBLEMS

With regard to the ultimate disposition of the submarine cables, it is hoped that the following considerations will be taken for the commercial and cultural development of Japan.

A. It is desired that Japan's cables to foreign countries (including territories now detached from Japan's administration) will remain in the possession of this country, excepting the terminus facilities and the sections of cables lying within foreign territories.

B. It is desired that all claims be barred as regards the telegraph facilities at Nagasaki of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, as they were restored to the original condition by the Japanese Government after the war's end. However, the Company's landing and working rights for submarine cables at Nagasaki are to have expired on April 30, 1943. But inasmuch as it was impossible to exercise the rights during the war, they may be considered as having been suspended during that duration with their term to run again upon the conclusion of the peace treaty.

C. It is desired that cable messages in Japanese syllabary will continue to be accepted for Korea and the Southwestern Islands for the sake of convenience.

D. It may be added that Japan is prepared to supply technicians for the maintenance of cables between the zones referred in paragraph A.

Appendix I

Submarine Cables between Japan proper and Foreign Countries

Line	Length (Sea Miles)	Date of Construction	Kind	Date of Trouble	Place of Trouble	Note
Sasebo-Tsingtao	552.850	May, 1915	Telegraph	22, Aug. 1943	185 sea miles from Sasebo	One half owned by Japan and one half by China
Nagasaki-Shanghai	420.340	Sept. 1914	Telegraph	15, Aug. 1943	324 sea miles from Mogi	

Appendix II.

Submarine Cables between Japan proper and her Overseas Territories (Including the Territories Detached from Japan in accordance with the Directive of January 29, 1946 concerning Governmental and Administrative Separation)

Line	Length (Sea Miles)	Date of Construction	Kind	Date of Trouble	Place of Trouble	Note
Sasebo-Dairen(Dalny)	657.640	Jan. 1904	Telegraph	12, Mar. 1944	225 sea miles from Sasebo	
Nagasaki-Dairen (Dalny)	661.250	Mar. 1921	"	17, Dec. 1942	254 sea miles from Mogi	Owned by the South Manchurian Railway Company
Nemuro-Kunashiri I.	20.640	Sept. 1900	"			
Sakanos ta-Kaibato I.	65.980	July 1905	"			
Sarufutsu-Ishihama (Sakhalin)	54.480	July 1903	"			
Sarufutsu-Mere (Sakhalin) No. 1	87.880	Sept. 1934	"			
" No. 2	94.170	Nov. 1934	Telephone (C-4)			
" No. 3	95.820	"	Telegraph			
" No. 4	99.750	June 1945	"			
Kamakura- Ogasawara (Bonin)	663.390	Dec. 1906	"	10, Oct. 1944	121.5 sea miles from Kamakura	
Ohama- Amami-Oshima	244.810	July 1896	"			
Nagasaki- Tamsui No. 1	682.050	Oct. 1910	"	23, Sept. 1941	190 sea miles from Mogi	
" No. 2	713.250	July 1917	"	18, May 1943	40 sea miles from Mogi	
Matsue-Utsuryoto (Ullung)	188.460	Nov. 1905	"			
Yoshimi- Fusan No. 1	122.250	Apr. 1912	"			
" No. 2	118.770	Nov. 1918	"	28, Jan. 1942	18 sea miles from Gannan	
" No. 3	116.520	June 1919	"	29, Mar. 1943	34 sea miles from Gannan	
" No. 4	123.800	July 1919	"	21, Dec. 1937	77 sea miles from Yoshimi	
" No. 5	122.530	Feb. 1920	"	28, Aug. 1927	5 sea miles from Yoshimi	
Sotsuohama-Kyunori	75.000	Feb. 1904	"	12, Mar. 1944	34.5 sea miles from Kyunori	
Tsushima- Fusan No. 1	49.860	1937	Telephone (C-8)			Owned by the K.D.F.K.(Inter- national Tele- communication Company)
" No. 2		1944	"			Construction unfinished

Appendix III.

Submarine Cables between Overseas Territories

Line	Length (Sea Miles)	Date of Construction	Kind	Date of Trouble	Place of Trouble	Note
Naha-Yap I.	1,559.180	June 1930	Telegraph	22, Aug. 1942	2.5 sea miles from Yap	Cables formerly owned by Germany
Kunashiri I.- Etorofu I.	33.870	*Aug. 1899	"			
Kaibato-Tel (Sakhalin)	32.540	May 1937	"			
Chichijima- Hahajima	42.740	Aug. 1906	"			
Amami-Oshima- Kikai-gashima	23.090	Mar. 1901	"			
Tokunoshima- Okinoerabushima	40.270	July 1897	"	16, July 1943	Unknown	
Amami-Oshima- Okinawa	193.930	Aug. 1896	"			
Amami-Oshima- Tokunoshima	40.170	July 1897	"			
Okinawa- Ishigakijima	296.780	May 1897	"			
Ishigakijima- Iriomotejima	32.360	July 1897	"	7, Feb. 1945	Unknown	
Ishigakijima- Miyakojima	93.710	Sept. 1912	"	8, Sept. 1941	28.6 sea miles from Ishigakijima	
Okinawa- Tsunoshima	3.930	Mar. 1934	Telephone (C-2)			
Miyakojima- Irabejima	4.700	Mar. 1939	"			
Yorojima- Ukejima	2.400	"	"			
Yorojima- Kakeromajima	4.800	"	"			
Amami-Oshima- Chinzei I.	1.100		Telephone (C-4)			
Ishigakijima- Tamsui	232.140	May 1897	Telegraph	7, June 1944	50 sea miles from Tamsui	
Hotel-the Pescadores No. 1	36.470	Aug. 1917	"			
" No. 2	33.100	"	"			
Mako-Gyooto I.	3.700	June 1938	"			
The Pescadores- Gyooto I.	3.150	June 1897	"	24, June 1943	2.125 sea miles from Mako	
Utsuryoto (Ullung)- Genzan	283.150	"	"	Sept. 1943	40.5 sea miles from Genzan	
Kyobun I.-Saishu I.	46.580	Dec. 1904	"			
Kyosai I.-Shitsugen Peninsula No. 1	3.940	Dec. 1904	"			
" No. 2	4.050	Nov. 1910	"			
" No. 3	4.020	Feb. 1946	"			
Kyobun I.- Koyo Peninsula	36.870	Mar. 1911	"			
Murotsu-Ryuko	116.680	Feb. 1912	Telephone(C-2)			
Komoda-Kyunori	65.970		Telegraph			

Appendix IV.

Submarine Cables between Overseas Territories and Foreign Countries

Line	Length (Sea Miles)	Date of Construction	Kind	Date of Trouble	Place of Trouble	Note
Dairen (Dalny)- Chefoo	88,380	June 1909	Telegraph			Cables 7.5 sea miles from Che- foo owned by China
Tamsui-Sharppeak	119,720	Oct. 1899	"	26, Sept. 1937	30.48 sea miles from Tamsui	

Appendix V.

Number of Telegrams on Outgoing Cables

Line	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Nagasaki-Shanghai Line (Owned by the Government)	222,570	232,989	443,407	521,106	540,095*
Nagasaki-Vladivostok Line (of the Great Northern Tel. Co.)	131,868	196,226	85,580	65,572	34,532
Nagasaki-Shanghai Line (of the Great Northern Tel. Co.)	606,525	493,668	409,602	336,303	249,665
Bonin Line	62,079	71,711	30,848	26,043	34,357
Sasebo-Tsingtao Line	73,091	48,052	97,953	331,174	353,426
Total	1,096,133	1,042,646	1,067,390	1,280,198	1,212,075

Appendix VI.

License granted to The Great Northern Telegraph Company Limited by the Ministry of Communications of the Imperial Japanese Government, under date of May 4, 1940

WHEREAS the Concession granted by the Imperial Japanese Government to The Great Northern Telegraph Company Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") under date of August 23rd, 1913, has become subject to fundamental revision; and

WHEREAS the Ministry of Communications (hereinafter called "Teisinsyo") has agreed to give approval to the Company for the continuation of the landing of its existing submarine cables in the territory of Japan for a certain limited period; and

WHEREAS it has been decided that Teisinsyo will operate the Nagasaki terminal of the Company's submarine cables during the above-mentioned period and handle international traffic over the Company's cables;

Now Teisinsyo hereby grants the Company a License which replaces the Concession mentioned above. The terms and conditions to be observed in connection with the License are the following:—

Article I

Teisinsyo approves that the Company shall continue to have its four existing submarine cables (viz., two between Nagasaki and Shanghai and two between Nagasaki and Vladivostok) landed at or near Nagasaki till April 30, 1943.

The Nagasaki terminal of the submarine cables referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be operated by Teisinsyo. For this purpose, all underground cables, buildings, apparatuses and equipments belonging to the Company, which exist in the territory of Japan shall be transferred to the control of Teisinsyo and placed gratis at the disposal of Teisinsyo. The modus operandi of the cables will be arranged between Teisinsyo and the Company.

The maintenance of the said submarine cables within the zone South of Lat. 33° 20' N. and East of Long. 128° 10' E. shall be undertaken by Teisinsyo at its expense.

Article II

The scope of traffic to be handled via the submarine cables referred to in the preceding article, and the proportions due to Teisinsyo shall be arranged separately between Teisinsyo and the Company.

Article III

Japanese Government telegrams shall be transmitted over the Company's lines at half of the taxes of the tariffs of the Company for the time being in force for ordinary or CDE telegrams.

Article IV

All international telegrams shall be handled in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations annexed thereto, unless otherwise agreed between Teisinsyo and the Company.

Article V

As regards the traffic passing over the Company's cables to or from places in Japan and the traffic transiting any of Teisinsyo's lines to or from the Company's cables, the Company's cable charges can not be increased beyond the rates fixed for the time being, without the permission of Teisinsyo.

Article VI

The Company shall not be allowed to conduct direct dealings with the public in Japan by the Company itself or through the medium of its agents or sub-agents.

Article VII

The Company shall not be allowed to substitute for itself another party which would take its place and stand in carrying out the stipulations of the present License, without first obtaining the consent of Teisinsyo.

Article VIII

Should the Company violate or fail or neglect to comply with any of the terms and conditions hereinbefore recited, Teisinsyo shall have the right to withdraw the present License, it being understood, however, that Teisinsyo will not withdraw the License unless the Company has been warned by Teisinsyo and has failed to conform within three months after written notice has been served by Teisinsyo upon the Company.

Article IX

In case the term referred to in Article I expires or in case the License is withdrawn in accordance with the provision of Article VIII, the Company shall, without delay, remove its instruments and accessories and the submarine cables in the territory (including the territorial waters) of Japan. Should such removal not be performed after elapse of three months, Teisinsyo can remove them at the Company's expense.

Article X

This License shall come into force on and after June 1st, 1940, and upon which date the Concession of the 23rd of August, 1913, shall cease to have any effect whatever.

Done in duplicate in Tokyo on the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty.

(Signed) M. Katu
Minister of Communications.

Counter-signature: (Signed) K. Tamura
Director General of
Telecommunications.

I duly authorized by and on behalf of The Great Northern Telegraph Company Limited hereby accept the foregoing License with the terms and conditions stated therein.

Tokyo, May 4, 1940.

(Signed) H. S. Poulsen
General Manager in the
Far East.

Appendix VII

Submarine Cables laid by the Japanese Navy during the war

Line	Length (k.m.)	Date of Construction	Kind	Note
Paramushir I.- Shumushu I.			Special G. P. Intermediate	
(Musashi Bay-Suribaehi Bay- Kataoka Bay)	about 140	Nov. 1944	Submarine Cable (C-4)	
Cebu I. (Cebu)- Mactán I.	" 2	Sept. 1944	"	
Cebu I. (Cebu)- Kawit I.	" 3	"	"	
Mindanao I. (Davao)- Samal I.	" 6	July 1944	"	
Piliou I.-Gadobusu I.	" 1.5	June 1944	"	3 cables were laid, each of them covered 0.5 k.m.
Piliou I.-Alacabesan I.	" 45	"	"	
Kwadjelinn I.-Nimul I.	" 80	Dec. 1943	"	

Note 1. This table depends upon the memory of the naval personnel who took part in the cable construction works.

2. Several short cables were likely laid beside those listed on the table, but the details unknown.

Appendix VIII.

Agreement between the Ministry of Communications (hereinafter called the Ministry) of the one part and the Great Northern Telegraph Company Limited (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part.

Whereas the Ministry is responsible for control, operation and maintenance of the Company's cable station and associate facilities at Nagasaki, in accordance with the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, dated 3 November 1947;

Whereas a license was granted to the Company by a letter to it of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, dated 24 September 1947 to engage in the service of international telegraphic communications in Japan;

Now it is hereby mutually agreed between the Ministry and the Company with regard to the conditions for opening operation of submarine cables between Nagasaki and Vladivostok, which is as follows:—

1. The Ministry and the Company will supply each other with the necessary routine and localization tests and with all details of the repairs to the cables. The necessary tests at Nagasaki will be undertaken by the officials of the Ministry in accordance with the rules of procedure and the practice of the Company and according to arrangements made from time to time for that purpose.

In case the Ministry or the Company desires to make any change in the procedures with regard to the operation of the cables, or in case the Ministry desires to change the place for the operation, such change shall be arranged beforehand between the Ministry and the Company.

2. Service areas, total rates per word and Japan's terminal rates for telegrams via Nagasaki-Vladivostok cables are shown in the separate list.

3. The proportions accruing to the Ministry out of the Company's cable rates for traffic to and from Japan via Nagasaki-Vladivostok cables, viz. Ordinary ½ centimes per word, Press 3 centimes per word, shall be accounted for as follows:—

Ordinary \$ 0.04 per word

Press..... \$ 0.01 "

4. Until when the total amount of proportions, worked out on the basis of the preceding paragraph and converted at the rate of 270 Yen per U.S. dollar comes out monthly to Yen 690,000, the amount of operating expense of Nagasaki-Vladivostok cables, the Company shall pay the balance in Yen to the Ministry.

In the following cases where a marked change in the above-mentioned operating expense should take place, it will be revised by mutual agreement:—

(a) When it becomes necessary to increase the number of personnel owing to an increase in volume of traffic,

(b) When the price level is changed,

(c) When the Nagasaki-Shanghai cables are opened.

5. In view of existing circumstances, the Company shall not perform any canvassing activities in Japan for sometime to come for the purpose of acquiring traffic.

6. Reply-prepaid amounts in Gold Francs indicated in traffic from Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta and from other countries will be converted to sterling at the rate of Fr.

1=9.6d and U.S. dollar at the rate of \$ 1=Fr. 3.061 respectively at Nagasaki.

7. The Ministry will forward to the Northern Transfer Agent two copies of the monthly statements made out at Nagasaki.

Different statements in U.S. dollar and sterling respectively will be prepared according to the following:—

- (a) With respect to the prepaid telegrams from Japan (including telegrams by reply-prepaid voucher), figures will be shown in U.S. dollar or sterling as collected, regardless of destination.
- (b) Statements for Collect telegrams from Japan will be made in sterling with respect to those addressed to Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta and in U.S. dollar with respect to those to other countries.
- (c) Statements for telegrams to Japan will be made in sterling with respect to those from Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta and in U.S. dollar with respect to those from other countries.

8. This agreement shall be effective for six months from the date on which the operation is commenced.

9. This agreement shall not become effective, unless approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces is obtained (Note).

Done in duplicate in English and signed at Tokyo on the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

(Signed) C. Yamashita

Director General of Telecommunications,
Ministry of Communications of Japan.

(Signed) F. Lasalle

For the General Manager in the Far East,
The Great Northern Telegraph Company Ltd.

Note: The approval was obtained on 8, November 1948.

Service Areas, Total Rates per Word and Japan's Terminal Rates
for Telegrams via Nagasaki-Vladivostok Cables

Service Areas	Total Rates cts.	(Ordinary) Pence	Total Rates cts.	(Press) Pence
Aegean Islands	67	40	—	—
Albania	67	40	12	7
Algeria	67	40	12	7
Azores	67	47	—	—
Belgium	67	40	12	7

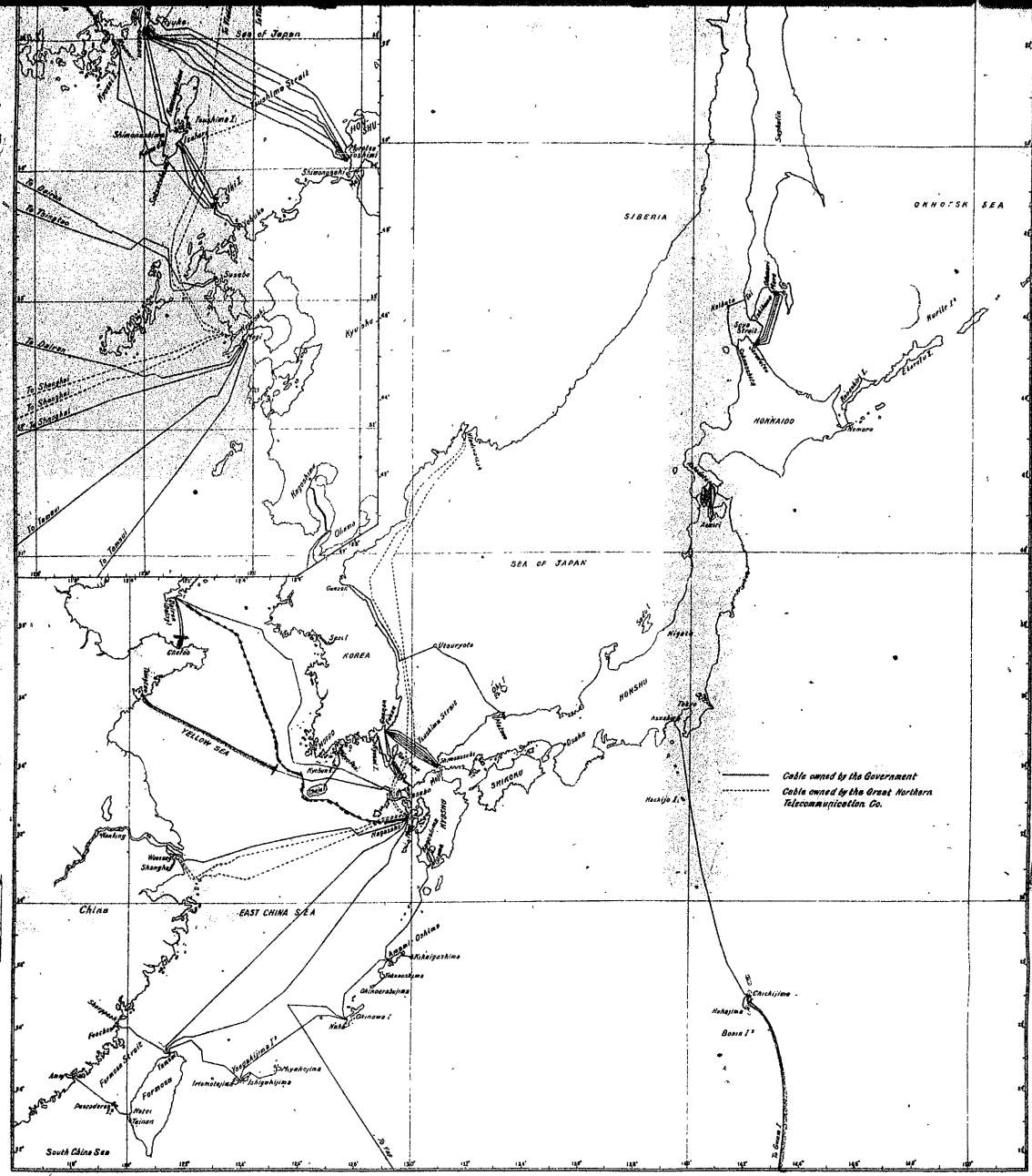
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Service Areas	Total Rates cts.	(Ordinary) Pence	Total Rates cts.	(Press) Pence
Bulgaria	67	40	12	7
Canary Islands	67	42	14	8
Czechoslovakia	67	40	12	7
Denmark	67	40	12	7
Faroe Islands	67	43	—	—
Finland	67	40	12	7
France	67	40	12	7
Gibraltar	67	33	12	6
Great Britain	67	33	12	6
Greece	67	40	12	7
Greenland	67	49	—	—
Holland	67	40	12	7
Hungary	67	40	12	7
Iceland	67	43	—	—
Ireland	67	33	12	6
Italy	67	40	12	7
Libya	67	40	12	7
Luxemburg	67	40	12	7
Madeira	67	46	17	9.1/2
Malta	67	33	12	6
Morocco: Tangier	67	40	12	7
Morocco: Spanish Zone	74	45	16	9.1/2
Morocco: French Zone	71	42	14	8.1/4
Norway, Incl. Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	67	40	12	7
Poland	67	40	12	7
Portugal	67	40	12	7
Roumania	67	40	12	7
Spain	67	40	12	7
Spanish North Africa	67	40	12	7
Sweden	67	40	12	7
Switzerland	67	40	12	7
Tunis	67	40	12	7
Turkey	67	40	12	7
U. S. S. R. (Europe)	36	21.1/2	12	7
U. S. S. R. (Asia)	34.1/2	20.1/2	12	7
Vatican City	67	40	12	7
Yugoslavia	67	40	12	7

JAPAN'S TERMINAL RATES:	Ordinary		Press	
	cts.	Pence	cts.	Pence
Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar & Malta	6.75	3.1/2	1.5	1
Other countries	6.75	4	1.5	1
U. S. S. R.	6.5	4	1.5	1

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Remarks (1) The original chart was presented by the General Submarine Cable Office of the Ministry of Communications.
 (2) This chart reproduced for reference of this Report, does not necessarily include all the lines connecting points in the areas of Japan proper as well as short lines connecting minor islands overseas.

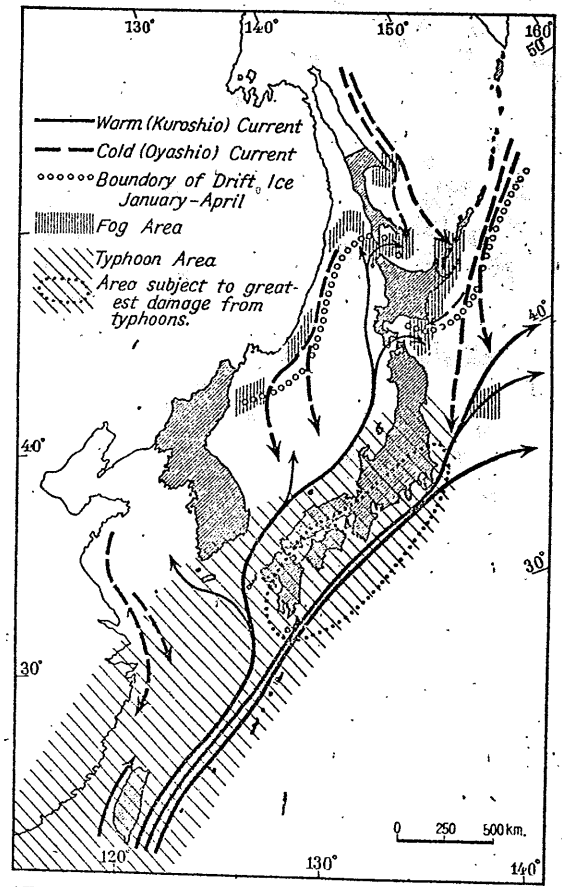
METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEANOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS IN JAPAN

FOREIGN OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MAY 1948

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MAJOR METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEANOGRAPHIC PH- ENOMENA AROUND JAPAN



(From G.T. Trewartha's *Japan*, Published in 1945)

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