

SMUGGLING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Convention and exchange of notes, with memorandum, signed at Washington May 31, 1928

Senate advice and consent to ratification January 26, 1929

Ratified by the President of the United States January 30, 1929

Ratified by Japan November 22, 1929

Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 16, 1930

Entered into force January 16, 1930

Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 16, 1930

Revived (after World War II) July 22, 1953,¹ pursuant to article 7 of treaty of peace signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951²

46 Stat. 2446; Treaty Series 807

CONVENTION

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being desirous of avoiding any difficulties which might arise between them in connection with the laws in force in the United States on the subject of alcoholic beverages, have decided to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Jusammi, the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties declare that it is their firm intention to uphold the principle that three marine miles extending from the coastline outwards and measured from low-water mark constitute the proper limits of territorial waters.

¹ *Department of State Bulletin*, May 18, 1953, p. 721.

² 3 UST 3175; TIAS 2490.