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holders or of the board of directors and no official resolution was made as yet, and its seat remained as formerly registered; while the actual activities were held at a new place.

As to the administration of the corporation, the convocation place of the meetings of the legally authorized board of directors, the place of the custody of a corporation contract, the roster of the board of directors, the record of corporation accounts, and the district boundaries of a court under the code of legal procedure in relation to corporation law are to be decided on the basis of the actual removed seat of the main office, because the new place may be interpreted as an authorized seat of the main office if the corporation had an apparent intention of moving, regardless of the existence of its registration.

Technically speaking, the matters that are to be registered have no ground of argument against the interested third party, unless they are legally registered. Consequently, the apparent intention of the corporation will not provide the ground of argument to maintain the position that the newly moved seat of the main office is factual. Therefore the legal effect of the seat of the main office is decided only according to the record of registration.

However, here is one point that should be called to attention. The only weakness in the argument in the above cases is the evidence of the removal of the main office; but the point will not lose the position of the identity of the corporation, registered with factual.

REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA

—Its background and fundamental character—

by Toshihiko Kagawa

“Dictatorship by revolution” is a traditional form of government in Latin American countries. Where the transfer of governments is not carried out legally, revolution is an expedient that substitutes election. It may be regarded as assuming a role of social purification. However, the idea of revolution contradicts that of democracy which is the commonly accepted political idea of various countries of the

world, as long as revolution allows the interposition of violence in the transfer of powers.

In this paper an attempt is made to discover the fundamental characteristics of various conditions originating from coup d' état, by perusing the history of the revolution for independence and the following coup d' états in the time of disorder of about a century. Strongly emphasized particularly is a viewpoint which regards the time of coup d' état as a Thermidor.....a kind of convalescence....., and from this point a closer examination of an accepted interpretation of this form of government is encouraged. Thereby an argument is stated that the essential cause of revolution is to be found in the internal impulses of this society itself rather than a historical or accidental cause. As for instance, the existence of the gap of the social classes born of racial segregation being an outstanding example of internal impulses proves itself as an essential cause of revolution. It can be illustrated by describing how the internal impulses were developed through their personnel and administrative systems into a form of revolution and how they arrested the normal growth of a democratic political system. The illustration assists our argument to verify the very fact of the internal impulses setting spurs to revolution. As the corollary of our argument, the revolution in Latin American countries, being by no means an ideological conflict, accepts no artificial or mechanical remedy. The idea of revolution is also dominated by peculiar mythological belief.

The author of this paper recommends the encouragement of the social improvement of the mestizos, as the only and the wisest means to control the above described vicious cycle of sociological and political conditions.