

Title	The significance of the seat of the main office of a corporation
Sub Title	
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Publisher	慶應義塾大学法学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	法學研究 : 法律・政治・社会 (Journal of law, politics, and sociology). Vol.31, No.1 (1958. 1) ,p.85 (4)- 86 (3)
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	日本語本文「會社の本店所在地の意義」あり
Genre	Journal Article
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00224504-19580115-0085

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support to his aged uncle as a only surviving relative should be denied a right to succeed to his uncle's estate.

(2) It may eliminate many cases where there are no legal successors to the estate. Provisions of the Japanese Civil Code has limited the categories of the successors up to the brothers and sisters of a person to be succeeded. But isn't it a too narrow definition when we think about today's feeling which we share among the members of the family. I believe that the inclusion of nephews and nieces are advisable from the viewpoint of the legislative policy. By so expanding the categories, we can reduce the number of cases where the estate goes to the national treasury because of the absence of the legal successors.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SEAT OF THE MAIN OFFICE OF A CORPORATION

by Teruko Yonetsu

The main office of a corporation is the headquarter of its business activities, and the place where the business-controlling central organization is located is called the seat of the main office. It is required by law that the precise administrative location with the details of the house number of the main office is to be recorded in a corporation contract or in the proceedings at the inaugural meeting of its corporation.

Prior to the inauguration of a corporation its business activities are unknown. Therefore, the seat of the main office or the headquarter of its business activities exists only as a planned concept. After the registration and establishment of a corporation have been completed, it sometimes happens that the business activities are opened at a different place from the registered one or, that the original center having functioned at the planned site is moved after the lapse of time to some other place. In the above cases, I wonder, what the legal effect of the corporation's function will be, provided, the moving of the main office was not submitted to the general meeting of share-

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