

平和条約および安全保障条約の国会審議が終了し行政協定に関する日米交渉の再開に臨むことになった事務当局は、一方では、協定案を「殺す」ためにはわが方から代案を提出するのが一番であると考えて早くから代案の起草にとりかかると同時に、他方では、わが方の希望が通らないで既存の協定案を基礎に交渉することになる場合に備えて協定案を再検討してわが方の修正意見を取りまとめた。修正意見は、第1次案が1952年1月17日付、第2次案が1月23日付である。これらの研究成果は、しかし、協定案が「殺された」ので、利用されないで終わった。

この調書には、協定案再検討の結果作成された1952年1月23日付第2次案を付録19として収録しておいた。

第二節 1951年11月27日のわが新協定案提出

1951年6月19日北大西洋加盟国間に締結された軍隊の地位に関する協定を模範として事務当局一西村と藤崎の兩人一は新たに在日米軍の地位に関する協定案を起草した。協定案は18箇条から成り付属書が一つついていた。協定は批准を要するものとされた。この協定案に盛られない事項が安全保障条約第3条の予見する行政協定に規定されるわけである。

平和条約と安全保障条約の国会審議がほぼ終わったころ、国務省の本件担当官ラスク次官補が来日した。この機会に、11月27日、帝国ホテルでわが協定案はラスク次官補および同席のシーボルト大使・ウィリアムズ少将・ハンプレム准将に各一部宛手交された。

先方に交付した文書は

On the Implementation of the Security Treaty—Specially
with reference to the Legal Status of the Garrison Troops—
Agreement between U.S. and Japan regarding the Legal

Status of the United States Forces in Japan

Concerning Bombing and Gunnery Ranges and other Maneuver
Grounds to be furnished for the use of United States Forces

の3箇条から成る。原文は、下記のとおりである。(和文は作成しなかった)。

極秘

On the Implementation of the
Security Treaty

Specially with reference
to the Legal Status of
the Garrison Troops

26 November, 1951

The deliberation of the Security Treaty in the Diet proved very helpful in showing where the points of public interest were. The provisions of Article 3 concerning the administrative agreements were naturally one of the points where such discussions were focussed, with special emphasis on the questions of judicial jurisdiction, expenses, cooperation measures to be taken in case of emergency, etc. Here we propose to state our observations mainly on the question of the legal status of the garrison troops, taking into consideration the various points raised in the course of Diet deliberation.

1. It was repeatedly asked if the United States would have the right of extraterritoriality within its bases to be established in Japan. The Government answered to this by stating to the following effect:

The Security Treaty does not provide for the establishment of 'bases'. Therefore the United States forces will have only such privileges and immunities as are customarily accorded to any armed forces stationed in a foreign country under a treaty. It might be advisable, however, to make some provisions in order to avoid complications which might occur because of any ambiguity of the international usage in the details.

It was also asked if the Government agreed to the view that such privileges and immunities should be limited to the military personnel and to their acts in the course of the performance of military duties. To this, the Government answered by saying that, although the question had not been discussed between the two Governments, it could well be the conclusion that they would reach.

Against

Against the criticism that Article 3 was a 'blank-cheque' provision, the Government answered that, if any provisions which affected the rights and obligations of the Japanese people were to be included in the administrative agreements, the Government would propose to conclude such agreements only on condition that necessary legislative measures be taken by the Diet.

The Japanese people are very sensitive to any kind of 'extraterritoriality', perhaps because of the bitter experiences that they had in the early years of the Meiji era before they achieved the status of equality with foreign countries in this respect. It is deemed vitally important, for the sake of both Japan and the United States, to respect this national sentiment in making provisions for judicial jurisdiction. We have submitted our observations on this point in our memorandum dated 14 March, 1951. However, in view of the discussions in the Diet as stated above, it seems most advisable to follow the pattern of the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces signed on 19 June 1951.

There is no fundamental difference in the status of the United States forces to be stationed in Japan under the Security Treaty and that of the United States forces stationed in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty. The relation between the United States and Japan under the Security Treaty is different from the relation between the United States and the European nations under the North Atlantic Treaty in that Japan has no armed forces of its own. But this does not affect the similarity in the basic relationship that the armed forces of a country is disposed in the territory of another as a measure for mutual security. The Security Treaty between the United States and Japan is not a treaty concerning military bases whereby a country is granted the privilege of establishing bases in the territory of another solely for the security interest of the former.

This was the stand that the Government took in answering criticisms from the opponents who accused the Treaty as being fundamental no more than an arrangement concerning the stationing of

troops

troops or the leasing of bases. And the general line of thinking on which the Government based its answers seems to be embodied most appropriately in the agreement under the North Atlantic Treaty. Therefore, if the formula of this agreement could be adopted mutatis mutandis to the relationship between Japan and the United States forces, it would be most desirable from the viewpoint of our internal politics and also for the cause of future amicable relations between our two countries. It would provide the best argument against those who criticize this arrangement as a tool of American imperialism or as a measure for colonizing Japan.

The attached draft agreement is an attempt to adapt the agreement under the North Atlantic Treaty to the relation between the United States and Japan under the Security Treaty. It was deemed better not to delete the ratification clause. This will not be in conflict with Article 3 of the Security Treaty because the "legal status" of the United States forces may well be considered as being outside the scope of "the conditions which shall govern the disposition of armed forces of the United States of America in and about Japan." Such matters as the designation of areas and facilities, the sharing of expenses, the establishment of a joint committee which are not included in this draft agreement may be provided for in the administrative agreements under Article 3.

2. It was also asked repeatedly whether provisions for certain cooperative measures in case of emergency would fall under the category of the conditions governing the disposition of United States forces. The Government stated in answer that this Treaty was to be concluded just in order to forestall any such emergency and that therefore nothing in that line was contemplated. We venture to repeat our suggestion that the proposed provisions for this purpose would not be necessary.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN U.S. AND JAPAN REGARDING
THE LEGAL STATUS OF
THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN JAPAN

The Government of the United States of America
and the Government of Japan,

Considering that the forces of the United States are to be disposed in the territory of Japan in accordance with the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan signed at the city of San Francisco, September 8, 1951, and,

Desiring to define the status of such forces while in the territory of Japan;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. In this Agreement the expression -

(a) "force" means the personnel belonging to the land, sea or air armed services of the United States of America when in the territory of Japan in connexion with their official duties, provided that the Contracting Parties may agree that certain individuals, units or formations shall not be regarded as constituting or included in a "force" for the purposes of the present Agreement;

(b) "civilian component" means the civilian personnel accompanying a force of the United States of America who are in the employ of an armed service of the United States of America, and who are not stateless persons, nor nationals of any third State, nor nationals of, nor ordinarily resident in, Japan;

(c) "dependent" means the spouse of a member of a force or of a civilian component, or a child of such member depending on him or her for support;

(d) "military authorities of the United States of America" means those authorities of the United States of America who are empowered by its law to enforce the military law of that State with respect to members of its forces or civilian components.

Article II

Article II

It is the duty of a force and its civilian component and the members thereof as well as their dependents to respect the law of Japan, and to abstain from any activity inconsistent with the spirit of the present Agreement, and, in particular, from any political activity in Japan. It is also the duty of the United States of America to take necessary measures to that end.

Article III

1. On the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this Article, members of a force shall be exempt from passport and visa regulations and immigration inspection on entering or leaving the territory of Japan. They shall also be exempt from the Japanese regulations on the registration and control of aliens, but shall not be considered as acquiring any right to permanent residence or domicile in the territories of Japan.

2. Members of a force shall carry a personal identity card issued by the United States of America showing names, date of birth, rank and number (if any), service, and photograph.

3. Members of a civilian component and dependents shall be so described in their passports.

4. If a member of a force or of a civilian component leaves the employ of the United States of America and is not repatriated the authorities of the United States of America shall immediately inform the Japanese authorities, giving such particulars as may be required.

Article IV

Japan shall accept as valid, without a driving test or fee, the driving permit or license or military driving permit issued by the United States of America to a member of a force or of a civilian component.

Article V

Service vehicles of a force or civilian component shall carry, in addition to their registration number, a distinctive service mark.

Article VIArticle VI

Members of a force may possess and carry arms, on condition that they are authorised to do so by their orders.

Article VII

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article,

(a) the military authorities of the United States of America shall have the right to exercise within the territories of Japan all criminal and disciplinary jurisdiction conferred on them by the law of the United States of America over all persons subject to the military law of that State;

(b) Japan shall have jurisdiction over the members of a force or civilian component and their dependents with respect to offences committed within the territory of Japan and punishable by the law of Japan.

2. (a) The military authorities of the United States of America shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over persons subject to the military law of the United States of America with respect to offences, including offences relating to its security, punishable by the law of the United States of America, but not by the law of Japan.

(b) Japan shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over members of a force or civilian component and their dependents with respect to offences, including offences relating to the security of Japan, punishable by its law but not by the law of the United States of America.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph and of paragraph 3 of this Article a security offence against a State shall include

(i) treason against the State;

(ii) sabotage, espionage or violation of any law relating to official secrets of that State, or secrets relating to the national defence of that State.

3. In cases where the right to exercise jurisdiction is concurrent the following rules shall apply:

(a) The military authorities of the United States of America shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over a member of a force or of a civilian component in relation to

(i) offences solely against its property or security, or offences solely against the person or property of another member of the force or civilian component or of a dependent;

(ii) offences arising out of any act or omission done in the performance of official duty.

(b) In the case of any other offence Japan shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction.

(c) If the Contracting Party having the primary right decides not to exercise jurisdiction, it shall notify the authorities of the other Contracting Party which shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the authorities of the other Party as soon as practicable. The authorities of the Contracting Party having the primary right shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the authorities of the other Party for a waiver of its right in cases where that other Party considers such waiver to be of particular importance.

4. (a) The authorities of the Contracting Parties shall assist each other in the arrest of members of a force or civilian component or their dependents in the territory of Japan and in handing them over to the authority which is to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the above provisions.

(b) The Japanese authorities shall notify promptly the military authorities of the United States of America of the arrest of any member of a force or civilian component or a dependent.

(c) The custody of an accused member of a force or civilian component over whom Japan is to exercise jurisdiction shall, if he is in the hands of the United States of America, remain with that State until he is charged by Japan.

5. (a) The authorities of the Contracting Parties shall assist each other in the carrying out of all necessary investigations into offences, and in the collection and production of evidence, including the seizure and, in proper cases, the handing over of objects connected with an offence. The handing over of such objects may, however, be made subject to their return within the time specified by the authority delivering them.

(b)

(b) The authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of the disposition of all cases in which there are concurrent rights to exercise jurisdiction.

6. Where an accused has been tried in accordance with the provisions of this Article by the authorities of one Contracting Party and has been acquitted, or has been convicted and is serving, or has served, his sentence or has been pardoned, he may not be tried again for the same offence within the same territory by the authorities of the other Contracting Party. However, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the military authorities of the United States of America from trying a member of its force for any violation of rules of discipline arising from an act or omission which constitute an offence for which he was tried by the Japanese authorities.

7. Whenever a member of a force or civilian component or a dependent is prosecuted under the Japanese jurisdiction he shall be entitled:

- (a) to a prompt and speedy trial;
- (b) to be informed, in advance of trial, of the specific charge or charges made against him;
- (c) to be confronted with the witnesses against him;
- (d) to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, if they are within the Japanese jurisdiction;
- (e) to have legal representation of his own choice for his defence or to have free or assisted legal representation under the conditions prevailing for the time being in Japan;
- (f) if he considers it necessary, to have the services of a competent interpreter; and
- (g) to communicate with a representative of the authorities of the United States of America and, when the rules of the court permit, to have such a representative present at his trial.

8.

8. (a) Regularly constituted military units or formations of a force shall have the right to police any camps, establishments or other premises which they occupy as a result of an agreement between the Contracting Parties. The military police of the force may take all appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of order and security on such premises.

(b) Outside these premises, such military police shall be employed only subject to arrangements with the Japanese authorities and in liaison with those authorities, and in so far as such employment is necessary to maintain discipline and order among the members of the force.

Article VIII

1. The provisions of Article VII shall not imply any right for the military authorities of the United States of America to exercise jurisdiction over persons who are nationals of or ordinarily resident in Japan.

2. Japan shall seek such legislation as it deems necessary to ensure the adequate security and protection within its territory of installations, equipment, property, records and official information of the United States of America and the punishment of its nationals or ordinarily resident in Japan who may contravene laws enacted for that purpose.

Article IX

(1) Except for losses arising directly from hostilities, the United States government shall pay just and reasonable compensation, when accepted by claimants in full satisfaction and in final settlement, for claims, including claims of insured but excluding claims of subrogees, on account of loss of life, limb, property or personal injury to any Japanese national, when such damage, loss, destruction or injury occurs during the period of this agreement and is caused by a force or civilian component of the United States, or members thereof, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of such armed services; provided that no claim shall be considered unless presented within one year after the occurrence of the accident

or

or incident out of which such claim arises. A representative of the Japanese government will be invited to take part in any investigation made to determine the justice of any claim introduced by a Japanese national and to determine the amount of compensation to be recommended for payment.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) above shall affect the jurisdiction of the courts of Japan to entertain an action against a member of a force or of a civilian component unless and until there has been payment in full satisfaction of the claim. The United States shall not claim immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of Japan for members of a force or civilian component in respect of the civil jurisdiction of the courts of Japan except that a member of a force or civilian component shall not be subject to any proceedings for the enforcement of any judgment given against him in Japan in a matter arising from the performance of his official duties.

Article X

1. Members of a force or of a civilian component and their dependents may purchase locally goods necessary for their own consumption, and such services as they need, under the same conditions as the nationals of Japan.

2. Goods which are required from local sources for the subsistence of a force or civilian component shall normally be purchased through the competent authorities of Japan so that such purchases have no adverse effect on the economy of Japan. The competent authorities of Japan may indicate, when necessary, any articles the purchase of which should be restricted or forbidden.

3. Local civilian labour requirements of a force or civilian component shall be satisfied in the same way as the comparable requirements of Japan and with the assistance of the Japanese authorities through the employment exchanges. The conditions of employment and work, in particular, wages, supplementary payments and conditions for the protection of workers, shall be those laid down by the legislation of Japan. Such civilian workers employed by a force or civilian component shall not be regarded for any purpose as being members of that force or civilian component.

4.

4. Japan shall give the most favourable consideration to requests for the grant to members of a force or of a civilian component of travelling facilities and concessions which will be the subject of special arrangements to be made between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

5. Neither a force, nor a civilian component, nor the members thereof, nor their dependents, shall by reason of this Article enjoy any exemption from taxes or duties relating to purchases and services chargeable under the fiscal regulations of Japan.

Article XI

1. Where the legal incidence of any form of taxation in Japan depends upon residence or domicile, periods during which a member of a force or civilian component is in the territory of Japan by reason solely of his being a member of such force or civilian component shall not be considered as periods of residence therein, or as creating a change of residence or domicile, for the purposes of such taxation. Members of a force or civilian component shall be exempt from taxation in Japan on the salary and emoluments paid to them as such members by the United States of America or on any tangible movable property the presence of which in Japan is due solely to their temporary presence there.

2. Nothing in this Article shall prevent taxation of a member of a force or civilian component with respect to any profitable enterprise, other than his employment as such member, in which he may engage in Japan, and, except as regards his salary and emoluments and the tangible movable property referred to in paragraph 1, nothing in this Article shall prevent taxation to which, even if regarded as having his residence or domicile outside the territory of Japan, such member is liable under the law of Japan.

3. Nothing in this Article shall apply to "duty" as defined in paragraph 11 of Article XII.

Article XII

Article XII

1. Save as provided expressly to the contrary in this Agreement, members of a force and of a civilian component as well as their dependents shall be subject to the laws and regulations administered by the customs authorities of Japan. In particular the customs authorities of Japan shall have the right, under the general conditions laid down by its laws and regulations, to search members of a force or civilian component and their dependents and to examine their luggage and vehicles, and to seize articles pursuant to such laws and regulations.

2. (a) The temporary importation and the re-exportation of service vehicles of a force or civilian component under their own power shall be authorised free of duty on presentation of a triptyque in the form shown in the Appendix to this Agreement.

(b) The temporary importation of such vehicles not under their own power shall be governed by paragraph 4 of this Article and the re-exportation thereof by paragraph 8.

(c) Service vehicles of a force or civilian component shall be exempt from any tax payable in respect of the use of vehicles on the roads.

3. Official documents under official seal shall not be subject to customs inspection.

4. A force may import free of duty the equipment for the force and reasonable quantities of provisions, supplies and other goods for the exclusive use of the force and, in cases where such use is permitted by Japan, its civilian component and dependents. This duty-free importation shall be subject to the deposit, at the customs office for the place of entry, together with such customs documents as shall be agreed, of a certificate in a form agreed between the Contracting Parties signed by a person authorised by the United States of America for that purpose. The designation of the person authorised to sign the certificates as well as specimens of the signatures and stamps to be used, shall be sent to the customs administration of Japan.

5. A member of a force or civilian component may, at the time of his first arrival to take up service in Japan or at the time of the first arrival of any dependent to join him import his personal effects and furniture free of duty for the term of such service.

6. Members of a force or civilian component may import temporarily free of duty their private motor vehicles for the personal use of themselves and their dependents. There is no obligation under this Article to grant exemption from taxes payable in respect of the use of roads by private vehicles.

7. Imports made by the authorities of a force other than for the exclusive use of that force and its civilian component, and imports, other than those dealt with in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article, effected by members of a force or civilian component are not, by reason of this Article, entitled to any exemption from duty or other conditions.

8. Goods which have been imported duty-free under paragraphs 2(b), 4, 5 or 6 above:

(a) may be re-exported freely, provided that, in the case of goods imported under paragraph 4, a certificate, issued in accordance with that paragraph, is presented to the customs office. The customs authorities, however, may verify that goods re-exported are as described in the certificate, if any, and have in fact been imported under the conditions of paragraphs 2(b), 4, 5, or 6 as the case may be;

(b) shall not normally be disposed of in Japan by way of either sale or gift: however, in particular cases such disposal may be authorised on conditions imposed by the Japanese authorities concerned (for instance on payment of duty and tax in compliance with the requirements of the controls of trade and exchange).

9. Goods purchased in Japan shall be exported therefrom only in accordance with the Japanese regulations in force.

10. Special arrangements shall be made by Japan so that fuel, oil and lubricants for use in service vehicles, aircraft and vessels of a force or civilian component, may be delivered free of all duties and taxes.

11.

11. In paragraphs 1-9 of this Article, "duty" means customs duties and all other duties and taxes payable on importation or exportation, as the case may be, except dues and taxes which are no more than charges for services rendered: "importation" includes withdrawal from customs warehouse or continuous customs custody, provided that the goods concerned have not been grown, produced or manufactured in Japan.

12. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the goods concerned not only when they are imported into or exported from Japan but also when they are in transit through Japan.

Article XIII

1. The customs or fiscal authorities of Japan may, as a condition of the grant of any customs or fiscal exemption or concession provided for in this Agreement, take measures necessary to prevent abuse.

2. These authorities may refuse any exemption provided for by this Agreement in respect of the importation into Japan of articles grown, produced or manufactured in Japan which have been exported therefrom without payment of, or upon repayment of, taxes or duties which would have been chargeable but for such exportation. Goods removed from a customs warehouse shall be deemed imported if they were regarded as having been exported by reason of being deposited in the warehouse.

Article XIV

1. In order to prevent offences against customs and fiscal laws and regulations, the authorities of the Contracting Parties shall assist each other in the conduct of enquiries and the collection of evidence.

2. The authorities of a force shall render all assistance within their power to ensure that articles liable to seizure by, or on behalf of, the customs or fiscal authorities of Japan are handed to those authorities.

3.

3. The authorities of a force shall render all assistance within their power to ensure the payment of duties, taxes and penalties payable by members of the force or civilian component or their dependents.

4. Service vehicles and articles belonging to a force or to its civilian component, and not to a member of such force or civilian component, seized by the Japanese authorities in connexion with an offence against its customs or fiscal laws or regulations shall be handed over to the appropriate authorities of the force concerned.

Article XV

A force, a civilian component and the members thereof, as well as their dependents, shall remain subject to the foreign exchange regulations of the United States of America and shall also be subject to the regulations of Japan.

Article XVI

Either Contracting Party may at any time request the revision of any Article of this Agreement.

Article XVII

1. The present Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Tokyo.

2. The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Article XVIII

The present Agreement shall terminate at the same time with the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan signed at the city of San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

APPENDIX

Country Ministry or Service

TRIPTYQUE*

Valid from To

for temporary importation to
of the following service vehicle

Type

Registration Number

Engine Number

Spare tires

Fixed

Communication Equipment

Name and signature of the holder of the triptyque

.....

Date of issue

By order of

.....

TEMPORARY EXITS AND ENTRIES

Name of Port or
Customs

Date

Signature and Stamp of
Customs Officer

Exit

Entry

Exit

Entry

Concerning Bombing and Gunnery Ranges
and other Maneuver Grounds to be furnished
for the Use of United States Forces.

26 November, 1951

1. Maneuvers on Seas.

Most of the fishing villages dotting the whole coastline of Japan are composed of the households of fishermen and their families numbering 1,491,000, who carry on fishing on an infinitesimal scale by a primitive coastal fishing method on the basis of "fragmentalized" fishing rights. Should they ever be deprived of access to their fishing grounds, they would find no other employment to earn their living.

If they should miss the chance to catch a school of fish, they would be forced to wait for the appearance of another school sometime in future. Their precarious position is such that the establishment of off-limits areas on the seas will certainly shake the foundations of their livelihood.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese Government has put in practice since 1950-51 fiscal year a system whereby a compensation not to exceed 60 percent of the estimated decrease of annual net income from catches is given to an area where the estimated decrease of annual catches is not less than 10 percent. Such compensation, amounting to ¥544,690,000, has been given to 18 sea areas retroactively for the fiscal years 1946-47 to 1950-51 inclusive, of which ¥430,675,000 being for the 1950-51 fiscal year, and approximately ¥651,000,000 for the same purpose for the 1951-52 fiscal year is being requested for in the budget for the 1952-53 fiscal year. However, the compensation under the present system covers only a portion of the damage and is a cause of serious grievance of the fishermen. It is therefore requested that the United States Government give appropriate consideration to such compensation as well as to the following points with regard to the establishment of maneuver grounds.

(1)

- (1) In the selection of maneuver grounds, it is desired:
 - a) That maneuver grounds be limited as much as possible in area and number, avoiding the coastal areas of the main islands and other isles;
 - b) That fishing grounds and breeding grounds be avoided as far as possible for the preservation of marine product resources and that coastal navigation lines be avoided and the utility of light-houses and sheltering harbors remain unhampered to ensure maritime safety.
- (2) In regard to the time of maneuver, it is desired:
 - a) That the period of maneuver do not coincide with the best fishing season and the breeding season and that the period be as short as possible.
 - b) That maneuvers be conducted during such time of the day as will least affect fishing operations.
- (3) In regard to the nature of maneuver, it is desired:
 - a) That the Japanese Government be informed, in so far as permissible, of such limitations on fishery and navigation as may be caused by the maneuver, so that the Japanese Government may take appropriate measures in advance;
 - b) That every safety measure be taken by United States Forces to avoid danger to fishing boats when maneuver is practised.

2. Maneuvers on Land.

It is desired that maneuver grounds be as small and few as possible in view of the smallness of land in this country, in order that adverse effects upon agriculture and forestry may be limited to a minimum.

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It is also desired that every precaution be taken against any incident that may occur on account of the indistinctness of boundary between maneuver grounds and other areas.

In cases where farm-lands, dwelling houses and other Japanese installations exist within the compound of a maneuver ground, it is desired that they be not removed to other areas in so far as compatible with military necessity. However, if the inhabitants concerned have to be removed in order to avoid danger, it is desired that they be allowed to enter the maneuver ground for a specific period if it is vital for their living, e.g. for purposes of harvesting crops, collecting fodder for cattle, etc.

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第三節 接收施設解除に関する1952年1月24日

のリッジウェイ総司令官の声明

交渉再開の数日前、すなわち1952年1月24日、リッジウェイ総司令官は、朝鮮における作戦・代替施設建設のための資金の不足など諸般の困難があるにもかかわらず極東軍の使命と両立するかぎり縮減・改組・併合・移転等の方法でできるかぎり多くの接收施設を解除するであろうとの声明を発表した。

説明文は、つぎのとおり。