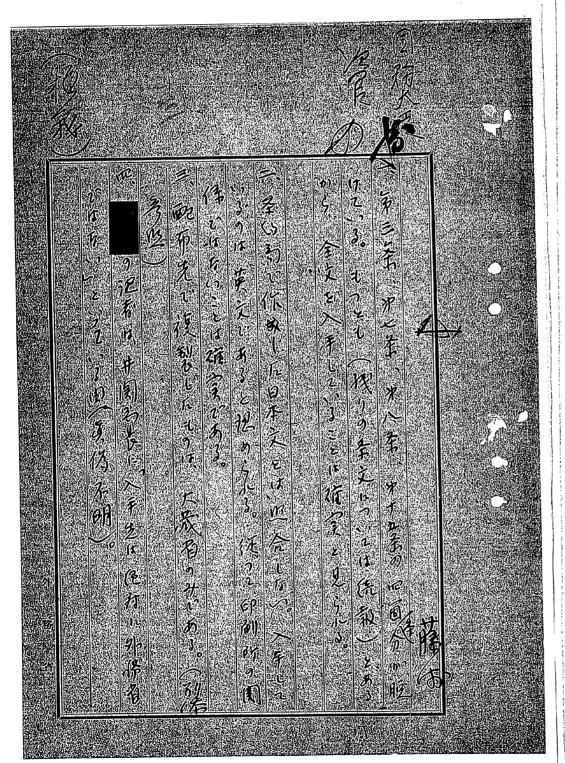
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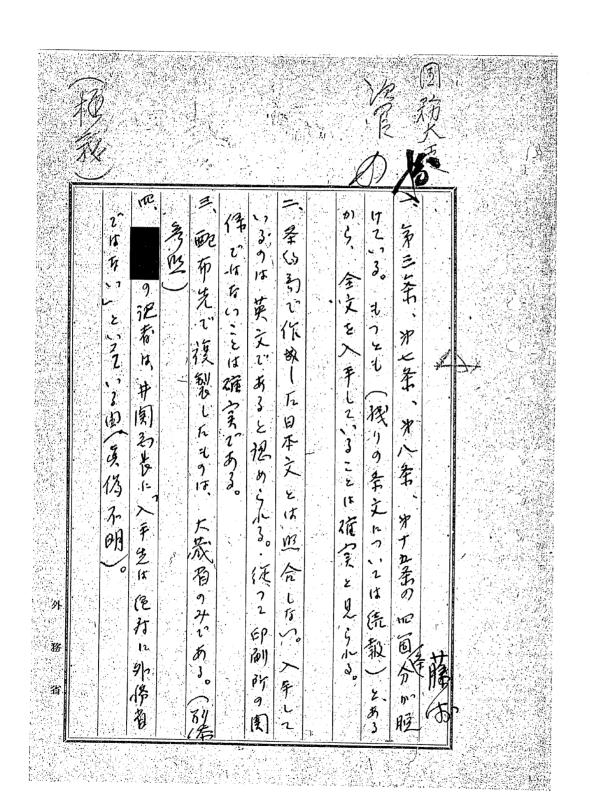
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Article V: Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "It is the understanding of the Japanese Government in connection with Article V:

a. that "United States and foreign vessels ---- operated by, for , or under the control of the United States for official purposes' mean United States public vessels and chartered vessels (bare boat charter, voyage charter and time charter.) Space charter is not included. Commercial cargo and private passengers are carried by them only in exceptional cases.

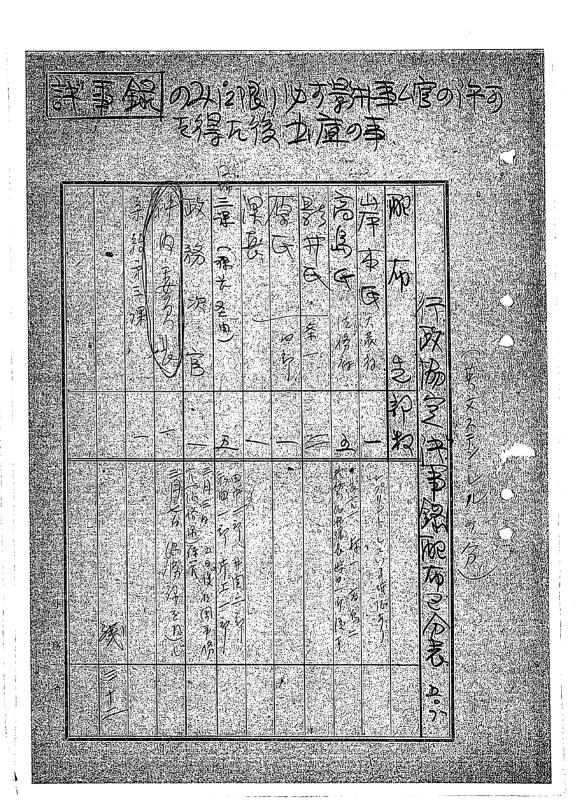
b. that the Japanese ports mentioned herein will ordinarily mean 'open ports';

- c. that the exemption from making 'appropriate notificatin' will be applicable only to exceptional cases where such is required for security of the United States armed forces or similar reasons.
- d. that the laws and regulations of Japan will be applicable except as specifically provided other wise in this Article."

Mr. Rusk said: "I confirm that this understanding is acceptable to the United States Government."

Mr. Rusk said: "in connection with paragraph 2 of Article V it is the understanding of the United States that access to and movement between facilities and areas shall be free from toll and other charges."

Mr. Okazaki said: "that is acceptable."



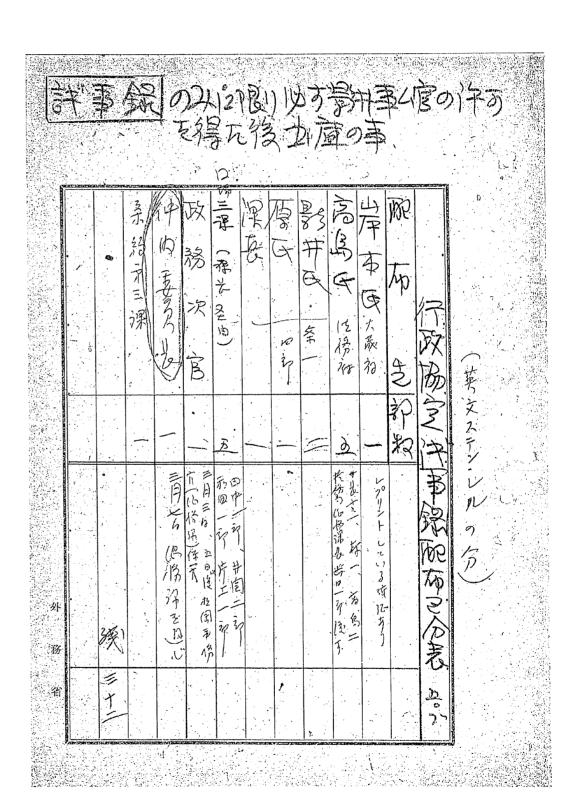
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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Article XI: Mr. Rusk said: "It is understood paragraph 3 (a) does not require concurrent shipment of goods with travel of owner nor does it require single loading or shipment."

Mr. Okazaki said: "I agree."

Mr. Rusk also said: "I understand the term 'military cargo' as used in paragraph 5 (c) is not confined to arms and equipment but refers to all cargo shipped to the United States armed forces on a United States Government bill of lading, the term 'military cargo' being used to distinguish cargo shipped to the United States armed forces from cargo shipped to other agencies of the United States Government."

Mr. Okaxaki said: "I agree."

Mr. Rusk also said: "In regard to subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 9, it be understood that the words "The United States armed forces shall render all assistance within their power etc." refer to reasonable and practicable measures by the United States armed forces."

Mr. Okazaki said: "That is my understanding."

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Article XII: Mr. Okazaki said: "I wish to propose that the Joint Committee or other appropriate persons study the problem of a satisfactory settlement of difficulties with respect to procurement contracts arising out of differences between Japanese and United States economic laws and business practices."

Mr. Rusk said: "I agree that the problem should be studied."

Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "I suggest that the following record be made of the procedures for securing exemptions from taxation on purchases of goods for ultimate use by the United States armed forces:

- 1. Upon appropriate certification by the United States armed forces that materials, supplies and equipment consigned to or destined for such forces, are to be used, or wholly or partially used up, under the supervision of such forces, exclusively in the execution of contracts for the construction, maintenance or operation of the facilities and areas referred to in Article II or for the support of the forces therein, or are ultimately to be incorporated into articles or facilities used by such forces, an authorized representative of such forces shall take delivery of such materials, supplies and equipment directly from munufacturers thereof. In such circumstances the collection of connodity and gasoline takes shall be held in absyance.
- 2. The receipt of such materials, supplies and equipment in the facilities and areas shall be confirmed by an authorized officer of the United States armed forces to the Japanese authorities.
- 3. Collection of commodity and gasoline taxes shall be held in abeyance until
 - (a) The United States armed forces confirm and certify the quantity or degree of consumption of the above referred to materials, supplies and equipment, or
 - (b) The United States armed forces confirm and certify the amount of the above referred to materials, supplies, and equipment which have been incorporated into articles or facilities used by United States armed corces.
- 4. Materials, supplies, and equipment certified under 3 (a) or (b) shall be exempt from commodity and gasoline taxes insofar as the price thereof is paid out of United States Government appropriations or out of funds contributed by the Japanese Government for disbursement by the United States.

Mr. Rusk replied: "Such procedures would be satisfactory to my Government. My Government will undoubtedly wish to discuss a wide range of tax problems with your Government in the near future, including the tax aspects of procurement of goods in Japan by the United States for use in military and economic assistance program authorized under the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951. It has not been practicable or proper to raise questions of that sort in connection with the present discussions."

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Article XIII: Mr. Rusk said: "It is understood that with respect to paragraph 2 of Article XIII and paragraph 6 of Article XIV, income payable in Japan as a result of service with or employment by the United States armed forces or by the organizations provided for in Article XV, or under contract made in the United States with the United States Government, shall not be treated or considered as income derived from Japanese sources."

Mr. Okazaki said: "That is understood."

MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Article XV: Mr. Rusk said: "I wish to confirm the understanding reached at the time this Article was referred to the Drafting Committee to the effect that there will be no objection to use of the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 by other officers and personnel of the United States Government ordinarily accorded such privileges abroad."

Mr. Okezaki said: "That is acceptable."

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Article XIX: Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "In connection with this Article it is the understanding of the Japanese Government that payment in Japan by the United States armed forces and by those organizations provided in Article XV to persons other than members of the United States armed forces, civilian component, their dependents and those persons referred to in Article XIV shall be effected in accordance with the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Law and regulations. In these transactions the basic rate of exchange shall be used."

Mr. Rusk said: "I am glad to confirm that this understanding of the Japanese Government is acceptable to the United States Government."

MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Article XX: Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "In connection with this Article it is the understanding of the Japanese Government that in order to ensure compliance as provided in Article 20 the United States authorities, under whose supervision military banking facilities are established and operated in Japan will certify to the Ministry of Finance of the Japanese Government monthly reports on the amount of military payment certificates converted into yen during the month.

Mr. Busk said: "I confirm that this understanding of the Japanese Government is acceptable to the United States Government."

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Article XXV: Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "As Japan may increasingly 'assume responsibility for its own defense' as is indicated in the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan, I request that consideration be given, in the light of increased expenses required for such defense, to the reduction in expenditures as provided in paragraph 2 for maintenance of United States armed forces in

Mr. Rusk replied: "The United States will give such consideration. However, we desire that when Japan makes this request, it will give due consideration to increased expenses which may be required of the United States for joint and mutual defense efforts.

Mr. Okazaki made the following statement: "It is my understanding that the yen fund provided in paragraph 2 (b) shall be transferred to a United States Special Account by the Japanese Government on a quarterly basis. The obligation program shall also be on a quarterly basis and shall be prepared in concert with the Japanese Government. With respect to receipts, obligations and cash payments of the Special Account, monthly reports (including reports for shorter periods, if necessary) shall be promptly transmitted to the Japanese Government to facilitate necessary adjustments on subsequent transfers. Disbursements from this Account shall meet standard requirements as agreed by both parties along the line of standards required by the General Accounting Office, United States Government, with due consideration given to the standard practices in Japan, and Japanese members of the Joint Committee may audit the Special Account with the assistance of Government experts and with the cooperation of United States authorities."

Mr. Rusk replied: "I understand that disbursement of this fund will be made by the United States. However, enabling legislation will be required of the United States Congress before such disbursement procedure can be placed in effect. As an interim measure, I understand that disbursement of these funds shall be made by Japanese disbursing officers but that such disbursements will be made under the programming procedures which you have described."

Mr. Okazaki expressed agreement and said: "Inasmuch as payment of taxes is the normal established practice of the Japanese Government, the Japanese currency referred to in paragraph 2 (b) provided by means of a Japanese Government appropriation includes an element for payment of taxes. It is therefore understood that the 1952-53 appropriation for defense expenses includes taxes."

Mr. Rusk made the following statement: "I understand that as a budgetary practice your defense appropriations may include an element for taxes. However, as a principle governing international relations it is basically inappropriate for one Government to pay taxes to another Government in matters partaining to joint and mutual defense efforts. Therefore, we believe that such funds appropriated by the Japanese Government should not be depleted by the payment of direct taxes, since such depletion would require an increase in the contribution of the United States to offset such payments without adding to the joint and mutual defense effort. It is

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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Article XXV - 2

recognized, however, that the computations for the Japanese contribution for 1952-53 did include a tax element and therefore should include the payment of taxes. In succeeding years it is agreed that both parties will adhere to the general principle of relief from taxation and future estimates will be so computed. Such funds as are turned over to the United States from the Japanese appropriation for 1952-53 disbursement by the United States shall be reduced by the amount of the agreed tax element."

Mr. Okazaki said he agreed.

Mr. Rusk said: "In paragraph 2(b), 'the official par value' shall mean the basic rate of exchange as set forth in the Japanese Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228, 1949); at present this rate is ¥360 = U.S. \$1.00. In transactions between the Japanese Government and the United States Government, the middle rate of exchange as didtinguished from the buying rate or selling rate shall be used."

Mr. Okazaki expressed agreement.

Mr. Rusk said: "It is understood that nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the United States from utilizing for the defrayment of expenses which are to be borne by the United States under this Agreement, dollar or yen funds lawfully acquired by the United States."

Mr. Okazaki agreed.

Mr. Rusk said: "It is understood and agreed that any obligations incurred by Japan in support of the United States armed forces prior to coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, which are outstanding on the date this Treaty comes into force, shall be the responsibility of Japan."

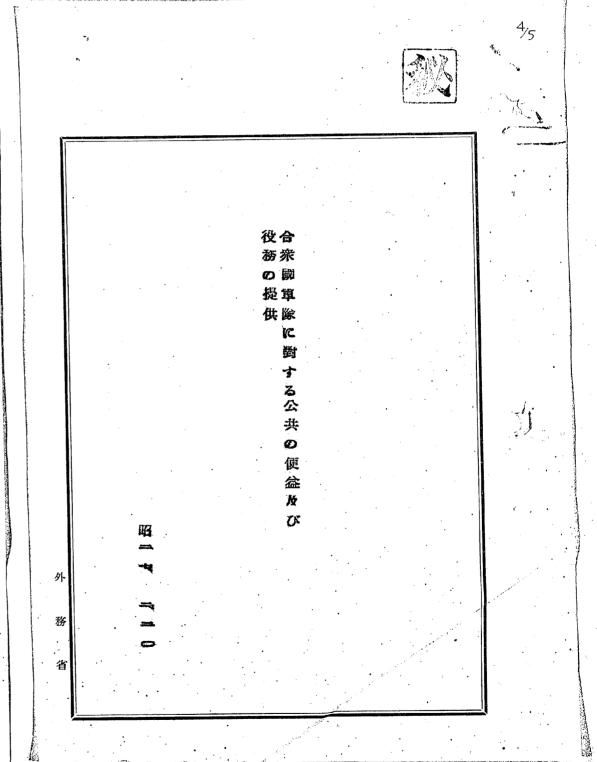
Mr. Okazaki said: "That is understood."

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August 30, 1951

Colonel Harry E. Owens Commanding Officer Transportation Military Railway Service 8010th Army Unit

Dear Colonel Owens:

In line with the conversation we had to-day in your office, letter is forwarded to you, on the premise and with the understanding that this letter is being prepared to be forwarded to you after military agreement is made public.

Yours very sincerely,

M. KANEMATSU Assistant to the President Japanese National Railways

右役 和二六会計年度終戰処理費予算額 用 側線 實績月 72 废終 N/A J. 九五二会 務 0 計 255 年 電 ヹ 度 1 0 百

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30th August 1951

Colonel Harry E. Owens Commanding Officer, Transportation Military Railway Service, 8010th Army Unit

Dear Colonel Owens:

The Japanese people as a whole are right glad that the peace treaty to which they have long been looking forward is going to be signed, thanks to the goodwill of the United States and Great Britain, and that Japan's sovereignty will thereby be restored in near future.

The transportation service for Occupation Forces we have been carrying out during the past six years of occupation will naturally come to an end shortly after the peace treaty becomes effective. But at the same time it is certain that, in accordance with the security agreement slated to be reached between the United States and Japan, armed forces of the United States will be garrisoned in Japan for some time to come.

The Japanese National Railways has hitherto been putting forth all-out efforts to see that the military transportation is operated without a hitch, and has already been discussing with the Japanese Government ways and means of garrison force transportation on the premise that Japanese National Railways will continue to have same responsibility to furnish a satisfactory service in regard to transportation of garrison forces.

As to the method of transportation of garrison forces after the peace treaty, we have mapped out a program taking into consideration the various circumstances likely to attend the posttreaty change in Japan's international position.

We shall be glad if you will kindly study the inclosed outline of the program submitted to you.

In this connection we would like to state, for your consideration, some of the problems we are up against at present. Your Headquarters will no doubt wise us up on these problems.

There is a strong body of opinion among the Japanese people in general, that the priority which has all along been given to transportation of the Occupation Forces should be removed immediately after the peace treaty comes in force. Such seems to be the latent feeling of the people at large. The Japanese National Railways has already received quite a number of letters expressive of such hopes. Needless to say, the Japanese National Railways is cudgeling its brains to work out the best way of fulfilling such hopes of the people, without hurting the feeling of the people of the United States with which Japan will and must maintain friendly relations as

long as possible. It is the hope of the Japanese National Railways to effect by degrees a transition from the present form of military transportation to the normal form of transportation of garrison forces as based on international usage. For this purpose, the Japanese National Railways would like, if possible, to alter the present method of military transportation in such a way that, by the time the peace treaty becomes effective, the Japanese National Railways military transportation slowly but steadily will have approached, outwardly at least, the goal in prospect.

The opinions of the public that have hitherto been presented to us are not about such basically important matters as transportation volume, procedure, contract and fares and rates; what the public wants is that handling of passengers at stations, interurban passenger transportation, notices and some such comparatively minor matters, in which priority is being naturally given to the Occupation Forces, ought to be done away with as soon as practicable. To our minds, most of these things could be altered, even under Occupation, without giving visible inconvenience to military transportation. A few examples may suffice. The passageways at the principal stations are at present partitioned off to give exclusive passage to Occupation Forces; a comparatively large proportion of public facilities at stations and other places is placed at the exclusive disposal of military personnel who are relatively very few in number; the practise of roping the public off the platform at times of departure and arrival of a regular military train; and markings on equipment and other railway structures which the Japanese people as a whole consider as their common property. The Japanese National Railways is of course fully aware of the reasons behind, and the circumstances leading to, such practises, but is most anxious to ask you to see that some sort of modification, if not their total abolition, is made before the Occupation comes to an end.

To continue that link of heartful co-operation to you military authorities on the good understanding of our whole people, which we have been considering great pleasure, we will appreciate it highly if you would kindly cooperate with us in effecting gradual changes in military transportation.

We are looking forward to hear as soon as possible what your Headquarters will have to say on the problems outlined in the inclosure.

M. KANEMATSU Chief Liaison Officer Japanese National Railways

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OUTLINE OF HANDLING MILITARY TRANSPORTATION AFTER SOVEREIGNTY OF JAPAN REHABILITATED

1. Principle:

- (1) Rail transportation of the Garrison Forces (hereinafter called military) will be arranged on the full responsibilities of the Japanese rail carriers, and Japanese rail carriers will be represented by the Japanese National Railways.
- (2) All laws and regulations of Japan concerning rail transportation will be applied to the military transportation.
- (3) Special agreements will be made between the military and the Japanese rail carriers for the matters particular to the military.
- (4) No special priority will be established for military transportation except in case of emergency.

2. Liaison

- Military liaison system will be maintained by the military personnel to coordinate rail transportation requirements of various military units.
- (2) Military liaison personnel will furnish transportation requirements to the responsible railway representative at necessary time and places, and any claim, suggestion and/or demand to the rail carrier will be made through this channel.
- (3) No direct influence will be exercised upon individual railway workers by the military personnel.
- (4) No military unit or its functional part will be stationed in the right-of-ways of rail carriers, except in cases of military base agreed upon between the Governments.

3. Transportation

- (1) Passenger
 - (a) In sections where volume of individual military passengers justifies the operation of a whole train, a regular passenger train exclusively reserved for military personnel will be operated for the convenience of military travellers, provided this does not restrict the hauling of civilian transportation cars in cases where engine has enough capacity to haul additional cars.

- (b) In suburban, interurban and branch line service, no military reserved car will be operated, and passengers travelling in these sections will use Japanese trains jointly with the Japanese public.
- (c) Rail carriers will provide necessary second class coaches to meet the requirement of military passengers.
- (d) Troop movement will be conducted on a reserved car basis.
- (2) Mail

Military mail bags may be carried by the Japanese mail car, if necessary arrangement is made between the military and the Ministry of Postal Service.

(3) Freigh

Standard rules of practice of Japanese rail freight transportation will be applied to the military freight basically.

- 4. Coordination and adjustment between military and civilian transportation.
 - (1) The same priority will be established for the regular reserved military train as the same type of civilian train.
 - (2) Troop movement train or other special train will be operated in due consideration of the normal civilian traffic as to speed and time.
 - (3) No individual military traveller will be given priority of seating on commercial trains.
 - (4) Above three principles will not be applied to the strategic movement of the military under emergency incurred upon or happening within the territory of Japan.
- 5. Lease of Equipment
 - (1) In view of shortage of rail cars in Japan, no standard passenger equipment will be leased for the exclusive use of the military.
 - (2) Special type equipment, such as kitchen cars, radio cars, etc. which are not available for commercial transportation will be maintained only upon lease basis.
 - (3) A certain number of tank cars and reefer cars which need special handling will be maintained upon lease basis.

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6. Facilities

- (1) Separate contract will be made for the maintenance and repair of transportation facilities owned by the military or the Japanese Government.
- (2) Lease of railway-owned facilities for the exclusive use of the military will be made only to the limit that will not hamper the common good practice of railway for the civilian public, and the separate contract will be made for the maintenance and repair of those facilities as well.
- (3) No exclusive use of facilities will be made except those facilities which are leased by the railway or built by the military or the Japanese Government for use of the military.
- (4) Any extension or improvement of existing transportation facilities for the military object will be made by the military of by the Japanese Government.

7. Marking

No property of rail carrier will be marked by design or letters as are used for properties belonging to the military. This does not prevent the use of necessary signs for the information of military passengers.

8. Rates and Charges.

- (1) Commercial passenger and freight rates will be applied to the movement of military passengers or freight.
- (2) Rent of leased cars will be calculated upon the basis of minimum day kilometers of capacity in accordance with the passenger or freight rules.
- (3) Simplified tariff system will be applied to military freight.
- (4) Special charges will be agreed upon for the type of services which do not exist in civilian traffic.
- (5) Charges for operation in sidings not owned by the carrier will be made according to the "standard rules of practice in private sidings".

9. Tickets and Books.

- Books and forms now in use for military transportation will be simplified to the necessary limit.
- (2) Names of stations of Japanese tickets will be printed in Romaji additionally for the convenience of military passengers.



MINISTRY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Japanese Government

Feb. 18, 1952

Synoptic Assertion concerning the Offering of Telecommunication Services to the United States Armed Forces

Telecommunication services are now being rendered to the Addied Forces in accordance with 3CAPIN 1299 (issued on Oct. 29, 1947; and inclusive of revisions issued later) which provides kind, rate and substance of services, and procedures for application for service. Among these services, there are some which are of the same nature as the telecommunication services furnished to the public in general in our country according to the provisions of the Telegraph Law, Telegraph and Telephone Charges Law, Telephone Regulations and other laws and regulations, but there are also not few special services in practice which are not provided in the Japanese laws and regulations.

buch being the case, it is intended to make it a cardinal principle, after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, to render services to the United States armed forces, as a rule, in accordance with the Japanese laws and regulations.

- 2. However, with the spirit of hearty cooperation with the United States armed forces, the Japanese Government hereby declares that it intends to continue after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace the undermentioned services which are provided in SCAPIN 1299 but not in the Japanese laws and regulations, on condition that such services are put under the administration of the Japanese Government and are compensated by payment of reasonable charges.
- (1) Service which constructs, maintains and operates within the boundaries of military bases of United States armed forces leased central office for the United States armed forces which is connected with the Japanese public telecommunication system.
- (2) Reserved line service.
- (3) Exchange service in which English is used.
- (4) Conducting such exchange service between leased toll circuit and another leased circuit or subscriber's circuit by use of manual or dial exchange equipment, as is not provided for in the Japanese laws and regulations.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records National Archives of Japan Therefore, some of the services provided in SCAPIN 1299 are to be abolished and important ones are mentioned below.

- (1) Furnishing of personnel.
- Furnishing of materials.
- On-call maintenance service.
- (4) VLT (Victory Letter Telegram) service.
- (5) Leased telephone instrument service.
- Construction and/or installation and maintenance of telecommunication plant owned by the United States armed forces and not coexistent or connected with the Japanese telecom.
 - * In the case where any telecommunication facilities of the Japanese Government and those furnished to or owned by the United States armed forces are located in the same building or site, or where the Japanese Government and the United States armed forces jointly use any of the same outside plant, power plant or other plant in their telecommunication facilities, both facilities are called being "coexistent."
- 3. In furnishing telecommunication services to the United States armed forces, the Japanese Government desires that the Ministry of Telecommunications will take the overall responsibilities for business administration and operation in order to conduct such services efficiently, synthetically and harmonious y with the service furnished to the public in general.
- 4. Pertaining to the construction and/or installation of any telecommunication facilities, in so far as such facilities are neither coexistent mor connected with the Japanese public telecommunication facilities, the United States armed forces may, by themselves, construct and/or install (including modification and/or rearrangement), however, in such a case, it is desired that perfect and amicable understanding on the part of the Japanese Government be previously obtained on each occasion-
- 5. In case of any services which are of especially urgent military necessity for the United States armed forces and which can not be furnished by the Japanese Government without some addition or change to the existing facilities, the Japanese Government is ready to furnish such services provided that necessary expenses or supplies for the construction, installation, replacement, withdrawal or rearrangement of the facilities are furnished or defrayed from either the United States agmed forces military appropriations or the Japanese share in the defense appropriations.

6. It is desired to be understood that the ownership of the telecommunication facilities to be constructed and/or installed by the Japanese Government for the purpose of furnishing telecommunication services to the United States armed forces shall entirely belong to the Japanese Government.

The same shall apply to the case where facilities, equipment and materials or expenses therefor are provided from the United States armed forces military appropriations and the Japanese Government takes charge of construction and/or installation.

It is desired that, of the telecommunication facilities which will be constructed and/or installed in accordance with paragraph 4 by the United States armed forces and owned by the United States Government, those which the Japanese Government desires to have when they get out of use shall also be transferred to the Japanese Government.

7. It is firmly believed beneficial to both sides, American and Japanese, that, in order to attain the accuracy and smoothness in business related to payment and receipt of charges, a fixed period of payment be prescribed and that such practice be established as to pay reasonable interest for arrearage in case time limit of such period is overdue.

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総裁室渉外部

/ 占領軍進駐当初に比し国有鉄道の輸送力は。全般的に回復し 又講和後の日本の地位を考慮する時、駐屯軍の輸送は原則とし てすべて日本の国内法規及び一般運送約款によって処理すべき ものと思われる。従つて財業に関する諸種の取極が行われる際 には、鉄道輸送について特別な義務を負うような規定がなされ たいことが望ましい。

なお、一般運送約款に明記してない特殊な要求に対し、補充 的に特別の契約を締結することは一般の営業輸送に支障を与え ない限り差支えないと考えられる。

- 2 以上の一般的原則を例示的に述べると次のとおりである。
- (1) 軍の鉄道輸送は、国有鉄道の責任において実施すること。
- (2) 一般の軍輸送については、国内一般法規に基く運賃を収受 すること。
- (3) 一般営業の形態によらない輸送業務については、特別の対 価を設定すること。
- (4) 軍用に供せられた国有鉄道所有の車両及び施設の使用並び に運営保守に対する対価を設定すること。
- (5) 軍所有又は終戦処理費によって調達された車両及び施設の 使用並びにその運営、保守に対する対価を設定すること。
- (6) 軍輸送の実施については、原則として、優先及び独占等特 殊な取扱を止め、かつ、一般輸送との調整を充分考慮するこ
- (7) 軍事上の必要にもとづいて、あらたに車両及び施設の増強

を要する場合においては、運輸機関はその實に任じないこと 3. 駐屯軍に対する鉄道輸送処理にあたって、考慮すべき具体的 事項は下記のとおりである。

(1) 鉄道輸送に対する軍の連絡機構

購和条約効力発生後も、日本国内に相当を兵力を有する軍の 駐屯が豫定せられ、従つて常時相当な量に及ぶ駐屯軍の輸送 が見込まれる以上軍側において、鉄道連絡機関を設け各部隊 の輸送要請を統制することは、極めて必要である。従って、東 軍輸送に関する軍の要求は輸送に関する契約の条項に基ま 上記の軍側鉄道連絡機関を通じ国有鉄道に対して行われるも のとし、軍の個々の業務に対する直接的な指示はこれを行わ ないものとする。

(2) 軍輸送の形態

A 旅客輸送

常時相当量の軍関係の長距離旅客輸送の豫定せられる線区 においては、集約的に軍輸送を行い、併せて、一般営業輸 送との調整を図るために必要を限度にないて、軍専用列車 の運転を考慮するのは得策と考えられる。

この場合においても、輸送能率を高めるために軍専用列車 に震引余力ある場合は、一般営業用客車を併給する等輸送 力の合理的な使用を図ること。(なか、軍専用列車の運転 を豫想せられる線区は、札幌-東京-横浜-大阪-博多-佐世保である。)

支線区間及び都市近こう区間においては、現在実施せられ ているような専用客車による軍輸送の形態を廃止し、原則 としてすべて、一般営業用客車によって一般との混乗の形

外交史料館

態に大軍の輸送を実施する。 この場合、常時相当量の軍関係の輸送が豫想せられる線区においては、ある程度 2 等客車の運転を考慮する必要がある。

B 郵便物輸送

軍の郵便物が、閉のう扱等の方法により日本側郵便物と同様の方法により輸送せられること、なれば、軍郵便物輸送のために専用の郵便車を運用する必要はなくなる。

この点については、軍並びに郵政省に交渉する必要がある。

C 貨物輸送

軍関係の貨物輸送については、一般営業貨物輸送と同様の 方式で実施し、特別の手配を行わないことを原則とする。

(3) 軍輸送と一般輸送との調整

平期時でかける軍輸送の実施にあたつては、特別の優先順位を 与えないことを原則とする。

- (2) A の軍専用列車の運行にあたっては、同種の一般営業列車 に準ずる扱をする。
- 部隊輸送等軍用臨時列車については、速度及び時間帯の選定等の点について一般営業列車の運行に著しい影響を及ぼさないように考慮を払うこと。また、軍旅客が一般営業列車に混棄する場合にも優先着席その他の特別の手配を実施しないこと。但し、緊急事態発生等の場合で、作戦上の必要に基づいて軍の輸送が行われる場合においては、この限りでない。
- (4) 常時貸渡車両

国有鉄道所有車両の軍への常時貸渡は、一般営業用車両が著しく不足を告げている今日、最少限度に止めること。即ち、 客車においては、特殊用途車のみを常時貸渡とし、普通客車

は一般営業用と共通運用とする

貨車についても、特殊用途車のみを軍の要求に応じて、必要 最少限度常時貨渡を行うものとする。

(5) 軍の専用に供せられる側線及びその附属施設に関しては、 別個に契約を締結し、その財産の所属如何にかいわらず国有 鉄道の一般基準に従つて更換保守を行う。

停車場その他鉄道建物、施設内において軍の専用に供する部分は、軍の輸送上の必要最少限度に止め、それらについては、別個に貸渡し契約を締結し、この契約に従って国有鉄道が更換保守を行う。

上記以外の一般施設については、軍の優先的、排他的を使用は認めない。

(6) 施設の増強及び改良

軍事上の必要にもとづいて、現有施設車両等の増強又は改良 を要する場合においては、国有鉄道はその責に任ぜず、軍又 は日本政府がその責に任ずること。

この場合国有鉄道が運転の責に任ずる施設については、国 有鉄道の一般標準に合致したものであること。

(7) 常時貸渡車両及び軍専用施設の軍標識

国有鉄道所有車両を軍に常時貸渡す場合又は、停車場その他 建物、設備等の一部を軍の専用に供する場合には、車両施設 等自体には軍標識を附せず、必要を限度においてサイン・ボ ード等を用いさせること。

(8) 運賃その他の対価

A 運賃

一般の単輪送については、現行の原価計算にもとづく日車

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料金、車粁料金方式による輸送費の収受方法を改めて、一般 法規にもとづく運賃の支払を受けること。

なお、常時貨渡客車については、貸切運賃を基としてノ日 の客車使用料を設定し、貨物輸送については、一般貨物等級 表を基として比較的簡単を軍用貨物の適用方を定め、常時貸 渡貨車についても客車と同様に使用料を設定する等実情に応 じた取扱を定める事。

- B 一般営業の形態によらない輸送業務及び一般営業の水準を 上廻る軍輸送業務については、特別を対価を設定すること。
- 0 軍の専用線内の輸送については、専用線作業契約準則に基 づく客車及び貨車使用料金及び機関車運転料金の支払を受け ること。
- D 軍の専用に常時貸渡された施設、軍所有の車両及び施設の 使用並びにその運営保守に対して適正な対価を設定すること
- (9) 乗車券及びその他の帳表類の整備

乗車券については、現在軍が使用中の各種の乗車券は、原則と して廃止し、国有鉄道の乗車券を使用せしめる。

これがためには、日本側乗車券の様式を必要最少限度改正し、 着駅等の表示はローマ字を併用する。その他手荷物切符、小荷 物切符及び貨物通知書等についても着駅名の表示はローマ字を 併用すること。

外交史料館

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Agreement between the Gove United States and the Gove Republic of Korea (Mutual

Signed at Seoul, January 2 Entered into force, January

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and will continue in force until three mor after the receipt by either party of written notice the intention of the other party to terminate it. The Agreement shall be submitted to the Korean National Assembly for ratification.

> Agreement between the United States of America and Iran Concerning Mutual Defense Assistance

Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed at Washington May 23, 1950. Entered into force May 23, 1950.

I have the honor to concur in the proposals made in your note and to inform you that the understandings set forth therein meet with the approval of the Government of Iran. That note and the present note, accordingly are considered as confirming these understandings effective on this date and thereafter until one year after the



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date of receipt by either Government of a notification in writing of the intention of the other Government to terminate these understandings.

Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and Norway

Signed at Washington, January 27, 1950 Entered into force, February 24, 1950

ARTICLE VI

1. This Agreement shall come into force when the Government of Norway has notified the Government of the United States of America of ratification by Norway.(1)

This Agreement will terminate one year after the receipt of notification by either party of the intention of the other to terminate it.

lFeb. 24, 1950.

Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Signed at Washington, January 27, 1950. As to the Entering into force, see Article XII.

ARTICLE XII

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on notification to the Government of the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom of its acceptance thereof.

Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and Belgium

Signed at Washington, January 27, 1950. Entered into force, March 30, 1950.

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Agreement shall come into force when the Government of Belgium has notified the Government of the United States of America of ratification by Belgium.(1) This Agreement will terminate one year after the receipt of notification by either party of the intention of the other to terminate it.

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records National Archives of Japan

¹Mar. 30, 1950.

Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and

Signed at Washington, January 27, 1950. Entered into force, January 27, 1950.

ARTICLE VII

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature; and will continue in force until one year after the receipt by either party of written notice of the intention of the other party to terminate it, provided that, if notification of ratification of this Agreement by the Government of the Republic of France is not received by the Government of the United States of America within forty-five days after the signature of this Agreement, the Agreement will terminate immediately upon the receipt by the Government of the Republic of France of a notice in writing that the Government of the United States of America no longer considers itself bound by the Agreement,

る。「この協定のみの適用上」と、 則に対する 例外をなす わけであ 世が日本にいながる米国市民と 本の国籍ももこているいたゆる」 みなずとある。元来国際法上二重 および「深族」という二つの用語 の関係も多つて、体配器名まで れる「合衆国軍隊の統成員」「軍属」

が探っれたのは、軽視節引など よいことであるが、このやり方 には、行政協定自身でなざれて 元来個人の施設および区域の決 てこれに当らせるといしている。「わなければならないとしている。 初力発生的から予備作業理を設け一ては公共の安全に妥当な考慮を払 べきられてつており、行政的定のしている。そしてこの使用に当つ | は面皮にはこの状化を緊急である フスを推判の内容を、具体的に示 られたものであり、諸郎説と区域(な文に示されている。これによれ、よび区域を米部が使用する際にも ・Pachaocimacと、Missachica 保御系約の範囲やよび目的内に個からなりは付属の交換 第三條 = このような機能や した公式前間に「木桶匠は、安全」何人の施設もよび区域の共宅についてあろう。 る。米国国務省が一月世八日発表している。 常時非除する必要がないというわ にもとづいて、同条約の来福油目 が示う通り、安全保護条約第三条

および区域に関する規定で

らった自国ある。こうよううきを取って、日本で、一日で、在記して、これ、これとうは日本の裁判権などをは、ない、などうは日本の裁判権などを 第二條 =米国軍が日本で便一があるものを明かにするとあるの この協定の規定のうちで特に適用

でかっておかい。 たお極端なよ、 てきらしとを引めている。 当然の

るととができることになっている。

ている施製などを引続き占有す。本に入れること、また入ってから 九十日間は白領軍が現に使用し一航空機あるいは関係者が自由に日

部出存 = 米は豚鹿の竜出、

段、便益の米率による利用を

よび物の入屋、日本側の遊

第五条ないし 第十条は 人お

応して日本側にも、高親および区

回復の機能がないころ、それに対

に返還するに廃し、米国側に原状

第四條=麓泉を基金日本

%思を行つトこる。 米国に補償を予る整体がないこと

るのは平和条約第六条によれば

十日という特階に言なるがてい 日本国との平和条件発生後の力 られることになる。交換公文で

うな形を挟らないで別個に決め

が、本条の規定によるとそのよ そうだる インシング ないかんしゃ

とれまだには付表か付属野で狭

に全部狭めてしまうことが困難

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もえられる目を作めている。

小腹壁に上めるべきとが規定 る趣旨で念のためにおいた場所で 資格を明かにするために身分証明

で、帯号線をつけなくてはならな が日本の一般同下ヶ原族の条件を 交流機関等の利用について、米型の同に関係を生する場合があるの 部七條 = 智気 公場 おく、 連報し合うことを定めている。 にも小さいことのようであるが、 せまた机路線線をの他を右互いに 容号機に関する規定である。いか 第十条=回型型の追続合作が

来で図する概定である。 いればは、 痰の地位に図するはにもこの

第八條=気象観測業務の提一ろう。北大西洋条約当ぶ国間の企

いなどのことを特に伝えたのであ

きげないし、また外国人容録令な

所参や意証に関する法令の適用を

の取扱いについて規定している。

国してからの米年関係者の身分上

第九條
上人国の手続および入

でしれる金銭部をらわけである。

南国だけ使用するものについては 南国だけ使用するものについては 第六條=交通や通信施設を一体らないととしてある。

まや射器や複型物のような一定

第二条ないし第四条は施設

行政協定は「日本国とアメリカ、特に断つてある理由もそとにある。び区域の使用はつねに必要の表」ととであるが、権利として確保す。この適用も定けない。しかしその

日本経済への張影響はく 資材の調達には考慮

しかしとの協定は周囲生活に相当関係のある事項を含っており、また日米両国国の団の方が関係にも重大な修修をうるのであるから、この原承条記に一応の静 背疑をなずような専用におかれるということもあろう。この故民は誰もがしぎりに口にするが、中身は誰にも詩芸れないものくひとつになるかとも予測される。 ないことであるから、それも無理からなことかもしれない。また師定の内容は大部の技術的な母項に関するものであるから、興味の中心が節での内容よりもその

地で問じ合せることにしているよ 来はすべての需要をできるだけ現 者に関する規定である。 米単位元 部十日 探= こちる の 評価 銀

にする趣画であるう。 使用に対する代仰として交払うと ものであるから、これだけは遺路 ては、日本政府当局の援助を得租行の自動車税がそういう趣旨の 免除されないことになっている。 について納めればならない組織は ある。たど私有単両は道路の使用 る巡監軍的妨害は、労働および一版についての免税に関する規定で

第十二條=人や物の調達に一経済に不利な影響をおよばす数れ一て充足されるとあるだけである

とがある。この緒をでは、日本の

へ、関係制制関係のいわゆる特別

別記述庁を辿りて行っているもの

ては、いわゆるす・Dを出して特

もとより免私の取扱を受けない。

戦人は黙然を保険されることにな

に関する規定である。米ជ関係の

第十一條=物人ないし図銘

公課に関連をもつ規定である

いずれも粗税、関格その他の

第十一条ない七第十五条は、

る。労物の調薬のやり方につい

を受けること を明 かにしてい

展用の条件は日本の法令の選用

かっている。

関係者が個人的に購入する場合は、助を得て行わなければならないと

入される物質も免視となる。米軍 政府当局を通じて、またはその扱

部十三条= 問題の所有があ て行われるほかあるまい。

かし高度の専門的な技術者など領一えることにしている。(説く) 央、地方の日本側の機関を通じる方が有利だからであろう。レー大体軍人、年間に留する取扱を与

ら、現在のように大部分は中、いことなどの関係で、経済的にも、のような場合には、これらの者に 調道し、あるいは米田のためには「上で、また場合によっては、日本一一様だっことは不可能であって、日本では特には保には全体であってもなる。と | 関する機定である。米型が日本ででは、日本側が開発を一体、実際は関係して、すべて国一うである。これは日本ではかりて一地で同心合われてあるには、本国・

刑事裁判権は再考慮 精々一年で更改できる

National Archives of Japan

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27.3.2 畴事

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取 英 文 賀立 国 四査 国 鄎 図

