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# JAPAN

## SECURITY TREATY

*Signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951; ratification advised by the Senate of the United States of America March 20, 1952; ratified by the President of the United States of America April 15, 1952; ratified by Japan November 19, 1951; ratifications exchanged at Washington April 28, 1952; proclaimed by the President of the United States of America April 28, 1952; entered into force April 28, 1952.*

TIAS 2491  
Sept. 8, 1951

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan was signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951 by their respective Plenipotentiaries, the original of which Treaty in the English and Japanese languages is word for word as follows:

**SECURITY TREATY  
BETWEEN  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN**

Japan has this day signed a Treaty of Peace with the Allied Powers. On the coming into force of that Treaty, Japan will not have the effective means to exercise its inherent right of self-defense because it has been disarmed.

*Ante*, p. 3169.

There is danger to Japan in this situation because irresponsible militarism has not yet been driven from the world. Therefore Japan desires a Security Treaty with the United States of America to come into force simultaneously with the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Japan.

The Treaty of Peace recognizes that Japan as a sovereign nation has the right to enter into collective security arrangements, and further, the Charter of the United Nations recognizes that all nations possess an inherent right of individual and collective self-defense.

59 Stat. 031.

In exercise of these rights, Japan desires, as a provisional arrangement for its defense, that the United States of America should maintain armed forces of its own in and about Japan so as to deter armed attack upon Japan.

The United States of America, in the interest of peace and security, is presently willing to maintain certain of its armed forces in and about Japan, in the expectation, however, that Japan will itself increasingly assume responsibility for its own defense against direct and indirect aggression, always avoiding any armament which could be an offensive threat or serve other than to promote peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Accordingly, the two countries have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

Japan grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right, upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace and of this Treaty, to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about Japan. Such forces may be utilized to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large-scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan, caused through instigation or intervention by an outside power or powers.

Disposition of U. S. forces in and about Japan.

## ARTICLE II

Bases, rights, powers, etc.

During the exercise of the right referred to in Article I, Japan will not grant, without the prior consent of the United States of America, any bases or any rights, powers or authority whatsoever, in or relating to bases or the right of garrison or of maneuver, or transit of ground, air or naval forces to any third power.

## ARTICLE III

The conditions which shall govern the disposition of armed forces of the United States of America in and about Japan shall be determined by administrative agreements between the two Governments.

## ARTICLE IV

Expiration.

This Treaty shall expire whenever in the opinion of the Governments of the United States of America and Japan there shall have come into force such United Nations arrangements or such alternative individual or collective security dispositions as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance by the United Nations or otherwise of international peace and security in the Japan Area.

## ARTICLE V

Entry into force.  
Post, p. 3340.

This Treaty shall be ratified by the United States of America and Japan and will come into force when instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged by them at Washington.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at the city of San Francisco, in the English and Japanese languages, this eighth day of September, 1951.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

DEAN ACHESON

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

ALEXANDER WILEY

STYLES BRIDGES

FOR JAPAN :

SHIGERU YOSHIDA.

以上の証拠として、下名の全権委員は、この条約に署名した。

千九百五十一年九月八日にサン・フランシスコ市で、英語及び日本語により、本書二通を作成した。

アメリカ合衆国のために

日本国のために

*Dean Rusk*  
*Walter J. Reuther*  
*Alexander Wiley*  
*Stephens*

吉田 茂

する。

第五条

この条約は、アメリカ合衆国及び日本国によつて批准されなければならない。この条約は、批准書が両国によつてワシントンで交換された時に効力を生ずる。

第一条に掲げる権利が行使される間は、日本国は、アメリカ合衆国の事前の同意なくして、基地、基地における若しくは基地に関する権利、権力若しくは権能、駐兵若しくは演習の権利又は陸軍、空軍若しくは海軍の通過の権利を第三国に許与しない。

#### 第三条

アメリカ合衆国の軍隊の日本国内及びその附近における配備を規律する条件は、両政府間の行政協定で決定する。

#### 第四条

この条約は、国際連合又はその他による日本区域における国際の平和と安全の維持のため充分な定をする国際連合の措置又はこれに代る個別的若しくは集团的の安全保障措置が効力を生じたときアメリカ合衆国及び日本国の政府が認めたる時はいつでも効力を失うものと



ら責任を負うことを期待する。

よつて、両国は、次のとおり協定した。

#### 第一条

平和条約及びこの条約の効力発生と同時に、アメリカ合衆国の陸軍、空軍及び海軍を日本国内及びその附近に配備する権利を、日本国は、許与し、アメリカ合衆国は、これを受諾する。この軍隊は、極東における国際の平和と安全の維持に寄与し、並びに、一又は二以上の外部の国による教唆又は干渉によつて引き起された日本国における大規模の内乱及び騒じょうを鎮圧するため日本国政府の明示の要請に応じて与えられる援助を含めて、外部からの武力攻撃に対する日本国の安全に寄与するために使用することができる。

#### 第二条

平和条約は、日本国が主権国として集団的安全保障取極を締結する権利を有することを承認し、さらに、国際連合憲章は、すべての国が個別的及び集団的自衛の固有の権利を有することを承認してゐる。

これらの権利の行使として、日本国は、その防衛のための暫定措置として、日本国に対する武力攻撃を阻止するため日本国内及びその附近にアメリカ合衆国がその軍隊を維持することを希望する。

アメリカ合衆国は、平和と安全のために、現在、若干の自国軍隊を日本国内及びその附近に維持する意思がある。但し、アメリカ合衆国は、日本国が、攻撃的な脅威となり又は国際連合憲章の目的及び原則に従つて平和と安全を増進すること以外に用いられべき軍備をもつことを常に避けつつ、直接及び間接の侵略に対する自国の防衛のため漸増的に自

日本国は、本日連合国との平和条約に署名した。日本国は、武装を解除されているので、平和条約の効力発生の時において固有の自衛権を行使する有効な手段をもたない。

無責任な軍国主義がまだ世界から駆逐されていないので、前記の状態にある日本国には危険がある。よつて、日本国は、平和条約がアメリカ合衆国と日本国の間に効力を生ずると同時に効力を生ずべきアメリカ合衆国との安全保障条約を希望する。

アメリカ合衆国と日本国との間の安全保障条約

WHEREAS the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of March 20, 1952, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty;

WHEREAS the said Treaty was ratified by the President of the United States of America on April 15, 1952, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, and was duly ratified also on the part of Japan on November 19, 1951;

Exchange of instruments of ratification.

WHEREAS the respective instruments of ratification of the said Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington on April 28, 1952, and a protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification was signed on that date by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and Japan;

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article V of the said Treaty that the Treaty will come into force when instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged at Washington;

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the said Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith, on and after April 28, 1952, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of April in  
[SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred fifty-two  
and of the Independence of the United States of America  
the one hundred seventy-sixth.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President :

DEAN ACHESON

*Secretary of State*