

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係 沖縄復帰式典（式次第、含叙勲）(5)

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-05 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
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参考(米外交官等叙勳先例)

陸軍八五九号公傳写（昭和二八年一月五付）
外務大臣あて 在アメリカ合衆國特命全權大使あて

米國文武官の外國勳章受領制限規定調査方の件
貴信第二二四号に關し國務省において調査致したところによれば例送付の資料記述の語法は無意味となつた第一次歐洲大戦の後の特例を除き現に有効である。更にその後の新法令としては左記のものがある。

一 第一次歐洲大戦中、第一次歐洲大戦の特例に準じ、更に連合國の外に枢軸國との新交國（主として中南米諸國）を叙勳有資格國に加えた一九四二年七月十九日付法律。

二 外務公務員の外國勳章受領及び佩用を禁じた別添乙号記敘外公務員服務規程第六二五条第一項。（註一右の条項は *Foreign Service Officers* には適用され、他の國務省職員には適用されず。）

外務省

い。

なにか官給行儀典局が外國勳章關係法令として挙げるものは別添甲記述のものであるが同法令により米國の公職保持者（但し連邦政府關係公職にのみ適用）が外國勳章を授与される場合は所屬官庁（軍人の場合は國海又は空軍省）に当該勳章を送付し、國務省に之を更にも國務省に發送、同省において同種各件を折込んだ外國勳章受領及び佩用承認に關する法律案を準備、纏めて毎年議會に上送する。かくして同種法律案は第二次歐洲大戦前には二、三年毎に議會の承認を経ていたが、大戦後には未だ該案を通過した例はない由である。右例報告申し上げる。

外務省

甲
B

Constitution of the United States Art 1, Sec. 9, Clause 8.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Title 5, Section 115 of the United States Code.

Any present, decoration, or other thing, which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign government to any officer of the United States, civil, naval, or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State, and not to the individual in person, but such present, decoration, or other thing shall not be delivered by the Department of State unless so authorized by act of Congress.

(January 31, 1951, c. 33 § 3, 21 Stat. 604.)

乙
B

Foreign Service Regulation

Paragraph 625.1

Gifts from Foreign Governments.

No American employee shall accept any decoration, gift or emolument of any kind from any foreign sovereign, foreign government, or from any state, province, or municipality of any foreign government, or from any governmental or semi-governmental agency, or from any international organization of states, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is a participant in such international organization. Moreover, to assure absolute equality and uniformity in this regard, no American employee of the Foreign Service shall ever wear any foreign decoration while serving in such capacity.

光一長

下田

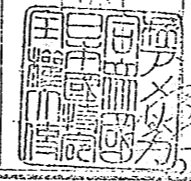
義典長

儀才四三〇五号

昭和十三年三月十四日

外務省

朝海港一



27

米国外交官に対する贈呈品受領

制限規定の件

十一月二十七日付儀才四一四三号往信を以て取敢
之ず報告済みの本件に關し、國務省祭表原又一
部も参考を以て送付する。

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○ ○

在外公館



Department Circular

No. 277

November 13, 1957

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Gifts from Foreign Governments or Foreign Government Officials

1. There is attached to this circular a compilation of the applicable law and regulations pertaining to gifts from foreign governments, or from officials thereof acting in their official capacity, to members of the Department and of the Foreign Service. This circular constitutes a statement of policy designed to afford guidance respecting the Department's interpretation of these provisions.
2. Where under the circumstances there is any indication whatsoever that such a gift was given with any improper intent, such as to gain influence, it should not be accepted. Where delivery of such a gift was made under circumstances rendering refusal impossible, the gift should be promptly returned to the donor.
3. Subject to the foregoing, it is the view of the Department that the following provisions of the law and regulations are to be interpreted with due regard for the principle "de minimis non curat lex" - the law does not concern itself with things which would universally be regarded as too unimportant to come within its scope. Accordingly, where there is no indication of improper interest, and refusal or return would be offensive and might injure good international relations, such a gift may be received. If it has only minor intrinsic value, such as a photograph or other like memento or souvenir, it may be retained. In case of any question or doubt, a ruling should be obtained from the Office of Protocol.
4. If gifts accepted from foreign governments or officials go beyond the foregoing, they should be delivered into the custody of the Department of State, through the Office of Protocol, which will then determine whether such gifts shall be returned to the donees or kept by the Department for later disposition in accordance with law. Return will not be permitted in the case of gifts of such nature or value that, irrespective of the actual intent of the giver, it could reasonably be inferred by anyone that the gift would, in fact, establish influence or constitute an added payment for services already included in the employment relationship of the recipient to the United States Government.
5. Gifts to close relatives of members of the Department or the Foreign Service should be treated in the same way as gifts to such members.

- 2 -

6. In general, members of the Department and of the Foreign Service shall, within the bounds of courtesy and good judgment, discourage the bestowal of gifts by foreign governments or officials upon themselves or their close relatives. Most foreign governments already understand that members of the Department and the Foreign Service do not accept foreign decorations and do not attempt to give them. The practice of politely and firmly declining decorations if offered should be continued.
7. This circular is intended merely to clarify existing regulations and should not be considered as repealing any of them.

Attachment:

Compilation of Law and Regulations
Pertaining to Acceptance of Gifts
from Foreign Governments or Officials

(S)

State - FD, Wash., D. C.

LAW AND REGULATIONS

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

The Act of January 31, 1881, 5 U.S.C. 115, provides:

"Any present, decoration, or other thing, which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign government to any officer of the United States, civil, naval, or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State, and not to the individual in person, but such present, decoration, or other thing shall not be delivered by the Department of State unless so authorized by act of Congress."

By an Executive Order dated April 13, 1954, the President directed that after that date no request should be submitted for the consent of Congress for anyone, other than retired personnel, to accept gifts, decorations, awards or any other thing tendered to them by a foreign Government.

It is provided in 5 U.S.C., Section 115a that:

"The Secretary of State is directed to furnish to the Seventy-fifth Congress and to each alternate Congress thereafter a list of those retired officers or employees of the United States for whom the Department of State under the provisions of section 115 of this title, is holding decorations, orders, medals, or presents tendered them by foreign governments."

The acceptance of gifts by officers and employees of the Foreign Service is governed by Section 1002 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 804), providing:

"An Officer or employee of the Service shall not ask or, without the consent of the Congress, receive, for himself or any other person, any present, emolument, pecuniary favor, office, or title from any foreign government. A chief of mission or other principal officer may, however, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, accept gifts made to the United States or to any political subdivision thereof by the Government to which he is accredited or from which he holds an exequatur."

It is further provided in 1 FSM IV 625.1 and 625.2, as follows:

"625.1 No American employee shall accept any decoration, gift or emolument of any kind from any foreign sovereign government, or from any state, province, or municipality of any foreign government, or from any governmental or semi-governmental agency, or from any international organization of states, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is a participant in such international organization. Moreover, to assure absolute equality and uniformity in this regard, no American employee of the Foreign Service shall ever wear any foreign decoration while serving in such capacity.

"625.2 No American employee, nor any person on behalf of such employee, shall petition the Congress of the United States for legislative permission to receive any foreign decoration, gift or emolument described in section 625.1."

It is also provided in pertinent part in Section 1021(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 809):

"The Secretary [of State] may accept on behalf of the United States gifts made unconditionally by will or otherwise for the benefit of the [Foreign] Service or for the carrying out of any of its functions.* * *"

REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES STAFF
NOV 26 1957

儀典長

儀才四一四三号

昭和三十一年十一月二十七日

在米

特命全權大使 朝海浩一郎



外務大臣 藤山愛一郎 殿

米国外交官に対する贈呈品受領制限

規定の件

十一月八日付往信儀才三九七四号に關し、米国外務省は、今般米国外交官の贈呈品受領を規律制限するたのの内規を制定し、同内規によれば、米国外交官及びその近親は、外国政府又はその高官より

在外公館

アメリカ局長
第一課長

贈られる贈呈品の中、何らかのインフルエンスを獲得せんとする意圖を以つて贈られた物並びに贈呈者の意圖に拘らずその品物の客觀的価値からみて受領者が何等かのインフルエンズを受取る可能性ある如き高価物品は受領することから、さらに、米国外交官は、外国政府に対して贈呈品を自分達に贈ることを進んで行なはざらざらば、官真又は客觀的価値の極めて少ない記念品は右の禁止規定に含まれず、この許容範圍以内か否かに疑向ある節は、同務省儀典局の裁定を仰がねばならない。

なお、右内規原文入手次第を送る。

在外公館

1867 官儀

儀才 2433号

昭和34年6月9日

外務大臣 藤山愛一郎 殿

在米

臨時代理大使 下田武三

前在日米国対外活動本部民間航空
顧問団長米国人キヤリック叙勲に関する件

6月1日付貴信儀才506号を以て御照会の本件に関し、
国務省儀典局及びICA担当官に問合せた結果次のとおり。

一般的僱員も含め ICAの事業に従事するすべての
職員は一般国務省員と同様に在任中は例外なく
外国政府より勲章、位階等、いかような種類の "honorary
recognition" も受領することができぬ。(1946年の

Foreign Service Act の Sec. 1002 に準拠する1959
年5月の ICA manual order 451.1 による。)

従来 ICA 職員に外国政府より叙勲があった場

合 ICA 事務局が本人に代りこれを受領保管し、本人の
辞任退任後に本人にこれを返すこととされたが、195
9年3月1日付 ICA Circular Aigram No. 265
はこの custody を明確に禁止している。

以上より、キヤリック氏の場合と同様に ICA 及
び国務省関係の仕事に従事している間、本国よりい
かなる形式においても勲章を受領することはできない。

なお、国務省担当者は私見として、同氏の功績を賞
する方法としては、同氏の前上官たる在日米国大使から
感謝状の贈り出しと送付することは一途ではないか
と語っていた。



候第 506 号
昭和 34 年 6 月 1 日

在アメリカ合衆国
臨時代理大使 下 田 武 三 殿

外務大臣 藤 山 愛一郎

前在日米國對外活動本部民間
航空顧問團長米國人キャリック
叙勲に関する件

米國人ハロルド・ジョセフ・キャリック (Mr.
Harold Joseph Carrick) は、1957年より本年
5月下旬離任帰国するまで在日米國對外活動本
部 (USOM) 民間航空顧問團長として、ICA (米
國務省國際協力本部) 對外技術援助計画の遂行
を通じてわが國民間航空の発展のため多大の寄
与をした功績が顕著であるとして、今般選給省

外務省

より同人叙勲方につき別紙功績調査及び略歴を
添え協議があつたところ、同人は國務省國際協
力本部の對外技術援助計画の遂行にあつた関
係上現役 Foreign service official として外國
勲章受領制限規定の適用を受け、同人が外國勲
章を受領しても國務省としては受け付けられず、
リザインして本人が外國勲章を受領し得る状態
とならざる限り受領費用が許可されないもので
あるかどうか國務省の見解を聴取し報告ありた
い。

おつて、本件に関する参考公信は下記のと
おりであるから念のため申し添える。

記

在米臨時代理大使發外務大臣あて昭和 32.5
8 付候第 1807 号

在米大使發外務大臣あて昭和 32.1.24 付候
第 4205 号

別紙添付

外務省

米外交官・外国勲章
受領制限規定

儀井長

政才1405号

昭和35年3月30日

外務大臣 藤山 愛一郎 殿

在米

特命全權大使 朝海 浩一郎

元駐日大使グループ以下3名叙勲
に関する件

3月10日付貴信儀才224号をもつて御来照の本件に関しては、國務省関係部局につき調査の結果、米側における取扱いは次のとおりである。

1. Foreign Service Officer は retire 後も、外国政府により叙勲された場合は直ちに勲章勲記を國務長官に提出その保管を委ね、次項の議会による佩用許可があるまで佩用できない。ただし、これは佩用を禁止するものであつて、受領をさまたげるものでないので、受領

するだけならば何ら特別の事前許可を必要としない。

2. 國務長官は4年毎にその間に外国より叙勲せられ、その勲章を國務省で保管している、Foreign Service Officers の佩用許可を一括して議会に要請する。

前回の議会に対する要請は1958年に行われたので、次回の要請は1962年に行われることになる。

3. ニューヨーク総領事より叙勲りん請の Joseph Clark Grew 及び Eugene H. Doornin の二名はいずれも retired foreign service officer であるため、日本側で叙勲することは何ら差支えないが、佩用には上記の手續を経て議会の許可を得ることが必要である。

4. 別に本省で叙勲御考慮中の J. B. Castle は駐日大使、國務次官補、國務次官等を歴任したが、身分は civil service officer であつて、外国勲章受領に関する上記制限は foreign service



officer のみに適用される関係上、外国勲章の受領俥用ともに何ら制限はない。

5. 以上三名の叙勲は、それぞれ日米関係の重大なる時期に駐日大使または参事官として国交の改善に努力し、離日後もよく日本を知るものとして米国内における日本に対する理解の増進に努力し、あるいは直接米国の対日政策の策定等に当り真の兩國関係の改善に努力した功績にかんがみ、本使としてもまことに妥当なものと考えらる。

なお、本使としてはこれら三名と並んで平和回復後初代駐日大使として、また引続き昨年退官まで國務省副次官として日米関係の緊密化と増進に顕著な功績のあつた R. D. Murphy (retired foreign service officer) も叙勲方特別の御詮議を相煩わしたく、卑見申進する。

6. R. D. Murphy 及び冒頭貴信にて御来照の R. Castle の略歴及び功績はそれぞれ別記のとおりである。

William Richards Castle

離日後今日までの略歴及び功績

1931-1933 國務次官として満州事変当時の日米国交の調整に努力

1935-1941 Overseer of Harvard College

1945-1952 President of Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

1957年4月- ワシントン日米協会創立以来今日まで理事として日米親善増進に貢献

Robert Daniel Murphy

1894年 Milwaukee, Wisconsin に生る

1952年 ベルギー大使より戦後初代の駐日大使として着任、独立回復後の日米関係の調整に当る

1953年 Assistant Secretary of State for U.S. Affairs
として國務省に帰り同年更に政務担当副次官 Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairsに昇進、1959年退官まで日米国交の増進、国際社会における日本の地位の改善に積極的に努力貢献するところ大なるものがあつた。

野辺部 有地事務室

人事

Current: March 1969

BIOGRAPHY

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES BENJAMIN LAMPERT

Lieutenant General James B. Lampert is United States High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands; Commanding General, U.S. Army, Ryukyu Islands, and IX Corps; and Representative of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Ryukyu Islands. He arrived on Okinawa on 28 January 1969 to assume his present duties.

As High Commissioner, General Lampert is head of the civil government of the Ryukyu Islands, under authority vested in the United States by the Treaty of Peace with Japan in 1952. In this capacity his duties include: encouraging the development of an effective and responsible government comprised of inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands based on democratic principles and supported by a sound financial structure; improving the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants; and promoting their economic and cultural advancement. General Lampert heads the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) which advises and assists the elected local Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

As Commanding General of U. S. Army, Ryukyu Islands (USARYIS) and IX Corps, he commands U. S. Army Forces in the Ryukyus. He is responsible for logistic support of operations in Southeast Asia and contingency plans for the Western Pacific area. This responsibility includes training, maintaining and developing combat-ready forces and providing logistic support for them in the objective area. It also includes providing logistic support to other services and federal agencies in the Ryukyu Islands.

In addition, his command provides for the ground defense and makes a major contribution to the air defense of the Ryukyu Islands.

As Representative of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, General Lampert coordinates activities involving two or more military services in the Ryukyu Islands.

General Lampert was born in Washington, D. C., on 16 April 1914, the son of a Regular Army officer. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1936 and commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, transferring that same year to the Corps of Engineers. Prior to World War II he served on flood control duty in Vermont, and then at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, with various Engineer units and at the Army Engineer School.

From June 1942 to January 1944, General Lampert served in the colony of Fiji; first as commander of the 821st Engineer Aviation Battalion and later as the Base Engineer. In January 1944, he became Assistant Base Engineer on Bougainville, Solomon Islands. He was later transferred to the XIV Corps and served as Assistant Corps Engineer on Bougainville, and as Corps Engineer in the invasion of Luzon, and the liberation of Manila in 1945.

Following a brief tour in the United States, General Lampert returned in July 1945 to the XIV Corps in the Philippines as Engineer. After the war ended, he served as Engineer in the XIV Corps in Sendai, Japan, until its inactivation, and then as Corps Engineer, IX Corps, in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, until March 1946.

Returning to Washington, D. C., in March 1946, he became Executive Officer in the Manhattan Project and then assisted in forming the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project in 1947, to coordinate the military applications of atomic energy. He continued in this assignment until 1949.

General Lampert was U. S. Army District Engineer in Charleston, South Carolina for one year. From there he was assigned Officer-in-Charge of the Army Corps of Engineers Arkansas-White-Red River Basin Study Project in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In September 1952, General Lampert returned to Washington, D. C., as the Officer-in-Charge of the joint Army-AEC Nuclear Power Program. He directed the study and development of small nuclear power plants to produce power and heat for military uses. Under his direction the first military "package" nuclear power plant was developed and placed in operation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in April 1957. Several other nuclear power projects were originated and carried part way to completion during his tour. He left this assignment in July 1957 to attend the National War College.

Upon completion of the course at the National War College, General Lampert served for two and a half years in Vietnam as Deputy Chief for Logistics of the Military Assistance Advisory Group. He was promoted to Brigadier General in October 1958.

In January 1961, General Lampert returned to the United States to become Director of Military Construction, Office, Chief of Engineers. He was responsible for worldwide military construction programs involving one and one-half billion dollars in contract construction.

In June 1963 he was assigned as the 46th Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and held that position until January 1966.

During this period additional improvements were made in the curriculum; expansion of the Corps of Cadets from 2,500 to 4,400 was authorized and initiated; and contracts of approximately \$25 million were started, to begin the largest physical expansion program in the Academy's history.

General Lampert was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General and appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower in January 1966.

He was appointed High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands 18 January 1969, and arrived in Okinawa to assume his new duties 28 January 1969.

PERSONAL DATA:

Date and Place of Birth - 16 April 1914, Washington, D. C.

Parents - Father: Lt Colonel James G. B. Lampert, CE, USA - died January 1919

Mother: Mrs. Lloyd R. Brigham - died November 1961

Marriage - Date: 26 June 1937

Wife: Margery Mitchell Lampert (daughter of the late Brig. Gen. William A. Mitchell, USA, Professor USMA)

Children: James B. Lampert, Attorney, Boston, Mass.
Richard B. Lampert, Theological Student, Cambridge, Mass.
Hester Lampert Hill (wife of LT R. M. Hill, USA)

EDUCATION:

U. S. Military Academy, Bachelor of Science, 1936

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M. S. in Civil Engineering - 1939

The Engineer School - Regular Course - 1939-1940

The Engineer School - Advance Course - Equivalent - 1947

Command and General Staff College - Equivalent - 1947

Armed Forces Staff College - Equivalent - 1947

National War College - 1957-1958

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

	TEMPORARY	PERMANENT
2d Lieutenant		12 Jun 36
1st Lieutenant		12 Jun 39
Captain		12 Jun 46
Major	2 Oct 40	15 Jul 48
Lt Colonel	30 Apr 42	7 Jul 53
Colonel	5 Jan 43	
Colonel	5 Dec 45	
Brig General	29 Jun 51	12 Jun 61
Major General	8 Oct 58	1 Feb 63
Lieutenant General	1 Sep 61	26 Jul 65
	7 Jan 66	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS

	FROM	TO
Acting Corps Engineer, XIV Corps, Luzon, Philippines	Jan 45	Mar 45
Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army	May 45	Jul 45
Corps Engineer, XIV Corps, Philippines and Japan	Jul 45	Dec 45
Corps Engineer, IX Corps, Japan	Dec 45	Mar 46
Executive Officer, Manhattan Project, Washington, D. C.	Mar 46	Feb 47
Chief, Personnel & Administration Division, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Washington, D. C.	Feb 47	Jul 48
Chief, Special Projects Division, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Washington, D. C.	Jul 48	Jun 49
District Engineer, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Charleston, South Carolina	Jun 49	Jul 50
Officer-in-Charge, Arkansas-White-Red River Office, Corps of Engineers, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Jul 50	Sep 52
Officer-in-Charge, Army-AEC Nuclear Power Program, Washington, D. C.	Sep 52	Jul 57
Student, The National War College	Aug 57	Jun 58
Engineer, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Saigon, Vietnam	Jul 58	Oct 58
Deputy Chief, MAAG, Logistics, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Saigon, Vietnam	Oct 58	Dec 60
Director of Military Construction, Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army	Jan 61	Jun 63
Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York	Jun 63	Jan 66
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), Washington, D. C.	Jan 66	Jan 69
CG USARYIS and High Commissioner, Ryukyu Islands	Jan 69	

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Medal (Oak Leaf Cluster)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit
Bronze Star Medal
Army Commendation Medal

PERSONAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Interests and Hobbies: Golf, Swimming, Squash, Fishing

Publications: Articles in The Military Engineer

Member: Society of American Military Engineers
Council on Foreign Relations

Fellow, American Society of Civil Engineers

Registered Professional Engineer, District of Columbia

高松藩主 中將
銀魚の隊の創

功績調書(案)

アメリカ合衆國琉球諸島馬場中將

第一号勲章 陸軍中將 フレデリック・トーマス・アニガー

右は一九六六年十一月二日琉球諸島馬場中將官下就任以来、今般難任

するに至るまで在任二年 月、ニリ阿州種内外の情勢及び住民の願望を

十分に理解し、住民の安寧福祉の向上に努むるに并種々めぐる日米協力を

両側の皆進に尽くした功績が顕著である。その主たる功績を挙げれば

次のとおりである。

外務省

一、日本琉球諮問委員会の積極的活用等を通じて、日本政府よまむ琉球

交渉の努力に於いて、阿州種の経済的社会的発展に努むることにも、数回、

阿州種を中心とした住民生活の本土との格差是正、一帯化促進に多大の努力

をなした。

日米間の人事交流を他多方面にわたる

二、阿州種住民の自治の拡大に留意し、阿州種住民の長年の願望である琉球

復帰を促進するに努むるに多大の功績を挙げた。その功績の報告は、

政府に送られた。琉球復帰の権限を行使した。

また、津羅住民の強い願望であった国政参加の実現にも大いに貢献した。

三、米軍基地の存在から生ずる種々の問題について、住民の要望を十分尊重してその解決に努力するにとり、米軍関係労働者に対する団体交渉権付与等々の生活改善に多大の貢献をした。

四、日米交渉委員会の設置によって日米間で合意された日本政府の対津羅援助の公平的使用の確保並びに責任者として常に好意の配分態度を行つた。また米國政府の対津羅援助の確保のため積極的に努力した。

年 月 日

二、津羅情勢及び津羅住民の願望を踏まえ、且つ在直に米軍国行政府

当局との交渉等に説明し、その現状理解を求め、もって津羅情勢を

より一層日米協力増進に貢献した。

年 月 日