

德國問題

(第一號)

美、英、法三國關於解除對西德工業限制的補充協定●

一九五二年十二月三十一日

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN U.S., U.K.
AND FRANCE CONCERNING THE LIFTING OF LIMITA-
TIONS ON WEST GERMAN INDUSTRY

December 31, 1952.

聯合國、美利堅合眾國及法國三國的高級專員，代表各該國政府，訂立了一個限制工業的協定，以補充他們在一九五一年四月三日訂立的「工業管制協定」。

一九五一年協定繼續了對工業的若干禁例和限制。自從一九五二年七月二十五日取消了對於鋼的生產力和生產量的限制後，剩留下來的僅是對造船、人造橡皮、人造油及精確性滾珠和滾子軸承工業的生產力的限制。

新協定不影響現有對各種軍事性質工業的管制。在新協定下，這些限制將繼續有效，但僅到法蘭西共和國及德意志聯邦共和國兩國國會最後通過法律批准各項波恩專約及歐洲防務集團時為止。

在這些限制的有效期限內，三國高級專員，在考慮豁免限制的申請時，將顧及聯邦共和國內工業的增長的需要。

附新訂「工業管制協定的補充協定」全文。

The High Commissioners of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and France, on behalf of their respective Governments, have concluded an agreement on limitations on industry which supplements the Agreement on Industrial Controls concluded by them on April 3, 1951.

The 1951 agreement continued certain of the prohibitions and limitations on industry. After the restrictions on steel-production capacity and steel production were lifted on July 25, 1952, the remaining limitations related solely to the production capacity of the shipbuilding, synthetic rubber, synthetic oil, and precision ball-and-roller bearings industries.

Under the new agreement, which does not affect existing controls related to items of a military nature, these few limitations will remain in effect, but only until the Parliaments of the Republic of France and the Federal Republic of Germany have finally voted on the laws for the approval of the Bonn conventions and of the European Defense Community.

During the remaining period of validity of these limitations, the High Commissioners will take account of the increased needs of industry in the Federal Republic when considering applications for exemptions.

The text of the new "Agreement Supplemental to the Agreement on Industrial Controls" is attached.

● 一九四九年美、英、法三國政府非法制訂「佔領法規」並締結「關於禁止和限制工業的協定」以「管制」西德的工業。一九五一年三國政府為加緊武裝西德，於三月六日取消「佔領法規」；並於四月三日訂立「管制西德工業協定」以代替「關於禁止和限制工業的協定」，大大縮小了原來「管制」的範圍。根據「管制西德工業協定」的規定，西德軍火生產的「限制」至對德和約簽訂時完全解除；至於一般工業生產的「限制」至一九五二年年底，或對德和約締結之時解除。一九五二年五月二十七日，即簽訂「歐洲防務集團條約」同時，波恩傀儡總理阿登納與美、英、法、意、荷、比、盧政府簽定對德「契約性協定」一旦生效，即取消對西德工業的一切「限制」。

同年十二月三十一日三國政府訂立「關於解除對西德工業限制的補充協定」，該協定經「盟國駐德高級專員委員會」於一九五三年一月十二日在波恩公佈。

● 見附錄

工業管制協定的補充協定

法蘭西共和國及聯合王國高級專員，及美利堅合衆國代理高級專員，經各該國政府依法授權，茲代表各該國政府，按照一九五一年四月三日在波恩——彼得斯堡簽訂的「工業管制協定」第一條第三節的規定，訂立協定如下：

第一條

除非參加本協定的各政府間嗣後取得協議，一九五一年四月三日簽訂的「工業管制協定」（照一九五二年七月二十五日簽訂的協定所修改的）內所規定的各項限制，在一九五二年十二月三十一日以後繼續有效，至下列兩個日期中較遲的一個日期後二十一天為止，此後即停止有效：

（甲）德意志聯邦共和國國會最後通過法律批准一九五二年五月二十六日在波恩簽訂的各項專約及一九五二年五月二十七日在巴黎簽訂的建立歐洲防務集團的條約之日期；

（乙）法蘭西共和國國會最後通過法律批准上述專約及條約之日期。

第二條

本協定自一九五三年一月一日起生效。

一九五二年十二月三十一日訂於波恩——梅冷姆。本協定用英文及法文寫成，英法文本同爲正本。

（譯自一九五三年二月十六日美國「國務院公報」）

Agreement Supplemental to the Agreement on Industrial Controls.

The High Commissioners of France and of the United Kingdom and the Acting High Commissioner of the United States of America, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby conclude on behalf of those Governments the following Agreement pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Agreement concerning Industrial Controls signed at Bonn-Petersberg on the 3rd April, 1951.

Article 1

Except as may subsequently be agreed among the Governments parties to the present Agreement, the limitations laid down in the Agreement concerning Industrial Controls signed on the 3rd April, 1951, (as amended by the Agreement signed on the 25th July, 1952) shall continue in force after the 31st December, 1952, and until 21 days after the later of the following two dates, whereupon they shall cease to have effect:

(a) the date on which the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany shall finally vote on the Laws for the approval of the Conventions signed at Bonn on the 26th May, 1952, and of the Treaty establishing the European Defence Community signed at Paris on the 27th May, 1952;

(b) the date on which the Parliament of the French Republic shall finally vote on the Laws for the approval of the said Conventions and of the said Treaty.

Article 2

This Agreement shall enter into effect on the 1st January, 1953.

Done at Bonn-Mehlem on this thirty-first day of December, 1952, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(The Department of State Bulletin, February 16, 1953.)

附 錄

美、英、法三國管制西德工業協定

一九五一年四月三日

APPENDIX

AGREEMENT BETWEEN U.S., U.K. AND FRANCE
CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS IN WEST
GERMANY

April 3, 1951

法國、聯合王國及美利堅合衆國三國高級專員，經各該國政府依法授權，茲代表各該國政府，訂立關於法、英、美三國在德國佔領區內工業管制的協定如下：

第一條

(一) 本協定中各條款，經任何兩個參加本協定的政府之請求，得重予審議，但無論如何至遲不得晚於一九五一年十二月三十一日。

(二) 除非參加本協定的各國政府間嗣後取得協議，本協定中所規定的各項禁例，在和約簽訂前，應繼續有效。

(三) 除非參加本協定的各國政府間嗣後取得協議，本協定中所規定的各項限制，在一九五三年一月一日前，或在和約簽訂前，視何者為較早的日期，應繼續有效，此後，得依協議繼續有效。

第二條

下列物品或產品之製造、生產、裝置、進口、出口、運輸、儲藏、佔有、主有或使用，非經盟國高級專員委員會核准，一律禁止：

(甲) 本協定附件(甲)●內所列的項目；

(乙) 原鎂。

第三條

有關原子能的材料、產品、設備或裝置，應繼續依盟國高級專員委員會所制定的法律管理之。

● 該附件略。

The High Commissioners of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, hereby conclude on behalf of those Governments the following agreement concerning industrial controls in the French, United Kingdom, and United States Areas of Occupation in Germany.

Article I

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall be reviewed on the request of any two of the Governments parties to the Agreement and in any event not later than 31st December, 1951.

2. Except as may be subsequently agreed among the Governments parties to this Agreement, the prohibitions laid down in this Agreement shall remain in force until the peace settlement.

3. Except as may be subsequently agreed among the Governments parties to this Agreement, the limitations laid down in this Agreement shall remain in force until 1st January, 1953, or until the peace settlement, whichever is the earlier, and thereafter as may be agreed.

Article II

Except with the authorisation of the Allied High Commission the manufacture, production, installation, import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership or use of any of the following articles or products is prohibited:

(a) items listed in Annex A to this Agreement;

(b) primary magnesium.

Article III

Materials, products, facilities and equipment relating to atomic energy shall continue to be subject to Allied High Commission legislation.

第四條

(一) 電子管的製造，凡其類型是在盟國高級專員委員會所規定並依需要而修改的許可類型表內所列的，一律不加限制。這些許可類型的電子管，其陽極消耗不得超過五十瓦特，週率不得超過每秒二百五十兆週。

(二) 凡列在本協定附件(乙)⑥的各類電子管的製造，概予禁止。該項附件得由盟國高級專員委員會審查和修改。

(三) 一切其它各類或特定類型的電子管，非有盟國高級專員委員會的執照，不得製造。

第五條

(一) 下列各項工業的生產力應予管制：

(甲) 鋼

(乙) 電弧及高週率熔爐鋼

(丙) 造船

(丁) 人造橡皮

(戊) 直接或間接從煤或褐炭中製造出來的人造石油、人造油及人造滑油

(己) 滾珠和滾子軸承，但祇能製造非精確性軸承的裝備除外。

(二) 任何企業中所有用於或部分用於本條內所列的工業的任何工廠設備的生產力，非有盟國高級專員委員會的執照，不准增加；也不得增加整個該項工業的生產力，無論增加的方法是擴充現有設備，建造新的設備，或增添新的裝備。盟國高級專員委員會必須對被換置的生產力的處置辦法認為滿意時，始可發給此項執照。

第六條

(一) 除本條第二節的規定外，粗鋼的生產，每年限一千一百十萬噸。

(二) 倘有利於防禦努力，盟國高級專員委員會得准許粗鋼的生產超出上述限額。

⑥ 該附件略。

Article IV

1. The manufacture of electronic valves shall be unrestricted in respect of types included in a list of permitted types as established, and modified as required, by the Allied High Commission. These permitted types shall not exceed 50 watts anode dissipation, or a frequency of 250 megacycles per second.

2. The manufacture of electronic valves included in the categories listed in Annex B to this Agreement is prohibited. This Annex is subject to review and revision by the Allied High Commission.

3. The manufacture of all other categories or specific types of electronic valves is prohibited except under license from the Allied High Commission.

Article V

1. Control shall be maintained over capacity in the following industries:—

(a) Steel

(b) Electric arc and high frequency furnace steel

(c) Shipbuilding

(d) Synthetic rubber

(e) Synthetic petrol, oil and lubricants, produced directly or indirectly from coal or brown coal

(f) Ball and roller bearings, except equipment only capable of producing non-precision bearings.

2. No enterprise shall be permitted, except under license from the Allied High Commission, to increase the productive capacity of any of its plant or equipment that is engaged or partly engaged in the industries listed in this Article, or of the industry as a whole, whether it is proposed to effect the increase by extension of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities, or the addition of new equipment. Such licenses shall not be granted unless the Allied High Commission are satisfied with the arrangements made for the disposal of the capacity replaced.

Article VI

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article the production of crude steel shall be limited to 11.1 million tons a year.

2. The Allied High Commission will allow crude steel to be produced outside the foregoing limitation where this will facilitate the defence effort.

第七條

(一) 非有盟國高級專員委員會的執照，禁止建造或取得具有本協定附件(丙)●內所列舉的軍用性質、特點及裝備之船隻，並禁止將船隻改造使具有上述之性質、特點及裝備。

(二) 本條內所稱「取得」一辭，包括空船的租用。

第八條

本協定中任何規定，均不得解釋為損害或削減賦予軍事安全委員會之權力。

第九條

本協定自簽字之日起生效，以代替經法國、聯合王國及美國三國外交部長核准，並於一九四九年四月經法國、聯合王國及美國駐德國佔領區軍事長官簽署的關於禁止和限制工業的協定。

(譯自一九五一年四月十六日美國「國務院公報」)

● 該附件略。

Article VII

1. The construction and acquisition of ships which include the military features, characteristics and equipment listed in Annex C to this Agreement and the modification of ships to include such features, characteristics and equipment shall be prohibited except under license from the Allied High Commission.

2. The term "acquisition" as used in this Article includes bare-boat chartering.

Article VIII

Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted as impairing or reducing the powers with which the Military Security Board is vested.

Article IX

This Agreement shall come into force from the date of signature and shall replace the Agreement concerning Prohibited and Limited Industries approved by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States and signed by the Military Governors of the French, United Kingdom and United States Zones of Occupation in Germany in April, 1949.

(The Department of State Bulletin, April 16, 1951.)

(第二號)

蘇聯駐德佔領軍總司令崔可夫上將為抗議英轟炸機侵入德意志民主共和國領空事致英國駐西德高級專員柯克帕特里克函

一九五三年三月十二日

Протест главнокомандующего Советскими оккупационными войсками в Германии генерала армии Чуйкова британскому верховному комиссару в Западной Германии Киркпатрику по поводу нарушения английским бомбардировщиком границы Германской Демократической Республики.

12 марта 1953 года.

英國駐西德高級專員柯克帕特里克先生
我認為有必要向你作下面的通知：

根據蘇聯駐什未林區的空軍部隊司令部提出的、並經我查明屬實的報告，

Британскому верховному комиссару в Западной Германии

господину КИРКПАТРИКУ

Считаю необходимым сообщить Вам следующее:

По донесению Командования советской авиационной части района Шверин, которое было мною проверено,

三月十二日柏林時間十四點二十六分的時候，在波伊森堡地區發現一架轟炸機，這架轟炸機破壞了分界線的規定，沿着波伊森堡—巴星—羅斯托克綫（在波羅的海沿岸）飛入德意志民主共和國領土的上空，因而侵入德意志民主共和國的領空達一百二十公里。

當時在天空飛行的兩架蘇聯戰鬥機鑒於該轟炸機繼續侵入德意志民主共和國領空，曾要求這架越界的飛機隨從它們一齊在距該地最近的飛機場降落，這是按照蘇聯實行的航空規則以及其他國家的軍事航空規則的規定所採取的行動。這架越界的飛機不僅不服從這種合法的要求，並且向蘇聯飛機射擊。

蘇聯的戰鬥機被迫開槍警告，但是這架越界的飛機繼續向蘇聯戰鬥機開火。蘇聯的戰鬥機被迫開火還擊，經過蘇聯戰鬥機還擊之後，這架越界的飛機逐漸降低，並墜落於什未林西南部的德意志民主共和國領土之上。

在這架飛機墜落的地址上發現了這架摔毀的飛機的殘骸，經辨明為「空中林肯」式轟炸機，上面有英國的徽誌；此外還發現四個英國空軍人員的屍體和一名身受重傷的駕駛員，這個駕駛員已被送到醫院中去了。在這架摔毀的飛機上並發現兩門飛機上的砲、一挺大口徑的機槍、子彈和子彈筒。

我在通知你上述關於所談到的英國飛機的不幸事件的同時，還要向你抗議英國軍用飛機這種破壞分界綫——德意志民主共和國的邊界——的行動。

蘇聯駐德佔領軍總司令陸軍

上將崔可夫（簽名）

一九五三年三月十二日於柏林

（一九五三年三月十八日「人民日報」）

12 марта с. г. в 14 часов 26 мин. по берлинскому времени в районе Бойценбург был замечен военный самолет бомбардировщик, который, нарушив демаркационную линию, следовал над территорией Германской Демократической Республики по маршруту Бойценбург—Пархим—Росток (что на берегу Балтийского моря), углубившись, таким образом, на территорию Германской Демократической Республики на 120 километров.

В связи с тем, что самолет продолжал углубляться на территорию Германской Демократической Республики, находившиеся в это время в воздухе два советских истребителя потребовали от самолета-нарушителя следовать за ними для посадки на ближайший аэродром, как это установлено правилами, действующими в советской авиации, а также в военной авиации других государств. Самолет-нарушитель не только не подчинился этому законному требованию, но открыл огонь по советским самолетам.

Советские истребители были вынуждены в ответ на это дать предупредительный огонь, самолет же нарушитель продолжал вести огонь по советским истребителям. Советские истребители вынуждены были открыть ответный огонь, после чего самолет-нарушитель начал снижаться и упал юго-западнее Шверин на территории Германской Демократической Республики.

На месте падения самолета найдены обломки разбитого самолета, оказавшегося военным самолетом-бомбардировщиком типа «Авро Линкольн» с британскими опознавательными знаками, трупы четырех английских военных летчиков, а также подобран один тяжело раненый летчик, который помещен в больницу. На разбитом самолете обнаружены две авиационные пушки, крупнокалиберный пулемет, боеприпасы и стреляные гильзы.

Сообщая Вам об изложенном выше досадном факте с указанным британским военным самолетом, я вместе с тем заявляю Вам протест против нарушения английским военным самолетом демаркационной линии — границы Германской Демократической Республики.

Главкомандующий Советскими оккупационными войсками в Германии

генерал армии ЧУЯКОВ.

12 марта 1953 года,

Берлин.

(13 марта 1953 года «Правда»)

(第三號)

英國駐德高級專員柯克帕特里克爲抗議英轟炸機侵入民主德國領空被擊落事致蘇聯駐德佔領軍總司令崔可夫的照會

一九五三年三月十三日

NOTE FROM IVONE KIRKPATRICK, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN GERMANY TO GENERAL CHUIKOV, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY PROTESTING AGAINST SHOOTING DOWN OF BRITISH BOMBERS WHICH INVADED TERRITORIAL AIR OF THE DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLIC

March 13, 1953

皇家空軍林肯式飛機一架，於昨日約十四點三十分左右，在漢堡——柏林空中走廊內佔領區邊界的附近遭到蘇聯戰鬥機的襲擊，並被擊落。我對這種殺死英國飛行員的故意的野蠻侵略行爲，提出最嚴重的抗議。我要求蘇聯當局立即進行調查，並對此次暴行的負責者予以懲辦，對此次生命財產的損失予以賠償。

(譯自一九五三年三月十四日倫敦「泰晤士報」)

At about 14.30 hours yesterday a Royal Air Force Lincoln aircraft was attacked and shot down by Soviet fighter aircraft in the Hamburg-Berlin air corridor near the zonal frontier. I protest in the strongest terms against this deliberate and brutal act of aggression involving the murder of British airmen. I request that an investigation should be undertaken immediately by the soviet authorities and that those responsible for this outrage be punished and that due reparation be made for damage to persons and property.

("The Times," London, March 14, 1953)

(第四號)

蘇聯駐德佔領軍總司令崔可夫上將爲防止英機侵犯德意志民主共和國領空並建議召開德境空中飛行安全會議事致英國駐西德高級專員柯克帕特里克函

一九五三年三月十八日

Письмо главнокомандующего Советскими оккупационными войсками в Германии генерала армии Чуйкова британскому комиссару в Западной Германии Киркпатрику по вопросам о предотвращении нарушения английским самолетом границы Германской Демократической Республики и о созыве совещания безопасных полетов на территории Германии.

18 марта 1953 года.

● 三月十四日，英國駐西德高級專員柯克帕特里克寫信給蘇聯駐德佔領軍總司令崔可夫將軍，對兩架蘇聯飛機於三月十二日在卡塞爾上空對一架英國飛機進行所謂「威脅性的伴攻」及一架蘇聯飛機在同一天對另一架從慕尼黑飛往柏林的英國飛機進行所謂「威脅性的伴攻」提出抗議。崔可夫將軍並接到美國與英國駐西德高級專員同樣的來信。

關於本年三月十四日你的來信，我認為有必要提請你注意來信中所舉事實的失實，並有必要說明來信中提到的英國飛機的飛行的實際情況。

三月十二日，除了我在同一天的信中提到的那架入侵的英國轟炸機外，另有兩架英國飛機違反關於在德意志民主共和國領土上空飛行的規則，詳細情況如下：

一、在柏林時間十三點二十三分，一架英國約克式飛機在戈特附近離開了蘇、英、美、法四國協定規定的空中南方走廊而飛向魏瑪，在歐法特西北，這架英國飛機越過了上述空中走廊的界線，並到達了距空中走廊十五公里遠的地方。上述入侵的飛機接到蘇聯巡邏飛機發出的國際通用的警告信號後，就退回規定空中走廊。

二、在柏林時間十七點四十五分，另一架維金式的英國飛機也在居民中心索墨達附近越過南方空中走廊邊界，越出了索墨達一腦堡一來比錫沿線走廊一百五十公里。

在蘇聯巡邏飛機發出了通常的警告信號後，這架英國飛機在德縣附近回到規定的空中走廊。

由於上述事實，我不能接受閣下的抗議，因為它所根據的材料是不合乎實際情況的。特別是：你的來信中提到，本年三月十二日有兩架蘇聯飛機在卡塞爾城上空飛行，這個說法是不符合事實的，因為根據確鑿調查，根本沒有蘇聯飛機在卡塞爾附近上空飛行。

鑒於最近英國飛機越過分界線的事件，即使犯德意志民主共和國邊界的事件愈來愈多，英國飛機一再在德意志民主共和國領土上空進行非法飛行，我要求你採取必要的措施，以保證英國飛機在德意志民主共和國領土上空飛行時嚴格遵守現行的規則。

В связи с Вашим письмом от 14 марта с. г. я считаю необходимым обратить Ваше внимание на допущенные в письме фактические неправильности и изложить действительное положение дела относительно полетов упоминаемых в этом письме английских самолетов.

12 марта были зарегистрированы, помимо указанного в моем письме от того же дня английского бомбардировщика-нарушителя, еще два английских самолета-нарушителя правил полетов над территорией Германской Демократической Республики, а именно:

1. В 13 часов 23 минуты по берлинскому времени английский самолет типа «Йорк» вышел в районе Гота из границ южного воздушного коридора, установленно-го соглашением между СССР, Великобританией, США и Францией, взяв направление на город Веймар. В районе северозападнее Эрфурта английский самолет нарушил границы указанного воздушного коридора и углубился на 15 километров в сторону от границы воздушного коридора. После того, как самолет-нарушитель получил предупреждение путем подачи общепринятых сигналов со стороны советских патрульных самолетов, указанный самолет-нарушитель снова вошел в установленный воздушный коридор.

2. В 17 часов 45 минут по берлинскому времени другой английский самолет типа «Викинг» также нарушил границу южного воздушного коридора в районе населенного пункта Зоммерда и пролетел вне коридора по маршруту Зоммерд — Наумбург — Лейпциг, протяженностью в 150 километров.

После подачи обычных предупредительных сигналов со стороны советских патрульных самолетов, этот английский самолет вошел в установленный воздушный коридор в районе Дессау.

Ввиду вышеизложенного, я не могу принять ваш протест, так как он основан на данных, которые не соответствуют фактическому положению дела. В частности, не соответствует действительности содержащееся в вашем письме утверждение, будто 12 марта с. г. два советских самолета летали над городом Кассель, поскольку точно установлено, что никаких полетов советских самолетов в районе Касселя не производилось.

Учитывая то обстоятельство, что за последнее время участились случаи нарушения английскими самолетами демаркационной линии — границы Германской Демократической Республики и стали чаще повторяться незаконные полеты английских самолетов над территорией Германской Демократической Республики, прошу Вас принять необходимые меры к тому, чтобы английские самолеты при полетах над территорией Германской Демократической Республики строго придерживались установленных правил.

同時，我認為，英國轟炸機飛行員的死亡是很可遺憾的。為了保證飛行的安全與防止在這個問題上發生誤解，我建議蘇聯與英國的全權軍事代表在柏林舉行適當的會議。我認為，由於現代飛機的速度需要我們共同討論與採取具體措施來保證飛機飛行遵照規則及防止這種不幸的空中事件，因而舉行這種會議就更加相宜。

我要求閣下對我這個建議表示意見。

這封信的副本同時也送給了美國駐西德高級專員康南特與法國駐西德高級專員弗朗索瓦-福賽。

(一九五三年三月二十四日「新華社新聞稿」)

Вместе с тем я считаю достойным сожаления факт гибели экипажа английского бомбардировщика. Имея в виду необходимость обеспечения безопасности полетов самолетов на будущее время и устранения дальнейших недоразумений в этом отношении, я выражаю пожелание, чтобы в Берлине состоялось соответствующее совещание компетентных военных представителей СССР и Великобритании. Такое совещание мне представляется тем более целесообразным, что при современных скоростях самолетов было бы полезно совместно обсудить и принять конкретные меры, направленные на обеспечение соблюдения правил полетов самолетов и на предупреждение столь нежелательных воздушных инцидентов.

Прошу сообщить ваше мнение относительно этого моего предложения.

Копии этого письма были одновременно направлены американскому верховному комиссару в Западной Германии Конэнту и Французскому верховному комиссару в Западной Германии Франсуа-Понсе.

(20 марта 1953 года «Правда»)

(第五號)

德意志民主共和國人民議院及參議院各黨派關於波恩及巴黎條約的聯合聲明

一九五三年三月二十日

德國人民：

隨著波恩和巴黎條約的批准對我們德國人民產生了一種極危險的和嚴重的形勢。波恩聯邦議院所批准的條約加深了德國的分裂。它們是對德國人民和平的民族利益的犯罪行為，是對歐洲和平一個嚴重的危害。

通過一般性戰爭條約的第七章，英美帝國主義者要剝奪德國人民決定他們全國統一和前途的權利。

通過波恩和巴黎條約，西德將遭受美帝國主義者及其德國走狗們無限制的專制和奴役。

美帝國主義者和阿登納政府進行着反對全德協商和反對和約的鬥爭，因為他們要使西德永遠處在美國指揮下的佔領之中。他們使西德人民負擔一筆可怕的佔領和擴軍的費用。在這些條約的幫助下，美國目前的統治者要在歐洲發動一次新戰爭，並在德國人之間發動內戰。

這些條約是反對四大國和平協議並反對東西德協議的。

阿登納政府和屬於這個政府的波恩聯邦議院內的多數批准這些戰爭條約是一種改變的行動。這種批准違反德國人民的意志，壓制他們的民族自決權，破壞了基本法和國際法，破壞了盟國雅爾塔和波茨坦協定中關於德國人民有締結保證他們的民族統一和自由、民主及獨立生活的和約底權利。

這些條約帶來的不是寧靜，而是不寧靜，帶來的不是安全，而是不安全，帶來的不是和平，而是不和平！

強迫接受一般性戰爭條約是違反德國人民的和平與民族利益的。因此它的施行是與採用法西斯方法和在西德準備建立軍事獨裁聯繫着的。接受波恩和巴黎戰爭條約就意味着美國和西德的壟斷資本家和軍國主義者的獨裁。

德意志民主共和國的人民議院和參議院聲明：波恩和巴黎的可恥條約對於德國人民是無效的！波恩和巴黎的戰爭條約違反了權利和法律。

在此嚴重的時刻，號召德國人民神聖地宣誓：必須用所有德國愛國人士的共同鬥爭來阻止波

恩和巴黎戰爭條約的實現。在阿登納從分裂主義者走上了全德國底叛徒的道路之後，在阿登納政權進行把西德變為美國戰爭的前哨陣地之後，民族的義務和尊嚴要求每一個德國人民參加到推翻出賣民族的阿登納政權的鬥爭之中。

推翻阿登納政權就是為在西德的愛國力量執政掃清道路。

所有的德國人都一致地要求團結在這個一致的要求下：立即召開締結對德和約的四大國會議；

德意志民主共和國人民議院和參議院聲明，它們將始終堅持它們的建議，這些建議的目標是：達

成關於最迅速地締結使德國成為一個統一、獨立和民主的國家的和約底全德協議；

撤退所有佔領軍；

通過全德境內的自由的、民主的、不記名的和直接的選舉以組成全德政府。

恢復德國的民族統一與確保和平，主要是德國人民自己的事情。德國愛國人士的共同鬥爭將把德國人民的正義事業引向勝利。

德意志民主共和國人民議院

和參議院全體議員

(一九五三年「德意志民主共和國新聞公報」第一卷第五期)

(第六號)

蘇、英、美、法佔領當局關於德境空中飛行安全問題會談公報

一九五三年四月八日

Сообщение представителей советских, английских, Французских и американских военных оккупационных властей в Германии по вопросам обеспечения безопасности полетов самолетов.

8 апреля 1953 года.

四月七日，蘇聯、英國、法國和美國對德軍事佔領當局的代表在柏林蘇聯對德管制委員會辦公處舉行會議，討論了保證柏林與西德之間空中走廊的飛行安全及避免無謂的空中事件的措施問題。

參加會談的蘇聯代表是伊·德·波德哥爾尼克空軍中將，美國代表是羅伯特·斯·泰特少將，英國代表是格·愛德華茲·瓊斯空軍少將，法國代表是茹阿爾將軍。

在會談中，蘇聯代表提出了一些建議，就建立柏林與西德之間空中走廊的飛行秩序，保證飛行安全，防止空中事件等問題提出了辦法。

下一次會議將在柏林美國軍政府舉行。

會議的日期和時間將另行決定。

(一九五三年四月十日「新華社新聞稿」)

7 апреля с. г. в городе Берлине, в помещении Советской Контрольной Комиссии в Германии, состоялось совещание представителей советских, английских, французских и американских военных оккупационных властей в Германии по вопросам обеспечения безопасности полетов самолетов в воздушных коридорах между Берлином и Западной Германией и предотвращения нежелательных воздушных инцидентов.

Советским представителем в переговорах является генерал-лейтенант авиации И. Д. Подгорный, американский представитель — генерал-майор Роберт С. Тэйт, английский представитель — вице-маршал авиации Дж. Эдуардс Джойнс и французский представитель — генерал Жуо.

В ходе переговоров советский представитель поставил на обсуждение ряд предложений по установлению порядка полетов самолетов в воздушных коридорах между Берлином и Западной Германией, обеспечению безопасности полетов и предотвращению воздушных инцидентов.

Следующее заседание намечено провести в помещении американской военной администрации в Берлине.

День и время встречи решено согласовать особо.

(9 апреля 1953 г. «Правда»)

(第七號)

美國與西德關於經濟及政治會談的公報

一九五三年四月九日

U.S.-WEST GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMIC AND
POLITICAL TALKS

April 9, 1953

過去三天中，美國總統、國務卿及其他內閣閣員與德意志聯邦共和國總理進行了會談，一般地就世界局勢並特別地就美德關係全面與坦白地交換了意見。會談係以友好合作的精神舉行，並顯示了雙方在見解與目標上有廣泛的一致。

總統與總理討論了蘇聯勢力範圍內最近的發展可能對東西衝突的影響。他們完全同意：西方自由國家一方面不應錯過任何普遍緩和國際緊張局勢的機會，同時也不可放鬆它們的警惕，或減少為加強它們的團結與共同努力所作的努力。他們進一步同意，假如蘇聯統治者真正希望實現世界各國間的和平與合作，他們證明他們的善意的最好辦法無過於准許在德國蘇佔區舉行真正的自由選舉和釋放仍在蘇聯手中的成千成萬的強運出境的德國平民與戰俘。他們並進一步申明他們的共同信念：除了用和平方式並在自由與民主的基礎上來重新統一德國之外，德國問題的持久解決是不可能的。要達到這個目的，便需要去年在波恩簽訂的契約性協定●上簽字的各簽字國作繼續不斷的共同努力。

雙方一致相信：所有有關國家應早日批准建立歐洲防務集團的條約，以堅定不移的精神促進歐洲的統一。在實現這個目標的同時，應依契約性協定建立德國的獨立與主權。總理宣稱，德意志聯邦共和國已準備並願意與所有西方自由國家在平等與合夥的基礎上來合作加強自由世界的防務。總理得到了保證：一旦歐洲防務集團條約批准，美國將以軍事裝備供給歐洲防務集團，以便協助裝備德國部隊。

●見附錄。

The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet have met during the past 3 days with the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and had a full and frank exchange of views on the world situation in general and on American-German relations in particular. The conversations took place in a spirit of friendship and cooperation and revealed a far-reaching identity of views and objectives.

The President and the Chancellor discussed the effects which recent developments in the Soviet orbit might have on the East-West conflict. They were fully agreed that, while no opportunity should be missed to bring about a general relaxation of tension, the free nations of the West must not relax their vigilance nor diminish their efforts to increase their unity and common strength. They were further agreed that if the Soviet rulers are genuinely desirous of peace and cooperation among all nations, they could furnish no better proof of their good will than by permitting genuinely free elections in the Soviet occupied Zone of Germany and by releasing the hundreds of thousands of German civilian deportees and war prisoners still in Soviet hands. They further stated their joint conviction that there can be no lasting solution of the German problem short of a reunification of Germany by peaceful means and on a free and democratic basis. The achievement of this purpose calls for sustained common efforts of the signatory powers to the contractual agreements signed at Bonn last year.

There was unanimity of conviction that all concerned should press forward unwaveringly toward European unity through early ratification of the treaty establishing a European Defense Community. Achievement of this goal will be accompanied by the establishment of German independence and sovereignty under the contractual agreements. The Chancellor declared that the Federal Republic of Germany is ready and willing to cooperate on a basis of equality and partnership with all the free nations of the West in strengthening the defenses of the free world. The Chancellor

雙方討論了薩爾問題。雙方同意，爲了共同利益，應設法早日達成協議。

會議考慮了柏林的特殊局勢，並對柏林居民的政治堅定性和勇氣表示欽佩。雙方一致認爲，爲使柏林保持堅強所需要的精神與物質的支持，是具有頭等重要性的事情。總理表示，他已想到關於增加生產與減少失業的進一步措施。國務卿說，美國政府正在考慮對於投資及其他改進柏林經濟情況的計劃給予援助。

總理指出了聯邦共和國面臨的巨大困難，不僅由於必須同化早先從東區被驅逐出來的千百萬被逐者，而且還必須同化從蘇佔區以及更遠的地方源源而來的難民。總統與國務卿承認聯邦共和國爲照顧那些無家可歸的人及維持經濟與社會的穩定所作的巨大努力。會談考慮到一種可能性，即聯邦共和國與柏林也許不可能單獨負起這個重担。共同安全署署長說，擬製一九五三年七月一日開始的這一年度的共同安全計劃時，將對這個問題作慎重的考慮。

總理提出了戰犯問題。雙方討論了現在美國拘禁下的戰犯的前途問題。美國代表稱，美國政府將重新審查這些戰犯的地位，並且一俟德國完成了條約的批准手續，美國政府希望有可能採取一種有德國參加的覆審程序。

兩國政府代表就開放及擴大世界貿易及實現貨幣自由兌換的進展情形交換了意見。德國代表表示對減低關稅與海關行政壁壘特別感覺興趣。美國代表方面提到四月七日艾森豪威爾總統的聲明：「世界必須實現一種在高度水平上取得平衡的日益擴大的貿易，這種貿易可使每個國家能對自由世界的經濟進展作充份的貢獻並能充份分享這種進展的利益。」

was given assurance that the United States would supply military equipment to the European Defense Community to assist in equipping the German contingents, once the treaty has been ratified.

The problem of the Saar was discussed and it was agreed that an early agreement should be sought in the common interest.

Consideration was given to the special situation of Berlin and admiration expressed for the political firmness and courage of its inhabitants. It was agreed that the moral and material support needed to keep the city strong is a matter of primary importance. The Chancellor indicated that he had in mind further measures to increase production and reduce unemployment. The Secretary stated that consideration was now being given to assistance by the U.S. Government to investment and other programs to improve economic conditions in Berlin.

The Chancellor indicated the great difficulties facing the Federal Republic because of the necessity to assimilate not only the millions of expellees who came earlier from eastern areas but the renewed stream of refugees from the Soviet Zone and beyond. The President and Secretary of State recognized the great efforts undertaken by the Federal Republic to care for these homeless persons and to preserve economic and social stability. The discussion took account of the possibility that the Federal Republic and Berlin might be unable to bear this burden alone. The Director for Mutual Security stated that careful consideration of this matter would be given in the course of the preparation of the Mutual Security Program for the year beginning July 1, 1953.

The Chancellor raised the problem of war criminals. The future of the war criminals now in U.S. custody was discussed. The U.S. representative stated that his Government would re-examine the status of these prisoners and would also look forward to the possible adoption of new review procedures with German participation, as soon as German ratification of the treaties was completed.

The representatives of both Governments exchanged views concerning progress toward the freeing and expansion of world trade and the achievement of currency convertibility. The German representatives expressed particular interest in the reduction of tariffs and customs administrative barriers. For their part, the U.S. representatives noted President Eisenhower's statement of April 7 that "the world must achieve an expanding trade, balanced at high levels which will permit each nation to make its full contribution to the progress of the free world's economy and to share fully the benefits of this progress."

兩國政府代表討論了與美德商業關係正常化有關的許多具體問題，包括德國出口商更多地利用二次世界大戰前原屬於德國國民的商標的可能性在內。雙方注意到，前德國所有者使用此類商標的事已有相當進展，美國正在以同情的心情研究將來朝這方面的進展。

總理與國務卿同意，美國與聯邦共和國締結一項新的友好通商航海條約對兩國都會有利，締結該項條約的談判應及早開始。目前，兩國政府，作為臨時措施，正在談判一項協定●，將一九二三年的友好通商與領事權利條約按照其戰前狀態恢復其效力，但顧及目前局勢的需要。這個臨時協定經兩國批准後，除其他事項外，將重建一個使雙方商人能在他方居住與進行業務的基礎。

德國代表表示，他們對於在德國訂立海外採購契約感到興趣。他們獲得通知，一俟契約性條約與歐洲防務集團條約生效，在歐洲防務集團範圍內在德國訂立這種契約所適用的標準，將與在其他歐洲國家所適用的標準無異。

為了建立美德間更緊密的文化合作和促進兩國人民間的相互了解，雙方正在交換照會。

兩國政府重申，它們與其他自由世界國家在控制戰略物資運往某些採取危及自由世界的和平與安全的政策的國家的問題上具有共同利益。兩國政府承允繼續為此目的採取行動，並特別經常檢查隨時列入對共產黨中國禁運的貨物的名單。聯邦共和國代表並表示，他們政府打算在與其他貿易及航海國家合作下實施附加措施，例如實施轉運管制，以防止違反或規避現行戰略物資管制的情形。

Representatives of the two Governments discussed a number of specific problems connected with the normalization of commercial relations between the United States and Germany, including the prospects for increased use by German exporters of the trademarks owned by German nationals prior to World War II. It was noted that considerable progress had already been achieved in making such trademarks available to former German owners and that future progress in that direction was being sympathetically studied by the United States.

The Chancellor and the Secretary of State agreed that the conclusion of a new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Federal Republic would be of benefit to both countries and that negotiations for such a treaty should begin at a very early date. Meanwhile, as an interim measure, the two Governments are negotiating an agreement to restore to force the 1923 treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights as it stood prior to the war, taking into account the requirements of the present situation. This interim agreement, when ratified in both countries, would, among other things, re-establish a basis on which businessmen of each country would be able to reside and carry on business in the other.

The German representatives indicated their interest in the placing of off-shore procurement contracts in Germany. They were informed that as soon as the contractual and European Defense Community treaties have entered into force, the same criteria will be applied in the placing of such contracts in Germany, within the framework of the European Defense Community, as are applied with respect to the placing of contracts in other European countries.

In order to foster closer cultural cooperation between Germany and the United States and promote mutual understanding between their two peoples, an exchange of notes is taking place.

The two Governments reaffirmed their common interest in controlling, together with other nations of the free world, the movement of strategic materials to nations whose policies jeopardize the peace and security of the free world. Both Governments undertook to continue action to that end, and, in particular, to keep under constant review the list of items which from time to time may be subject to embargo to Communist China. The representatives of the Federal Republic also expressed their Government's intention, in cooperation with other trading and maritime nations, to apply supplementary measures, such as transshipment controls, against violations or evasions of existing strategic controls.

●該協定於同年六月三日在波恩簽訂，見本類第三十五頁。

在兩國首都同時公佈將約三百五十艘前屬德國人的船隻歸還聯邦共和國。船隻移交給德國當局的工作由美國駐德高級專員負責安排。

總統與總理深信，剛才結束的會談，對於達成兩國的共同目標——加強現已愉快地重建的友好關係與鞏固自由世界的目標和力量——業已作了重大的貢獻。

(譯自一九五三年四月二十日美國「國務院公報」)

Announcement is being made simultaneously in the two capitals of the return to the Federal Republic of approximately 350 vessels formerly of German ownership. Arrangements for their transfer to German authorities will be completed by the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

The President and the Chancellor are convinced that the conversations just concluded have made a solid contribution to the achievement of common goals of the two countries, in strengthening the ties of friendship now happily re-established and in consolidating the aims and strength of the free world.

(The Department of State Bulletin, April 20, 1953)

附 錄

美英法三國與西德傀儡政府簽訂的「契約性協定」摘要

一九五二年五月二十六日

APPENDIX

SUMMARIES OF CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY U.S., U.K. AND FRANCE WITH WEST GERMAN PUPPET REGIME

May 26, 1952

一、契約性協定的意義

契約性協定的效果，是使聯邦共和國以平等成員資格加入自由國家的集團。

關於美、英、法三國與德意志聯邦共和國的事約和與其相關的事約的目的，是在於結束由於戰爭與佔領而產生的局勢。此外，這些事約並規定在聯邦共和國駐紮大量外國部隊，以協助共同的防務。因此，有必要不僅要確立廣泛的原則，並且要規定像通常見於和約及軍事事約中的那樣細節條款。

在對契約性協定作通盤考慮時，應注意到這些協定必須考慮到一個史無前例的局面。

第一、在三國與蘇聯未獲致協議之前，不但德國的統一無法實現，全德的各種問題也無從解決。因此，問題就在於：如何一方面給予聯邦共和國以對外和對內事務上的全權，同時又將談判德國統一

I. THE MEANING OF THE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS

The effect of the Contractual Agreements is to include the Federal Republic in the community of free nations as an equal partner.

The convention on relations and the related conventions aim to liquidate a situation which arose out of the war and the Occupation. In addition, they regulate the stationing in the Federal Republic of substantial foreign forces to assist in the common defense. It has consequently been necessary not only to establish broad principles, but to make provisions of a detailed character, such as normally appear in peace treaties and military conventions.

In considering the Contractual Agreements as a whole, it should be borne in mind that they have had to take into account an unprecedented situation.

In the first place, as long as there is no agreement between the Three Powers and the Soviet Union, the unity of Germany cannot be realized nor can all-German problems be settled. Hence the problem has posed itself of according to the

問題和維持三國在柏林的權利的方法加以保留。在實現這些目的條件下，三國決無損及德國的主權或其平等權利之意。

第二、和平時期為防範目的在外國境內駐紮大量軍隊的需要，造成了一個反常的局面。三國軍隊留駐德境，對於德國的防務極關重要。這自然是對德國的一種負擔，雖然這已以外國貨幣消費的形式為德國帶來重要的經濟利益——這個因素時間愈長，其作用將愈加重要。在另一方面，不要忘記，其他西方國家由於派遣這些軍隊到國外，是承辦了一個沉重的軍事與財政的負擔。這些國家業已把非常重要的陸空部隊派在這個地區了。為了執行他們的任務，這些陸空部隊必須是作戰的部隊。他們必須有進行訓練的設備；他們必須有交通線；他們的基本軍事要求必須得到滿足；而且他們必須獲得保證，於必要時具有必需的行動自由。否則德國便無法防守，而將使這些軍隊暴露於不必要的危險。這是他們政府所不能同意的。現在問題是：如何使對聯邦共和國及其公民的權利的保全和外國防禦部隊作戰上的正常需要彼此調和。

第三、鑒於一個全面和約現時不能訂立，本協定採取史無前例的步驟，在締結最後的和約之前，先把戰爭狀態及佔領制度下的管制辦法予以結束。這便是在本協定中有許多通常應列入和約中的條款的原因。清算一場長期艱苦的戰爭，不是一件容易的事，但擬訂這些條款時，曾經煞費苦心一方面使它們在能被接受的最低限度內符合於盟國的目標，而同時對於聯邦共和國的結構和經濟穩定加以最少的負擔。

由於柏林的特殊地位，契約性協定不適用於柏林。雖然如此，為使和聯邦共和國的新關係相符合起見，三國業已發表一項宣言，內稱它們將給予柏林當局以適合於該城特殊情況的最大自由。

Federal Republic full authority over its external and internal affairs while preserving the means of negotiating German unity and of maintaining rights of the Three Powers in Berlin. Subject to the realization of these aims, the Three Powers have no desire to infringe German sovereignty or German equality of rights.

Secondly, an unusual situation has been created by the need to station in time of peace a very large number of troops for defense purposes in a foreign country. The presence of troops of the Three Powers in Germany is vital to the defense of Germany. This naturally imposes a burden on Germany, although already it is bringing an important economic advantage in the shape of the expenditure of foreign currency, a factor which with the passage of time will play an increasingly important role. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the despatch of these troops abroad imposes a severe military and financial burden on the other Western Powers, who have committed very important military and air forces to this theatre. In order to fulfill their role, these troops and air forces must be operational. They must have facilities for training, they must be provided with lines of communication, and their essential military requirements must be met; furthermore, they must have the assurance of the requisite liberty of action if need arises. Otherwise Germany cannot be defended and these troops will be exposed to unnecessary hazards unacceptable to their Governments. The problem has been to reconcile the preservation of the rights of the Federal Republic and its citizens with the legitimate operational requirements of the foreign defense forces.

Thirdly, in view of the fact that a general peace treaty cannot now be concluded, the agreements take the unprecedented step of liquidating the war and the controls of the Occupation regime before conclusion of a final peace settlement. Hence the appearance of a number of provisions which would normally have been included in a peace treaty. The liquidation of a long and bitterly contested war is not a simple matter, but the provisions have been designed to meet to the minimum acceptable extent the principal aims of the Allies while at the same time imposing the least possible burden on the structure and economic stability of the Federal Republic.

Because of the special status of the city, the Contractual Agreements do not apply to Berlin. However, in consonance with their new relationship to the Federal Republic, the Three Powers have published a declaration that they will grant the Berlin authorities the maximum liberty compatible with the city's special situation.

二、三國和德意志聯邦共和國間關係的專約及所附文件摘要

關於三國與聯邦共和國關係的條約，是建立管理三國與德意志聯邦共和國今後新關係的基本原則的政治協定。

該專約祇有一個序言和十一條條文。該約條款有三個主要的效果：聯邦共和國在對內和對外事務上均被授予最廣泛的權力；三國所保留的權利均有明文規定；共同政策的目標都加以列舉。

聯邦共和國的自由

授予聯邦共和國的自由，以下列辦法予以實現：

廢止佔領法規；

取消盟國高級專員委員會和各邦委員會；

今後三國和聯邦共和國的關係通過大使辦理；駐在聯邦境內的外國軍隊已非佔領部隊，他們現在唯一任務是確保自由世界的防務。聯邦共和國解除一切管制後，將能根據自己的責任在其根本法的範圍內發展其民主與聯邦的制度。

三國有限的權利

由於目前的國際形勢，由於德國現存的分裂狀態，並由於現在締結和約的不可能，三國有必要保留若干關於在德國駐紮武裝部隊和保護他們在柏林以至全德國的安全的權利。本專約使締約各方均有維護此等權利的義務。所以，一方面聯邦共和國必須避免作任何有損此等權利的行動，並同意對三國行使此等權利時予以便利；而三國則應就實施這些權利的事項與聯邦共和國諮商。同樣，雖然三國在某些足以危及上述部隊安全的情況下，有權對聯邦的一部或全部領土宣布緊急狀態，但它們唯有當聯邦共和國和歐洲防務集團無力應付這種緊急情況時，方能這樣宣佈。在這種情況下，它們應儘可能利用聯邦政府和其他德國當局的協助。而且，它們在這個非常時期中所能採取的措施，是以恢復局勢

II. SUMMARY OF THE CONVENTION ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE THREE POWERS AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE DOCUMENTS ANNEXED TO IT

The convention on relations is the political agreement establishing the basic principles which will henceforth govern the new relationship between the Three Powers and the German Federal Republic.

The convention comprises a preamble and 11 articles only. Its provisions have three major effects: the Federal Republic is granted the widest authority over its internal and external affairs, the rights retained by the Three Powers are defined, and the objectives of a common policy are set out.

Freedom for the Federal Republic

The granting of freedom to the Federal Republic is achieved in the following way:

The Occupation Statute is repealed;

The Allied High Commission and the Land commissions are abolished;

Henceforth the Three Powers will conduct their relations with the Federal Republic through ambassadors; The foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal territory are no longer Occupation forces, their sole mission now being to secure the defense of the free world. The Federal Republic, released from all control, will thus be able, on its own responsibility, to develop its democratic and Federal institutions within the framework of its basic law.

Limited Rights for the Three Powers

Because of the current international situation, the existing division of Germany, and the present impossibility of concluding a peace treaty, the Three Powers must necessarily retain certain rights relating to the stationing of armed forces in Germany and the protection of their security in Berlin, and in Germany as a whole. The convention places obligations on each party to preserve these rights. Thus, while the Federal Republic must abstain from any action prejudicing these rights and agrees to facilitate their exercise by the Three Powers, the latter, in return, undertake to consult the Federal Republic in respect of their implementation. Likewise, although the Three Powers have the power, in certain circumstances endangering the security of the forces, to declare a state of emergency over all or part of the Federal territory, they can do so only if the Federal Republic and the European Defense Community (EDC) are unable to meet the emer-