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## ANNEX E

EXAMPLES OF HOST COUNTRY RESTRICTIONS  
ON DOD ACTIVITIES ABROAD

1. Unilateral Termination by Host Country. Either through abrogation or pursuant to the terms of agreement, the host country may insist upon withdrawal of U.S. forces and activities. Outstanding examples:
  - (a) On very short notice, DeGaulle demanded in 1966 that U.S. military activities, including NATO-committed air squadrons, be withdrawn from France.
  - (b) After being jeopardized by the U-2 incident in 1960, the U.S. communications facility at Peshawar was terminated at Pakistani request in 1969.
  - (c) Following a revolutionary coup, the new Libyan Government demanded in 1969 that Wheelus Air Base be closed down, and the U.S. complied.
2. Nuclear Weapons Restrictions.
  - (a) Some countries, e.g., France, Norway, Denmark and Japan, have never permitted the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons or logistic activities in support thereof. Transits and overflights with nuclear weapons abroad them have also been denied by these same countries.
  - (b) Others have placed significant limitations on nuclear weapons activities.
3. Restrictions on Operational Flexibility. Despite USG efforts to negotiate for and exercise free use of our overseas bases in connection with peacetime and contingency operations involving third countries, such unlimited use is subject both to restrictions which may be imposed by base rights agreements, and to the political atmosphere and pressures within the host country. For example, regardless of very broad usage provisions in the agreements we have with our European allies, including Turkey, our use of those bases to support contingency operations in the Near East could be severely restricted by host country objections on the grounds that such use would prejudice their relations with Arab nations.
4. Interference with Freedom of Movement. A standard provision in status of forces agreements assures the U.S. freedom of movement for its personnel and equipment within the territory of the host country. Such a provision recently was severely challenged in Japan by pressure from local groups at the municipal level against shipment of tanks from the Sagami repair

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facility to Vietnam. Although eventually overcome by a firm stand on the part of the national government, this action cost a considerable delay in necessary U.S. repair and maintenance work.

5. Renegotiation of Terms. Finally, any sovereign host government can insist, as the price of continued U.S. presence, that the terms of prior agreements be renegotiated in its favor. We have been engaged in such a renegotiation with the Turks since 1966 and with the Philippines since 1971. In 1970, the Spanish also forced a wholesale revision of our agreements there. Although an acceptable degree of operational and administrative flexibility has been preserved in each of these instances, the host governments uniformly insisted upon a much shorter duration for the renewed agreements, usually limited to a few years notice rather than a term of 25 or more years.

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