

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
Office of The Deputy Governor  
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE  
NUMBER 144

16 March 1955

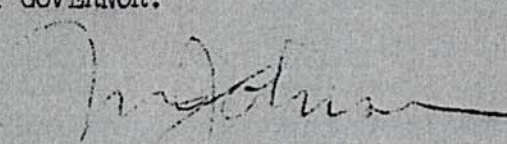
CODE OF PENAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

ARTICLE I. Military Government Ordinance Number 1, dated 28 June 1949, entitled "Codified Penal Law and Procedure" and all changes thereto are hereby rescinded and superseded by this Ordinance; provided, however, that all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines, or liabilities incurred prior to the effective date of this Ordinance under any of the provisions of Military Government Ordinance Number 1, as amended, may, notwithstanding the rescission of the latter ordinance, be prosecuted, punished or enforced, as the case may be, as provided in such rescinded ordinance.

ARTICLE II. The Code of Penal Law and Procedure attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby promulgated.

ARTICLE III. This Ordinance shall become effective at 2400 hours on 9 April 1955; provided, however, that where an offense has been committed at such hour as may make proper and lawful prosecution doubtful because of the rescission and supersession effected by the two prior articles of this Ordinance; or, where the offense has been initiated before but has not been completed until after said 2400 hours, the offense shall be conclusively presumed to have been committed on 9 April 1955 for the purpose of determining which ordinance shall apply.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

  
W. M. JOHNSON  
Brig Gen USA  
Civil Administrator

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平成 25 年 10 月 22 日

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1.2.5 Jurisdiction over Persons. Jurisdiction of every Civil Administration Court shall extend to all persons in the Ryukyu Islands, except:

a. Persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice or the Military or Naval law of allied powers; however, this proviso shall not operate to deprive any court of jurisdiction over a person referred to it for trial by the Deputy Governor.

b. Persons having diplomatic immunity.

1.2.6 Jurisdiction over Offenses. Civil Administration courts shall have jurisdiction over:

a. Offenses under any proclamation, ordinance or directive promulgated by or under the authority of the Civil Administration.

b. Offenses under any provision of the penal law of the Ryukyu Islands as defined in Section 1.1.2 above; provided, that the Deputy Governor or an officer acting under his authority shall have ordered the trial of the case by a Civil Administration Court.

1.2.6.1 A Civil Administration proclamation, ordinance, directive, order or other regulation or change thereto shall become law and enforceable upon the following:

a. Signature by the Deputy Governor or the Civil Administrator, as the case may require; and

b. Passage of twenty (20) days after delivery in writing to the Office of the Chief Executive of the Ryukyu Islands; provided that if a different effective date is prescribed therein, said effective date shall govern after completion of delivery.

Chapter 3. Rules of Procedure

1.3.1 General. The procedure in Civil Administration Courts shall in general follow the rules of procedure set forth in the Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. 1951, as the same may be amended, with such deviations as the court considers advisable and just with reference to local court practices and the necessity for an expeditious and fair trial. Restrictions on admission of evidence and other procedural safeguards required in courts-martial need not be adhered to provided the accused is afforded a fair hearing and an adequate opportunity to present his defense.

Part 1. COURTS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATIONChapter 1. Basic Law

- 1.1.1 All and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands, including their territorial waters, are vested in the Government of The United States of America and will be exercised through the Governor of The Ryukyu Islands and The United States Civil Administration of The Ryukyu Islands.
- 1.1.2 The prevailing law shall be the law of the Ryukyu Islands as it existed on 1 April 1945, as the same has been amended, modified or otherwise altered by the laws of the Civil Administration, the Government of The Ryukyu Islands and their predecessors.

Chapter 2. Composition and Jurisdiction of the Civil Administration Courts

- 1.2.1 The courts of the Civil Administration shall consist of a Superior Court and such Summary Courts as may be appointed by authority of the Deputy Governor of The Ryukyu Islands.
- 1.2.2 Superior Court. A Superior Court shall consist of one or more citizens of the United States of America in the employ of the United States convened as such by authority of the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. Cases involving an offense punishable by death or confinement for more than 10 years shall be tried by a court of three or more.
- 1.2.2.1 Superior Courts shall be competent to try all offenses within the jurisdiction of Civil Administration Courts and to impose any lawful punishment.
- 1.2.3 Summary Courts. A Summary Court shall consist of one citizen of the United States of America in the employ of the United States appointed as such by authority of the Deputy Governor.
- 1.2.3.1 Summary Courts shall be competent to try all offenses within the jurisdiction of Civil Administration Courts and to impose any lawful punishment except death or imprisonment for more than one year or a fine of more than Ten Thousand Yen (¥10,000), or both.
- 1.2.4 Jurisdiction over Territory. Jurisdiction of every Civil Administration Court shall extend throughout the territorial jurisdiction of the whole of the Ryukyu Islands, and aboard vessels of Ryukyuan registry whether within or without the Ryukyu Islands.



1.3.2 Public Sessions. The proceedings of every Civil Administration Court shall be public except when otherwise specifically directed by the Deputy Governor or by the Court.

1.3.3 Rights of Defendants. Every defendant before a Civil Administration court is entitled:

a. To have in advance of trial or preliminary hearing a copy of the written charges upon which he is to be tried.

b. To consult a lawyer before trial and to have a lawyer of his own choosing defend him at the trial. The Court may, at the request of the defendant or on its own motion, assign an attorney to assist in the defense of the case.

c. To apply to the court for further time to prepare his defense, which application the court may grant or deny in its discretion.

d. To bring with him such material witnesses as he may desire, or to have them summoned by the court at his request.

e. To give evidence on his own behalf at the trial, though he may not be compelled to do so.

f. To have the proceedings translated for his benefit by his own or the court's interpreter when he is unable to understand them otherwise.

g. To have any property impounded from him in connection with the charges brought before the court for proper disposition by the court or to be returned to him in the event the court so holds.

1.3.3.1 Any person who knowingly and wilfully practices law or who collects or attempts to collect a fee in money or in property for legal services or advice, without being duly registered as such with the Government of The Ryukyu Islands may, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than ¥20,000 or to be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than six months, or both.

1.3.4 Statutes of Limitations:

a. No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for an offense other than wilful homicide unless charges be served upon him within three years next after such offense is committed; provided that in offenses involving the defrauding of the United States or the Civil Administration of property, the period of limitation shall be six years.



b. The foregoing periods of limitation shall not run, or shall be suspended, as the case may be while the accused is outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Ryukyu Islands.

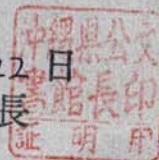
- 1.3.5 Powers of the Court. A Civil Administration Court may make such orders and do all such acts as may be requisite for the due administration of justice and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may grant bail, accept and forfeit security therefor, make orders for the attendance of witnesses with or without documents, administer oaths, make orders for the disposal of exhibits, and punish contempts of court.
- 1.3.5.1 Where, under any proclamation, ordinance or directive, an offense is made punishable by fine, the court imposing the fine may give such directions as appear to be just with respect to the payment of the fine and, before the payment of all or part thereof, may order the defendant to be committed to prison for such period as the court within its jurisdiction may impose. Where sentence includes a fine which must be paid and payment is not made as required by the sentence, the accused may be required to be confined at hard labor for not more than one day for each ¥120 of fine unpaid and this shall be in addition to any other imprisonment imposed by the original sentence, notwithstanding any jurisdictional limits of the court as elsewhere provided.
- 1.3.5.2 Upon conviction by a Superior Court, the court may direct that the defendant establish his place of residence within a specific area in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment.
- 1.3.5.3 If a defendant is convicted of any offense which involves the wrongful or unlawful sale, purchase, possession or use of any vehicle, vessel, goods, merchandise or other personal property, a Civil Administration Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order restitution or compensation to the lawful owner, or may order such property confiscated. In every case where the master or operator of a vessel is convicted of smuggling or illegal entry into the Ryukyus, the vessel used in the commission of the offense will be ordered confiscated. Suspension, modification or remission of such confiscation shall be the prerogative of the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands and shall not be exercised by the courts.
- 1.3.5.4 If a defendant is convicted of an offense involving the conduct of an unlawful business upon specified premises, the Civil Administration Court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order the premises in which such activities were conducted to be vacated or closed for a period of time fixed in the order of the court.

- 1.3.5.5 When, pursuant to a charge of illegally entering the Ryukyu Islands or any area thereof, the defendant has been convicted, the court may order him to be confined in an appropriate place and repatriated by the first available transportation to his home, area or country, in addition to or in lieu of any other lawful punishment.
- 1.3.6 Review. The procedure in the following subsections will be followed in each case upon review:
- 1.3.6.1 Within 30 days after the imposition of sentence, any person convicted by a Civil Administration court may file with the trial court, or forward to the Civil Administrator, through the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, a petition addressed to the Civil Administrator, submitting reasons why the conviction should be set aside or why the sentence should be modified.
- 1.3.6.2 The Deputy Governor, or if he so directs, the Civil Administrator shall act as Reviewing Authority of all trials by Civil Administration Courts.
- 1.3.6.3 Every record of trial by a Civil Administration Court shall be transmitted to the Government and Legal Department of the Civil Administration for examination, the director of which shall then examine the record and forward the same with a recommendation for approval, disapproval or modification to the reviewing authority.
- 1.3.6.4 The Reviewing authority shall have power to set aside any conviction, to suspend, reduce, or commute the sentence, or to order new trial except in the case of a finding of not guilty.
- 1.3.6.5 Pending review, the sentence of a Civil Administration Court shall not be stayed but shall be executed forthwith except that no sentence of death shall be executed until reviewed by the reviewing authority and confirmed by the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands.
- 1.3.7 Defenses. The following defenses shall be available to any defendant before a Civil Administration Court without prejudice to any other generally accepted defense found by the court to be adequate and appropriate.
- 1.3.7.1 It shall be a defense to any charge before a Civil Administration Court that the alleged offense was privileged under international law; provided that a defense based upon the customary limits of maritime jurisdiction shall not be available in the case of a vessel hovering on the high seas within the outside bounds of the territorial jurisdiction of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of violating, or assisting others in the violation of, the customs, immigration or quarantine laws of the Ryukyu Islands.

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平成25年10月22日

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- 1.3.7.2 Any evidence against an accused procured by illegal search of premises shall be inadmissible in a Civil Administration Court, or if inadvertently admitted, shall be formally stricken from the record and considered of no probative value.
- 1.3.7.3 No person shall be convicted in any case where the only proof against him is his own confession.
- 1.3.7.4 No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy. However, the prosecution and trial of a person before a Civil Administration court for an offense triable by such court shall not constitute a bar to a subsequent prosecution and punishment of such person, either by a court of the Ryukyuan Courts System or a Civil Administration court, for any other separate offense or offenses committed by such person prior or subsequent to the offense for which he was tried by the Civil Administration Court.

#### Chapter 4. Process

- 1.4.1 Arrest and Search. Any person, other than United States Forces personnel, suspected of having committed or being about to commit an offense under the proclamations, ordinances or directives of the Civil Administration, may be arrested and searched by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States, a member of the United States Forces while on official security duty at the place of arrest, or a member of the Military Police, Air Police, or Shore Patrol while on duty. But before such accused person may be committed, an arrest warrant must be filed at the place of commitment stating the proclamation, ordinance or directive which the accused is suspected of breaking or being about to break and facts sufficient to base reasonable belief of such breach or intended breach as alleged and sworn to by the complaining witness before a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the United States. Provided that: (a) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the arrest by United States Forces personnel of any person who is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a felony; and (b) Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or restricting in any way the procedures of civilian police in the premises provided by Civil Administration Proclamation Number 12, as amended, or other laws made with special reference to the powers of such police.
- 1.4.2 Search of Premises. When against the will of the lawful occupant, Military Police, Air Police, Shore Patrol, or other military law enforcing agencies, desire to enter a private dwelling off a military reservation, they will first procure a search warrant



through a judge of a Civil Administration or Magistrate Court. Army, Navy, and Air Force law enforcement agencies are authorized to make uninvited entry into a private abode without a warrant when reasonably necessary in order to apprehend a person who has committed a felony and is being pursued, or to prevent the commission of a felony.

1.4.3 Detention. Within 48 hours after the arrest and confinement of a civilian, an expeditious preliminary hearing shall be held by a Summary Court, or a civilian Magistrate Court where appropriate, to determine whether the offense of which the accused is charged is a misdemeanor or a felony. If the offense is a misdemeanor, the court may proceed with trial of accused at once, consistent, however, with the provisions of Section 1.3.3 of this Code. However, in the event that the court, after being apprised of the charges, decides to refer the case for trial to a higher Civil Administration or civilian court, or to defer it for any reason, it will order the accused detained in custody or released on or without bail on such terms as the court may deem advisable pending trial.

1.4.3.1 No person shall be detained for a longer period than 48 hours after arrest unless a Warrant of Detention has been duly issued against him by a Summary Court or a civilian Magistrate Court after a formal hearing of the charges, a showing of sufficient evidence to justify further detention of the accused under said charges, and evidence to indicate likelihood that accused will attempt to avoid investigation and trial by escape from the locality.

## Part 2. Offenses

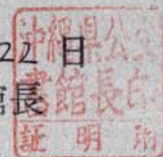
### Chapter 1. Definitions

- 2.1 The following definitions will be authoritative in this Code.
- 2.1.1 Laws of the Civil Administration shall include all proclamations, ordinances and directives promulgated by the Civil Administration.
- 2.1.2 "United States Forces personnel" shall include the following categories of personnel:
- a. Members of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty with such forces;
  - b. Non-Ryukyuan civilian employees of the United States Government or of any agency, arm or instrumentality thereof;
  - c. Contractors with the United States Government of United States nationality and their employees of United States nationality present in the Ryukyu Islands solely for the performance of such contract.

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d. Non-Ryukyuan employees of the American Red Cross lawfully present within the Ryukyu Islands in such capacity;

e. Dependents of any of the above lawfully present within the Ryukyu Islands;

f. Non-Ryukyuan entertainers present within the Ryukyu Islands under a contract with the United States Government or any agency, arm or instrumentality thereof;

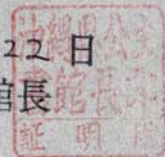
For the purposes of this section, the word "non-Ryukyuan" does not include persons of Japanese nationality or citizenship.

- 2.1.3 "Person" shall be interpreted to mean any individual, partnership, corporation, unincorporated firm or association and responsible official or member thereof other than United States Forces personnel.
- 2.1.4 "Offenses" shall include any act or omission resulting in a breach of any provision set forth herein, except when such act or omission is by order of competent authority.
- 2.1.5 "Culpable negligence" shall include an unintentional act resulting in damage or injury to the person or property of others because of gross disregard of the safety of the person or property of others.
- 2.1.6 All offenses which may be punished by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year are "felonies"; all other offenses are "misdemeanors."
- 2.1.7 "Wrongful possession" shall be construed to mean the unlawful adverse possession of the personal property of another with knowledge or reason to believe that such property is withheld without the consent of the true owner and with the intent to deprive said owner indefinitely of the use and disposition of such property.
- 2.1.8 "Non-ferrous scrap metals" shall mean articles or fragments thereof of military and naval equipment, used by the armed forces of any nation and unfit for further use in its designed purpose and composed of any metal other than iron, an alloy of iron or aluminum.
- 2.1.9 The "territorial jurisdiction of the whole of the Ryukyu Islands" as used herein shall include all land, rocks, reefs, shoals and waters within the following bounds:

Beginning at 28 degrees North Latitude, 124 degrees 40 minutes East Longitude; thence to 24 degrees North Latitude, 122 degrees East Longitude; thence to 24 degrees North Latitude, 133 degrees East Longitude; thence to 27 degrees North Latitude, 131 degrees 50 minutes East Longitude; thence to 27 degrees North Latitude, 128 degrees 18 minutes East Longitude; thence to 28 degrees North Latitude, 128 degrees 18 minutes East Longitude; thence to the point of origin.

Chapter 2. Offenses Against Safety

- 2.2.1 Any person who bears arms against the Armed Forces of the United States of America may be punished by death or such other punishment as a Civil Administration Court may order.
- 2.2.2 Any person who wilfully and unlawfully kills; or who, in the course of committing a felony, causes the death of any United States Forces personnel may be punished by death or such other punishment as a Civil Administration Court may order.
- 2.2.3 Any person who rapes, or assaults with intent to rape, any female United States Forces personnel may be punished by death or such other punishment as a Civil Administration Court may order.
- 2.2.4 Any person who engages in acts of espionage or subversive activities in the employ of, or in the interest of, a power or organization advocating the overthrow by force of the United States Government, its Civil Administration or the Government of The Ryukyu Islands, may be punished by death or such other punishment as a Civil Administration Court may order.
- 2.2.5 Any person who possesses or has in custody any firearm, ammunition, or explosive, unless duly licensed thereunto by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, may, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than ¥50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.
- 2.2.5.1 Any person who violates any of the terms, conditions, limitations or authority of his license respecting the possession, transfer or use of the firearm, ammunition, or explosive for which he is licensed, shall be subject to prosecution and punishment under Section 2.2.5 above, the same as if he were without license to possess such firearm, ammunition or explosive.
- 2.2.6 Any person who steals, embezzles, wrongfully possesses or intentionally destroys or damages property of the United States or United States Forces personnel, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥50,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.



- 2.2.6.1 Provided that any person who steals, embezzles, wrongfully possesses, or intentionally destroys or damages property of the United States or United States Forces personnel, which is of a value of ¥3,000 or less, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.2.6.2 Provided further, that any person guilty only of wrongfully possession of a United States Government or United States Forces personnel motor vehicle shall be subject only to a fine of not more than ¥5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, if no damage has been suffered by such vehicle between the time of its taking by the defendant and its return to its lawful owner or custodian.
- 2.2.7 Any person who wrongfully buys, sells, or conceals for another, receives in pawn, or transports stolen property of the United States or United States Forces personnel, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.8 Any person who enters or is found within any place or area designated as a restricted area, or trespasses within any house, warehouse, or other enclosure of the United States Forces or assigned to personnel thereof, without being duly authorized by the authorized custodian or occupant thereof, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥2,500 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.
- 2.2.9 Any person who incites, or causes another to incite, any inhabitant of the Ryukyu Islands to insurrection against the United States Government, its Civil Administration or the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, or organizes or leads or causes to be organized or led, any public demonstration or assembly for such purpose, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥100,000 or imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both.
- 2.2.10 Any person who wilfully interferes with the operation of any public service or utility including water supply, fuel distribution, electric light and power, sanitation, transportation, or communication or similar services, or destroys or damages any facility or installation of any such service, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.
- 2.2.11 Any person who counterfeits any coin or note made by the United States Government, or any arm or agency thereof, or has in his possession any such coin or note, knowing the same to be counterfeit, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

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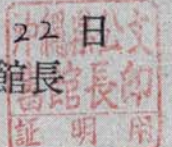
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- 2.2.12 Any person who unlawfully assaults any United States Forces personnel with a dangerous weapon or instrument capable of doing serious bodily injury may, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than ten years.
- 2.2.12.1 Any person who unlawfully assaults any United States Forces personnel may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.13 Any person who offers a bribe to or intimidates any person acting under authority of the United States Government, or any arm or agency thereof, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.14 Any person who does any act calculated to cause a public disturbance or to lead to acts of violence may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.2.15 Any person who, while under oath or affirmation, knowingly makes a false statement of fact with reference to an item material to the issues in the case before a Civil Administration Court or a Court-Martial of the United States armed forces; or who, with reference to a fact material to the proceedings, knowingly makes a false written or signed statement in the course of any official proceeding conducted by or in behalf of the United States of America or any agency or arm thereof, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.16 Any person who submits a claim against the Government of the United States or the Civil Administration, knowing the same to be false or fraudulent, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.2.17 Any person who falsely pretends to be acting under the authority of the United States, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.18 Any person who publishes or circulates or causes to be published or circulated, or has in his possession with intent to publish or circulate, any printed or written matter which is libelous or seditious to the Government of the United States, or the Civil Administration, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

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- 2.2.19 Any person who, without being duly authorized, removes, destroys, or defaces any posted notice, proclamation, ordinance or directive issued under the authority of the Civil Administration, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one month, or both.
- 2.2.20 No flag or colors of any nation other than the United States may be flown from or displayed in government buildings or premises, or displayed at any public gatherings or processions of an official or political nature, except with the specific approval of the Deputy Governor. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the display of the flag of any nation in private houses or private gatherings provided such display does not provide political significance. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not longer than six months, or both.
- 2.2.21 Any person who resists arrest, interferes with the arrest of, or knowingly assists in the escape, of any person arrested or about to be arrested under the authority of the Civil Administration, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.22 Any person who escapes from a prison or place of detention when lawfully committed therein by order of a Civil Administration Court, or when lawfully held awaiting trial by the same, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.23 Any person who, being lawfully released upon a bond or parole guaranteeing his return to custody for trial or other action by a Civil Administration Court, breaks said bond or parole and wilfully refuses to return as ordered, may, in addition to the forfeiture of the amount of said bond, be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months.
- 2.2.24 Any person who, through his culpable negligence, damages property of the United States or United States Forces personnel, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.2.25 Any person who, through his culpable negligence, injures any United States Forces personnel, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

- 2.2.26 Any person who, through his culpable negligence, causes the death of any United States Forces personnel, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥50,000 or imprisoned for not longer than five years, or both.
- 2.2.27 Any person who violates the prohibitions of this section may, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or a fine of not more than ¥20,000, or both.
- 2.2.27.1 No person shall enter into or depart from the geographical boundaries of the Ryukyu Islands without a permit to do so. Entry and departure permits required by this section shall consist of written permission issued by direction of the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to persons embarked upon a foreign vessel in innocent passage through the Ryukyu Islands.
- 2.2.27.2 No person shall violate the conditions placed upon an entry or departure permit by direction of the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, or by Civil Administration law.
- 2.2.27.3 No person shall knowingly give false information for the purpose of acquiring or maintaining an entry or departure permit.
- 2.2.27.4 No person shall enter into or depart from the Ryukyu Islands without validation of his entry or departure permit by immigration officials designated by the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands.
- 2.2.27.5 No person shall conceal or harbor a person who has illegally entered the Ryukyu Islands in violation of this section.
- 2.2.28 Any person who conspires to do any act constituting an offense under any law of the Civil Administration, or who advises, assists in, or procures the commission of any such act, shall be punished as if he had committed the offense.
- 2.2.29 An attempt to do any act which constitutes an offense under any law of the Civil Administration shall constitute an offense which shall be punishable to the same extent as though the act had been committed.
- 2.2.30 Any person who breaks and enters into a dwelling house of United States Forces personnel at night with intent to commit a felony therein, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to a fine of not more than ¥100,000, or both.

- 2.2.31 Any person who, with intent to commit a felony, breaks and enters a dwelling house of United States Forces personnel, or any other structure or enclosure of the United States Government or United States Forces personnel may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.
- 2.2.32 Any person who is an officer, organizer, or member of a company, association, club, party, or union, who, in the name of or on behalf of said organization performs any of the following acts, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥20,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.
- a. Engages in political activity unless said organization is duly registered as a political party; or
- b. Utters any speech or circulates any printed matter for political or other purposes which contains false statements of fact in a manner contemptuous of the United States of America, or the Civil Administration.
- 2.2.33 Any person who has in his possession radio transmitting apparatus or who operates such apparatus in radio transmission without written permission of the Civil Administration, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.34 Any person who is a member of a mob, group or other assemblage which has been ordered to disperse by a member of the Military Police, Naval Shore Patrol, Civilian Police or other person authorized by the Civil Administration to act as a Special Police Officer in the course of his duty, who refuses to quit and leave such mob, group or assemblage forthwith, and return to his residence or place of abode, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one month, or both.
- 2.2.35 Any person who publishes or prints any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or circular without first having procured a permit to do so from the Government of the Ryukyu Islands may, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed ¥5,000 or imprisoned not to exceed six months, or both.
- 2.2.36 Any person who imports into the Ryukyus any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet or circular of a nature forbidden by section 2.2.18 or 2.2.32.b hereof shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

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- 2.2.37 Any person who without authority photographs, draws, sketches, maps or plots any land or sea area, object or scene which is wholly or partially within any United States Government installation or area posted with signs which prohibit photography, and any person who knowingly has in his possession without authority any photograph, negative or undeveloped film, sketch, map or plotting of any such land or sea area, object or scene, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥20,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.38 Any person who is the master, operator or owner of a vessel which displays a flag, pennant or identifying markings officially adopted by a nation, government or political subdivision for the identification of its registered vessels, without being duly authorized by said nation, government or political subdivision may, upon conviction thereof be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥50,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.2.39 Any person who does or causes to be done any act which hinders, delays, or obstructs the United States or any of its agencies or contractor agents in the recovery, reclamation or recoupment of any non-ferrous scrap metals or who does or causes to be done any act, reasonably calculated or expected to result in hindering, delaying or obstructing the United States or any of its agencies or contractor agents in the recovery, reclamation or recoupment of any non-ferrous scrap metals may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥30,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.40 Any person who knowingly possesses, holds, uses or has in his custody or control any non-ferrous scrap metals without a license duly issued by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands and dated on or after 1 October 1951, authorizing said possession, holding, use, custody or control may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥30,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.2.41 Any person who sells, trades, or barter sake or any other intoxicating beverage to a member of the United States Armed Forces on Okinawa may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥5,000 or imprisonment for not longer than six months, or both; provided that wholesale distributors shall be permitted to sell such beverages to clubs and messes of the Armed Forces and establishments possessing valid class "A" establishment certificates issued by Ryukyus Command Headquarters shall be permitted to sell beverages to members of the United States Armed Forces; provided further, that in all cases such beverages are approved, acquired and dispensed in compliance with all applicable local law.

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## 2.2.42 Any person who

a. Forges, alters, or wrongfully and knowingly issues or transfers to a person other than that named therein any passport, pass, permit, identity or ration card, license or similar document to be used in or issued by the United States Government or any agency, instrumentality or arm thereof; or

b. Forges or alters a document of identity, travel permit or document of similar nature issued by any other government recognized by the United States of America; or

c. Has in his possession, with intent to use the same wrongfully for the benefit of any person, other than persons entitled thereto, any such passport, permit, pass, identity or ration card, license, document of identity, travel permit, or document of similar nature; may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, and the court shall confiscate all such documents which, if valid, shall be returned to the person entitled thereto or to the issuing agency.

2.2.43 Any unauthorized person who knowingly possesses, receives in pawn, accepts, or transfers to other than the owner, the military service concerned, or the civilian police, any official pass, identification card, license, permit, or similar document issued by any of the United States Armed Forces or its allied forces, may, upon conviction of this offense, be fined not more than ¥5,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Chapter 3. Offenses against Economic and Financial Policy

2.3.1 Currency. Any person who violates any of the following provisions of this section may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

2.3.1.1 No person shall refuse to accept currency designated by Civil Administration law as legal tender for the payment of any debt.

2.3.1.2 No person shall exchange currency which is not legal tender for currency which is legal tender, except as provided by Civil Administration law.

2.3.1.3 No currency or coin of any country may be exported from or imported into the Ryukyu Islands and no foreign financial or foreign trade transaction may be entered into except as authorized by Civil Administration law.

- 2.3.1.4 No person shall accept or pay, or contract to accept or pay any currency which is not designated by Civil Administration law as legal tender in any transaction in the Ryukyu Islands.
- 2.3.1.5 The possession or transfer of any currency bearing the legend "United States of America" in the Ryukyu Islands is prohibited.
- 2.3.1.6 The possession or transfer of any United States Military Payment Certificates in the Ryukyu Islands is prohibited, except as provided by or pursuant to Civil Administration law.
- 2.3.1.7 No person shall have in his possession any Japanese yen, except as specifically authorized by Civil Administration law.
- 2.3.2 (Omitted)
- 2.3.3 Custodian of Property. Any person who, knowingly and without authority, commits any of the following acts, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥10,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.
- 2.3.3.1 No person shall interfere with or obstruct the Custodian of Property or his assistants in the exercise of any of their lawful functions.
- 2.3.3.2 No person shall interfere with, remove, damage or conceal any property which the Custodian of Property has vested or is authorized to take into his control.
- 2.3.3.3 No person shall withhold any information or any document which the Custodian of Property is entitled to receive, make any false statement, or use or refer to any false document in order to mislead the Custodian of Property as to any of the matters which he desires to know for the purpose of fulfilling his lawful duties.
- 2.3.4 Commercial Transactions. Any person who buys, sells or barter any food, clothing, commodity or Post Exchange items which were imported into the Ryukyus for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States and which have not been released by the Civil Administration for the use of the civilian population, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

- 2.3.5 Any person who violates any of the following provisions of this section may, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of not more than ¥20,000, or both.
- 2.3.5.1 It is prohibited to engage in the shipment of scrap or ingot brass, bronze, copper, lead, manganese, or zinc to a destination outside of the territorial area of the Gunto wherein such items are located without a permit to do so from the United States Civil Administration.
- 2.3.5.2 It is prohibited to buy, sell, trade, barter or transport any of the metals listed in the previous subsection with knowledge or reasonable grounds to believe that the same is destined to be shipped outside of the territorial area of the Gunto wherein such items are located in violation of the prohibition contained in the preceding subsection.
- 2.3.6 Fraudulent Returns. Any person who is required by Civil Administration law to submit a return or make a statement for the computation of any tax, and who knowingly submits a false return or makes a false statement for the purpose of avoiding the payment of said tax or any part thereof, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.3.7 Income Tax. Any person who is required by Civil Administration law to make a return or declaration, keep any records, or supply any information for the purpose of the computation, assessment, or collection of tax or estimated tax upon income, who fails to do so or who fails to pay said tax when due, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥100,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.3.8 Corporation Tax. Any officer or employee of a corporation who as such officer or employee, is under duty to pay any tax, make a return, keep any record, or supply any information for purposes of the corporation's assessment or collection of any corporate income or liquidation surplus tax, and who wilfully fails to pay such tax, make such return or declaration, or keep such records at the time or times required by law or regulations, may, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than ¥100,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

Chapter 4. Offenses Against Morals

- 2.4.1 Definitions. In addition to the definitions contained in Part 2, Chapter 1 of this Code, the following definitions will be authoritative.
- 2.4.1.1 "Prostitution" is the practice of sexual intercourse by a female for gain.
- 2.4.1.2 A "Prostitute" is one who permits her body to be used for hire for sexual intercourse.
- 2.4.1.3 A "Pimp" or "Panderer" is one who solicits for a prostitute or shares her earnings.
- 2.4.1.4 A "House of Prostitution" is any building used as a resort by persons for immoral purposes or a place where prostitution is practiced.
- 2.4.2 Any person who violates any of the following provisions may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.4.2.1 It is prohibited for any female to act as a prostitute or engage in prostitution with United States Forces personnel.
- 2.4.2.2 It is prohibited for anyone to act as a pimp or panderer between a prostitute and any United States Forces personnel.
- 2.4.2.3 It is prohibited to maintain a house of prostitution where any United States Forces personnel are permitted entry.
- 2.4.2.4 It is prohibited to transport a female for the purpose of prostitution with United States Forces personnel.
- 2.4.2.5 It is prohibited for anyone to prepare or participate in any lewd, obscene, indecent, or immoral show for United States Forces personnel.
- 2.4.3 any person who violates any of the following provisions may, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than ten years.
- 2.4.3.1 It is prohibited for any person knowingly to persuade, induce, entice, or procure any girl under the age of eighteen years, whether with or without her consent, to engage in prostitution or debauchery or any other immoral practice in a house of prostitution or any other place where prostitution is practiced.

- 2.4.3.2 It is prohibited for any person to transport a girl under the age of eighteen years, with or without her consent, or any woman over the age of eighteen years against her will, for the purpose of prostitution.
- 2.4.3.3 It is prohibited for any person to detain in a place where prostitution is practiced, a woman against her will, or to administer or provide any physical mistreatment, drug, or liquor for the purpose of such detention.
- 2.4.3.4 It is prohibited for any person to sell, purchase or contract any other person into slavery or involuntary servitude. For the purposes of this subsection, no minor by his own act, or by the act of his parent or guardian, may give consent to such action.

Chapter 5. Offenses Against Public Health

- 2.5.1 Leprosy. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥5,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.
- 2.5.1.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or to be found within any place or area which is designated as a leprosarium without being duly authorized. It is also unlawful for a leper to leave such leprosarium without first being duly authorized.
- 2.5.2 Venereal Disease. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.5.2.1 Any person who suspects he has, or who actually has, a venereal disease shall report to a civilian venereal disease clinic or hospital for medical examination or treatment, or both.
- 2.5.3 Unless authorized to engage in such activities by Civil Administration law, any person who renders medical treatment for venereal disease to United States Forces personnel, or who issues, provides, or renders such drugs or instruments for the purpose of venereal disease treatment, may, upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥10,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.
- 2.5.4 Any person who erects any building or structure for dwelling, agricultural, or commercial purposes within any area in which building is prohibited by Civil Administration law, or who conducts farming activities within a prohibited area in violation of Civil Administration law, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition to such penalties, the court may concurrently order confiscation of all materials used in such illegal construction.

Chapter 6. Offenses Against Vehicle and Traffic Regulations

- 2.6.1 Any person who violates any of the following provisions of this section may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥5,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.
- 2.6.1.1 No person shall drive a motor vehicle on the highway without a valid driver's license and, in the case of an Armed Forces vehicle, a valid trip ticket in his possession.
- 2.6.1.2 No person shall drive a motor vehicle of the Armed Forces on a special or personal excursion apart and away from the scheduled route of travel.
- 2.6.1.3 No person shall strip or remove any part or parts from any motor vehicle of the Armed Forces without being first duly authorized.
- 2.6.1.4 No person shall use tools, equipment, gasoline, oil, grease or other automotive supplies belonging to or supplied by the Armed Forces for unauthorized purposes.
- 2.6.1.5 No person shall wrongfully abandon or desert a motor vehicle of the Armed Forces after being issued a trip ticket therefor.
- 2.6.1.6 No person shall have in his possession a motor vehicle from which manufacturer's identifying serial numbers or United States Government identification numbers have been removed without authority.
- 2.6.2 Any person who commits any of the following offenses or violates any of the following prohibitions may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one month, or both.
- 2.6.2.1 All motor vehicles will operate or park on the right side of the highway in the direction in which they are travelling.
- 2.6.2.2 The maximum speed limit will be 30 miles per hour for all vehicles unless otherwise designated by signs.
- 2.6.2.3 No motor vehicle will be parked in any area officially marked "No Parking," or so parked on any highway so as to obstruct or endanger traffic thereon.

- 2.6.2.4 Operators will obey all instructions of Military or Civilian Police or such persons as may be authorized to act in that capacity.
- 2.6.2.5 Passing will not be permitted at any other time unless operators have visual clearance of 500 or more feet.
- 2.6.2.6 No motor vehicle will use any light which will blind or dazzle any operator on the highway.
- 2.6.2.7 Failing to give hand signals as prescribed herein while operating a motor vehicle:
- a. Left turn: hand and arm extended horizontally beyond the side of the vehicle.
  - b. Right turn: hand and arm extended upward beyond the side of the vehicle.
  - c. Stop or sudden decrease of speed signal: hand and arm extended downward beyond the side of the vehicle.
- 2.6.2.8 Operators will obey all traffic control signs officially posted on highways.
- 2.6.2.9 No person shall deface, injure or remove any official sign erected to control traffic or erect such a sign without permission of competent authority.
- 2.6.2.10 No operator will turn a motor vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve or grade, or at any point in the highway where he does not have a minimum visual clearance of 500 feet.
- 2.6.2.11 Not more than two persons will occupy the front seat of any motor vehicle. This does not apply to private motor vehicles designed to carry three persons in the front seat, in which case no more than three persons shall occupy the front seat.
- 2.6.2.12 No cargo vehicle shall be used to transport persons for hire.
- 2.6.2.13 The driver and the operator of any truck used primarily or regularly for the transportation of workmen must compel all passengers to be properly seated, must provide such vehicle with railings or other suitable enclosures along the sides and rear, and steps, stirrups or equivalent devices so placed and mounted that the vehicle may be safely mounted and dismounted.



- 2.6.2.14 No person shall ride, and no person driving a motor vehicle shall knowingly permit any person to ride, on any vehicle or any portion of a vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to any employee engaged in the necessary discharge of his duty in the repair, maintenance or operation of such vehicle, or to persons riding in space intended for any load on said vehicle.
- 2.6.2.15 No person involved in, or witnessing a traffic accident in which personal injury has occurred, except the injured person or persons, shall leave the scene of the accident until cleared by Military or Civilian Police; except where an accident takes place in an unpatrolled or remote area, an involved person may leave the scene to aid the injured party or notify the authorities, provided that he informs all other parties of his name and address before leaving and reports the accident to the nearest Military or Civilian Police station immediately.
- 2.6.2.16 The driver of a motor vehicle when travelling on a down grade upon any highway, shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral, or with the clutch depressed.
- 2.6.2.17 Vehicles entering or leaving a military area shall come to a full stop at the sentry post, if such is present at the gate, and shall proceed only when cleared by the sentry on duty.
- 2.6.2.18 The operator of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said highway and to pedestrians crossing such private road or driveway.
- 2.6.2.19 When two motor vehicles enter an intersection from different highways, the vehicle on the right shall have the right of way. This shall not apply to vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions, when one of the vehicles is about to make a left turn. In such case, the vehicle making the turn shall yield the right of way.
- 2.6.2.20 Vehicles approaching a through highway will make a complete stop and then proceed to enter the highway when they have reasonable clearance.
- 2.6.2.21 The tailgates of all trucks will be closed and safety bolts in place while the vehicle is in motion, except where the lawful length of the load prevents such action.

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- 2.6.2.22 Vehicles will be in a safe mechanical condition while operating on highways.
- 2.6.2.23 During appropriate hours, all motor vehicles will operate with two white headlights mounted on opposite sides of the front of said vehicle located at an equal distance above the roadway between 24 and 54 inches above the level roadway, measuring from the center of such headlights. Authorized police, emergency and fire fighting vehicles may display red lights visible from the front thereof. Only one front headlight shall be required for motorcycles, tri-mobiles and motorized bicycles.
- 2.6.2.24 During appropriate hours, all motor vehicles shall operate with a minimum of one clean red tail light affixed to the rear thereof in such manner as to be clearly visible at least fifty yards to the rear thereof.
- 2.6.2.25 All lights visible from the rear of a motor vehicle, other than lights illuminating the license plate, backup lights or turn signal lights, shall be red.
- 2.6.2.26 Clearance lights shall be shown by all vehicles having a total outside width in excess of 80 inches. Such lights shall be amber in front and red in the rear.
- 2.6.2.27 All vehicles being operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in working order and a clean, adequate rear view mirror.
- 2.6.2.28 Emergency vehicles while operating in the performance of duty will be given the right of way on all highways. Upon approach of an emergency vehicle, operators will pull to the right of the highway and stop until such emergency vehicle has passed.
- 2.6.2.29 No motor vehicle shall operate on any highway with the load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the wheels on its left side or six inches beyond the outer line of the wheels on its right side.
- 2.6.2.30 No vehicle will be so loaded, operated or moved on the highway as to allow its contents to be spilled or dragged on the highway, unless the contents are clear water.
- 2.6.2.31 No vehicle over eighteen feet in height will operate on any highway without a permit from the Post Engineer, Rycom.
- 2.6.2.32 Vehicles will be operated in a reasonable and safe manner, considering dust, rain, darkness, or condition of roadway.
- 2.6.2.33 No vehicle shall be equipped with, nor shall any operator use upon a vehicle, any siren except as otherwise permitted in this

paragraph. Any authorized emergency vehicle or police vehicle may be equipped with a siren, but such siren shall not be used unless vehicle is actually being used on official duty, such as responding to a fire alarm or in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or is an ambulance responding to a call.

- 2.6.2.34 Track-laying vehicles will not operate on any paved highway unless equipped with rubber treads. Flat-bed trailers will be used to transport this type of vehicle without such treads. Short movings and crossings will be effected by placing planking under other than rubber tracks so that lugs cannot break the surface of the road. Exceptions to this regulation must be cleared with the Post Engineer.
- 2.6.2.35 No operator shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked on a highway nor shall any operator back a vehicle on a highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.
- 2.6.2.36 The operator of a motor vehicle overtaking another motor vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- 2.6.2.37 The driver of an overtaken motor vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking motor vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.
- 2.6.2.38 The operator of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle proceeding in the same direction more closely than is prudent and reasonable, having due regard for the speed of both vehicles and the traffic upon, and the condition of the highway.
- 2.6.2.39 The operator of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked cross-walk or within an unmarked cross-walk at an intersection.
- 2.6.2.40 Pedestrains shall use sidewalks where such exist. Whenever sidewalks are not available, pedestrains will walk on the extreme left side of the highway facing traffic. Not more than two persons will walk abreast.
- 2.6.2.41 Operators of motor vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main travelled portion of the highway whenever possible. Whenever upon any grade, the width of the roadway is insufficient to permit the passing of vehicles

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approaching from opposite directions at the point of meeting, the operator of the vehicle ascending the grade shall back his vehicle to a place in the highway where it is possible for the descending vehicle to pass.

- 2.6.2.42 The driver or any occupant of a moving motor vehicle will not drink any alcoholic beverage while the vehicle is in motion.
- 2.6.2.43 The throwing of beer cans, bottles, or any other objects from any moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited.
- 2.6.2.44 No person shall stand up in a moving motor vehicle of a type primarily designed to carry cargo, nor ride on any part of a vehicle except in the cab and/or cargo body; except that on loaded trucks laborers necessary for load handling purposes may ride seated on the load, provided this is done in a safe manner. Both the violator and the operator who knowingly allows a violation of this section may be held criminally responsible for the offense.
- 2.6.2.45 Bus type motor vehicles designed solely for the purpose of carrying personnel shall be permitted to transport standing persons provided guard rails are installed around the operator in such manner as to insure an unobstructed view for the operator to the left and right, and further provided that where busses have closing doors, such doors are kept closed at all times when the vehicle is in motion.
- 2.6.2.46 All bicycles operated on Okinawa shall have mounted upon each fender a red reflector surface one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches or more in diameter and mounted in such a manner so as to be plainly visible to motor vehicle traffic approaching from either the front or the rear.
- 2.6.2.47 All horsecarts operated on Okinawa after sundown shall have mounted upon the rearmost portion thereof at least one red reflector surface three inches or more in diameter and facing rearward.
- 2.6.2.48 Operators of horsecarts and mounted animals shall, whenever possible, avoid main-traveled highways and when such highways are used, shall travel as far to the right hand side of the highway as is possible.
- 2.6.2.49 The operator of a bicycle shall ride as near to the right hand side of the highway as is practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. Operators of bicycles shall not ride two or more abreast nor carry more persons at one time than the number for which the bicycle is designed and equipped. The operator of a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached

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平成 25 年 10 月 22 日

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thereto. Persons riding upon a bicycle shall not attach the same or himself to any moving vehicle upon any highway. No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing. The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway or building, shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across said alley, driveway or building, yield the right of way to all pedestrians approaching on said sidewalk or sidewalk area, and upon entering the highway, shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said highway. The operator of a bicycle shall not park his bicycle so as to obstruct vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

- 2.6.3 Any person operating a vehicle which is the property of the United States who, without being duly authorized to do so, demands or accepts fare or other compensation, whether in money or property, for the carriage of passengers or cargo on said vehicle may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
- 2.6.4 Any person who knowingly uses a motor vehicle owned by the United States or United States Forces personnel to transport stolen property, obscene literature, a female for the purposes of prostitution, gambling paraphernalia, smuggled or "black market" goods, or other illegal merchandise, may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥20,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.
- 2.6.5 Any person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs may, upon conviction, be fined not more than ¥30,000 or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both.

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