琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係 沖縄返還協定批准書交換式

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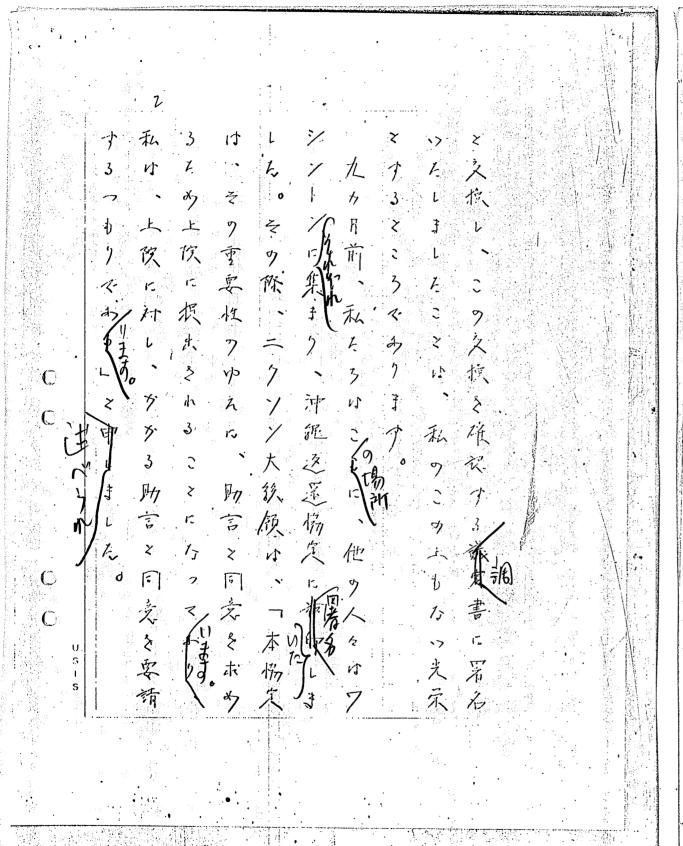
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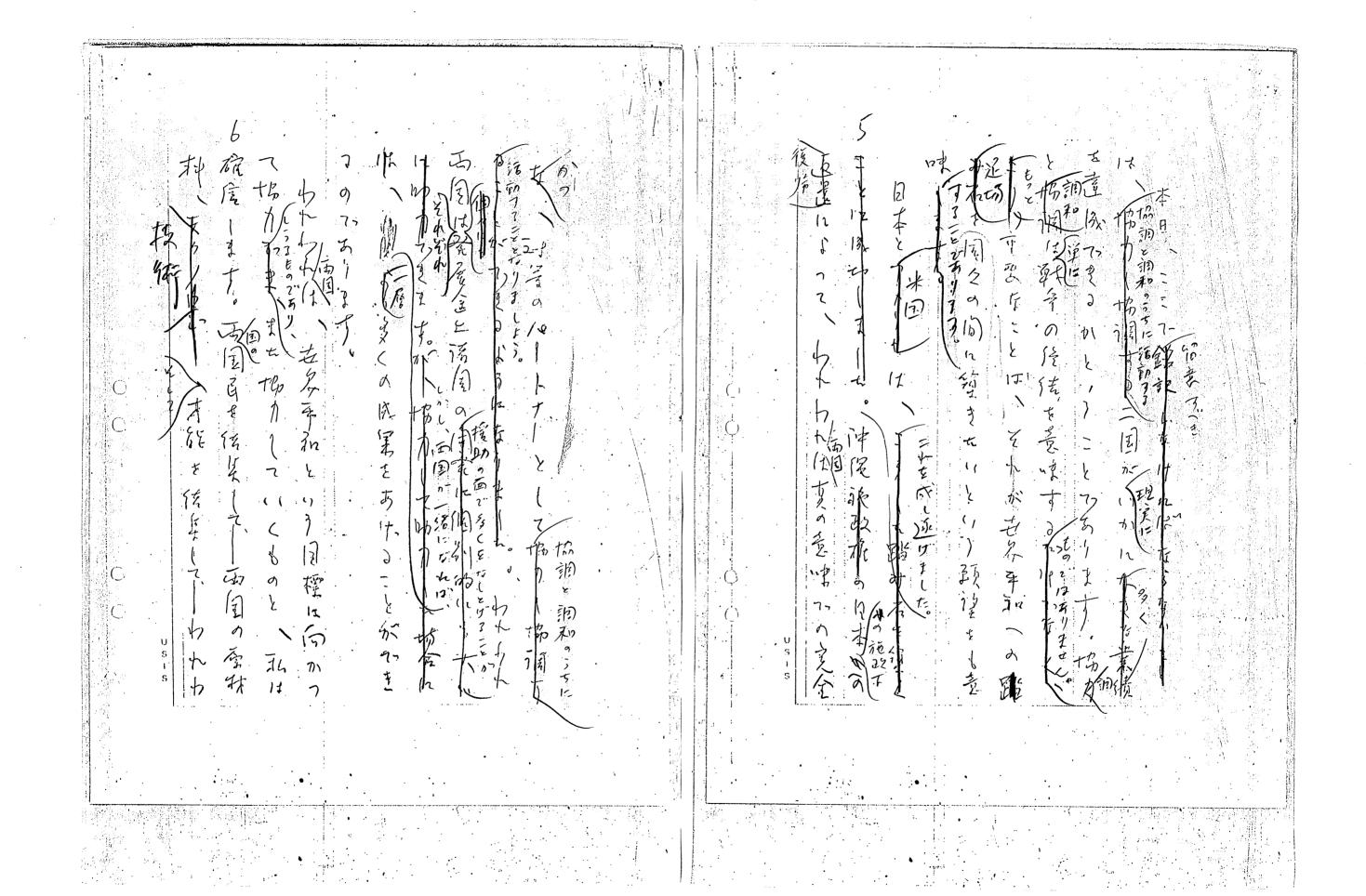
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TEXT OF REMARKS OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ARMIN II. MEYER ON THE OCCASION OF THE EXCHANGE OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION OF THE OKINAWA REVERSION AGREEMENT MARCH 15, 1972

To few nations falls the honor of peacefully returning territories acquired as a result of hostilities. It has been my happy privilege today to have exchanged with members of the Japanese Government instruments of ratification of a treaty to return the Ryukyu Islands to Japan and to have signed a protocol affirming this exchange.

Nine months ago we assembled in this place, and others gathered in Washington, to sign the Okinawa Reversion Agreement. On that occasion, President Nixon said: "Because of the importance of this Agreement, it will be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent."

The instrument of ratification which the United States deposits here this day reflects the hearty approval of the American people, as voiced by the unanimous vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; as approved by a large majority of the elected representatives of all Americans in the Senate of the United States, of reversion of Okinawa to Japan on May 15, 1972.

Okinawa came under American administrative control at the end of a long, and tragic war between two nations which by nature, history and geographic positioning should have been the best of neighbors. Since

the war, we have proved this by our record-shattering trade in malerial goods; by the multiplicity of our intellectual exchanges; and by our ever-burgeoning growth in two-way tourism.

It is needless to recite the detailed arrangements for reversion:
the lands or facilities which the United States will be permitted to
retain for use; or the lands and facilities which Japan will obtain. These
are all matters of public record.

What should be noted here today is the reality of the heights to which two nations acting in concert and harmony can achieve.

Concert and harmony mean not merely an ending of war, but more importantly, a desire to build between nations a stepstone toward a world of peace.

Japan and the United States have achieved this. With the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration we may act in concert and harmony as full and equal partners in the truest sense of these terms. Separately, we can achieve much in helping to build the developing nations of the world; together, we can achieve more.

We can, and I believe, we shall work together toward that goal of world peace. Combining the peoples; the raw materials, the technologies, the talents of our two nations, we shall come closer together and move toward a common destiny.

The reversion of Okinawa fulfills a longterm promise to the people

of Okinawa and Japan: that residual sovereignty of Okinawa belongs to Japan. To quote President Nixon, "I believe the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration will be one of the most important accomplishments of our postwar policy in the Far East."

In our common bases of prosperity and mutual interests we can move forward in our joint thrust toward a world of peace.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I have exchanged the instruments of ratification on behalf of the United States Government with the Government of Japan and, on behalf of the people of the United States, to convey to all assembled here and to the people of Okinawa and Japan our best wishes for a happy, reunited future.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT FOR RELEASE 3 PM MARCH 15, 1972

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米国大使館 広報文化局

AMERICAN EMBASSY-TOKYO

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 * 寒 宇 尝 X 尜 岗 鬥 盟

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密に協力しながら共通の運命に向かつて進むことができます。 協力していくものと、私は確信します。両国民を結集して--両国 われわれ両国は、世界平和という目標に向かつて協力でき、また をあげることができるのであります。

いに助力できますが、協力して助力した場合には、より多くの成果 になりました。われわれ両国は発展途上諸国の開発に個別的にも大 完全な、対等のパートナーとして協力し協調することができるよう 沖縄施政権の日本への返還によって、われわれ両国は真の意味での 日本とアメリカは、こうした踏み石を築くことに成功しました。

れが世界平和への踏み石を国々の間に築きたいという顧室をも意味 と協調は戦争の終結を意味するだけでなく、より重要なことは、そ 国がいかに大きな業績を達成できるかということであります。協力 本日、ことで銘記しなければならないことは、協力し協調する二

は、改めて申し上げる必要はないと思います。これらの事柄は、す 手する土地および施設など、返還のための幹細な取り決めについて 米国が保持し使用することを許される土地または施設、日本が入 間の観光客の往来によつて立証してきました。

べて公の記録に載つていることであります。

ことを、記録破りの貿易、多様な知的交流、ますます増大する両国 つて、最善の鱗人であるべきでありまして、戦後、日米両国はこの の下に置かれたのですが、両国は、自然、歴史、地理的位置からい 沖縄は、日米両国間の長い、悲劇的な戦争の終末に米国の施政権

米国が本日ここに常託する批准書は、上院外交委員会の全会一致

ることになつており、私は、上院に対し、かかる助言と同意を要請 は、その重要性のゆえに、財言と同意を求めるため上院に提出され 縄返還協定に調印しました。その際、ニクソン大統領は、「本協定

カ国民が心から賛成していることを示するのであります。

するつもりである」と申しました。

ように、一九七二年五月十五日における日本への沖縄返還にアメリ

の表決によって表明され、上院本会議で大多数によって承認された

九カ月前、私たちはことに、他の人々はワシントンに集まり、神 とするところであります。

確認する議定書に署名いたしましたことは、私のこの上もない光栄 するための条約の批准書を日本政府の関係者と交換し、この交換を する国は、史上まれであります。本日ここに、琉球諸島を日本へ返還 戦争の結果取得した領土を平和のうちに返還するという光栄を有

> マイヤー駐日米大使のあいさつ 沖縄返還路定批准書交換式における

一九七二年三月十五日

との間に批准書を交換し、ここにお集まりのみなさま、ならびに沖なわち沖縄に対する潜在主権は日本に属するという約束を履行するは、戦後のわれわれの極東政策の最も重要な業績の一つである」と述べています。

一 かれわれは、繁栄と相互の利益という共通の基盤に立つて、世界平和を目ざす共同の努力を押し進めることができます。

一 したがいまして、私は、アメリカ合衆国政府を代表して日本政府したがいまして、私は、アメリカ合衆国政府を代表して日本政府である。

一 は、戦後のわれわれの極東政策の最も重要な業績の一つである」と述べています。

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された将来のど多幸をお祈り申し上げることができることを、光栄

合衆国国民を代表して幸福な再統一

縄と日本のみなさまに対して、

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