琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係
沖縄復帰記念式典(4)（ロジスティックス関係）

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メタデータ</th>
<th>言語:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>出版者:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公開日: 2019-02-05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キーワード (Ja):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キーワード (En):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作成者:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メールアドレス:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所属:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

URL http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43583
Joint Statement following Meetings between the Head of Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of Japan

Tokyo, May 19, 1972

1. President Soeharto and Prime Minister Sato, meeting in Tokyo on May 10 and 12, 1972, had a frank and fruitful exchange of views on wide-ranging subjects of common interest and concern to both countries. The discussions were held in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere and contributed greatly to the deepening of mutual understanding between the two countries.

2. The President and the Prime Minister exchanged their views on recent developments in the international situation, particularly in Asia, following the visit of President Nixon to China, and discussed their policies in the light of such developments.

3. The President and the Prime Minister, sharing the deep concern over the deteriorating situation in Indo-China, expressed their sincere hope that a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Indo-China conflicts may be brought about. They agreed that their Governments should co-operate closely in rendering any assistance necessary for restoring peace and stability in this area.

2.
4. The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the increasing importance of regional cooperation in achieving stability and prosperity in the East Asian and West Pacific region. The President explained to the Prime Minister the growing sense of regional spirit, solidarity and cohesion among the countries of Southeast Asia, which is reflected particularly in the activities of ASEAN aimed at strengthening the national resilience of the member countries. The Prime Minister, welcoming such trend among Southeast Asian countries, expressed the willingness of his Government to extend its co-operation to the ASEAN, if such is the common desire of the member countries.

5. The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the great strides thus far made in Japan's official assistance to Indonesia and reaffirmed the need to promote this co-operation further in the years to come. The President expressed his appreciation for the aid extended by the Japanese Government within the framework of the IDBI, and expressed the hope that the Japanese Government would provide further assistance on an increasing scale to meet future aid requirements of Indonesia. The Prime Minister stated the readiness of

the Japanese Government to continue to play its active role in the IDBI in the light of the recently increasing IDBI aid to Indonesia.

6. The President and the Prime Minister noted the progress made in the economic co-operation in the private sectors of the two countries and reaffirmed the need to strengthen this co-operation further through frank exchanges of views between the two Governments and adequate support on their part to their respective private sectors. The President underlined the high importance of the Anshan hydro-electric power and aluminum smelter project in this connection. The Prime Minister mentioned the possibility of the support of the Japanese Government to the Japanese enterprises concerned if and when they are given the approval for investment.

7. The President, with due observance of the vast development of the Japanese economy, was deeply aware of the important role played by oil in sustaining the momentum of the expanding Japanese economy. The President further noted Japan's need for low sulphur oil in mitigating the growing problem of pollution in her efforts to harmonise the various facets of economic and social development. In view of the above the President confirmed that the

Indonesian
Indonesian Government would provide the necessary facilities for the supply of 50 million kilolitres of oil with low sulphur content to Japan over a period of 10 years in excess of the supply through existing commercial channels.

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the President's thoughtfulness and stated the readiness of the Japanese Government to extend to Indonesia an untied project loan, including local cost financing, on concessional terms to the amount of 62 billion yen with a view to contributing to the development of the oil sector in Indonesia and that the loan would constitute neither a part of Japan's assistance to Indonesia within the framework of the IGGI nor an advance payment for the supply of oil to be delivered in the future.

The President and the Prime Minister, expressing their satisfaction with the close and friendly ties existing between the two countries which are reflected in the fruitful results of their talks, agreed upon annual consultations to be held between representatives of their two Governments taking place alternately in Indonesia and Japan, to discuss international issues as well as matters affecting the relations between the two countries.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1972

Dear Mr. Minister:

As Your Excellency is well aware, in paragraph 8 of the Joint Communiqué of November 21, 1969, the President of the United States of America assured the Prime Minister of Japan that the return of Okinawa would be carried out in a manner consistent with the policy of the Government of Japan as specified in the said paragraph. These assurances have been embodied in Article VII of the agreement between the United States of America and Japan concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands, signed on June 17, 1971, which enters into force today.

On the occasion of the return of the administrative rights over these islands to Japan, it gives me great pleasure to be able to inform Your Excellency, under the direction and authorization of the President of the United States, that the assurances of the Government of the United States of America concerning nuclear weapons on Okinawa have been fully carried out.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency anew that the Government of the United States of America has no intention of acting in a manner contrary to the wishes of the Japanese Government with respect to the matters involving prior consultation under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

William P. Rogers

His Excellency
Takeo Miki
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.
アメリカ局長アーツ（/3日）
（ロシア事件の影響及びサッカ事件のアドミールが存在する）
（局長）/6月6日、7日のテキスト、テキストに到達したと
がロシア事件の影響を含む、一応されると。読めな
はっきりしている。
（同）日本が発動した容疑で、以来、関係
（答）日本国が発動した疑問で、以来、関係
アフリカ事件の研究で疑問を残すことを侃々している
し、それも、引用して、日本国にはつきりいってはるかに再
三申した。本校がそれ自体に反対したかどうか、外
交文書でしか大規模の倉庫があるから、各会
と同様の上、これが本校の誤解の存在を示す声域であると
して出てきたものだ。この日ごろでは、/960年のキャ
ロシア事件の影響が背中をされており、これは本校の宏
磨が示唆されていないことも重要である点は重要がある。
（同）しかし、キャロシア事件があっただけだという同
意が意見を、ここに参考になり得ないとしたわけであるが
、同声であるか否かをより意見はかないのではないか。
（答）少しでもそういうことはいかがだとな。つまり、
キャロシア事件によって、日本国法に関する限りは読売
国の干渉されたことはなく。キャロシアについては、共同声
明書の項と今後の協定の指さされて完全に混同され、それと
加えて、本校が同じジオジオナー事件をかぶせたことに
なる。如何なることの意見を、何をしようと、読めさせ
はっきりの必要を、従ってが不思議がないという人
もあるが、例えは先例した作業で規律的でも込めるとい
うことも考えられる状であるから、従っては相互の協定間の
上の書を信ずる他はない。
（同）従来とまで行かなくとも、閣が申し上げたにはふ
せてみるという意見は今後もやるのか。
（答）本当になしらしとしながら、米校に対し信頼を示
せてくるという意見でし、米校にこれに匹敵してくれるだ
ろ。
（同）この国の容疑を日本以外の問題に出したことはある
のか。
（答）ない。元々のとくに日本もその容疑として文書
を示したものと思う。
（同）我が国はどこでガスについてもいてているが、これに
ついてはどうするのか。
（答）キャロシア事件は過去五年にでもガスは怎広くも出
したし、それ以外に行したと容疑はいっているし、米校につ
いてはもう他にそれ以外にないこっている。これは5つと
「一帯の確実な点だが、ナハ史跡の所を思いつくている所がすばらしい。これは米国製造品であるが、よろしくよろしくね。エンスを作ることを条件に日本製品も開放されることになる。」
（同）これで一区切りついたわけだが、日米の接触はどうか。
（新）今度アドミール日本大覚製品がついに発売されることだが、どうもわわれはマクロで足りずマイクロというか、さほど見晴らしの中の住居のように思われる。宿舍にオキナワ屋かんというのは大きな出雲亭であること間違いないが、日本製品を東京に輸入するまでの間してあり、ついつい高見であるが、空の見晴らしをすれば、オキナワにねつこされ、これで戦後の長崎県 hakka で出雲亭はいくつもつながっているんだ。
人自体が Mittelstand という見方でない。重要は、日本を東西ア・ゾアに対しで広大な建築をし、特に大規模の建設を行う大国の力とその国をもって広くそして、オフ・ナルが含めた諸関係を今度より積極的にみ立てて、もっとも強くまで欲しいと思う。

5. OKINAWA FUKKI KIMEN SIKITEI (1972)

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH

IT IS A CAUSE OF GREATEST PLEASURE TO ME THAT OUR LONG CHERISHED DESIRE FOR THE REVERSION OF OKINAWA HAS BEEN REALIZED TODAY.

IT HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE UNTIRING ENDEAVORS OF OUR PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE PEOPLE OF OKINAWA PREFECTURE, AND THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHICH I HIGHLY APPRECIATE.

ON THIS OCCASION, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY DEEP FEELING FOR THE GREAT SACRIFICES SUFFERED BY THE PEOPLE OF OKINAWA PREFECTURE DURING AND AFTER THE LAST WAR AND MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY FOR THEIR DIFFICULTIES OVER A LONG PERIOD, AND I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY WILL FURTHER COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER AND SEND THEIR EFFORTS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PEACEFUL AND AFFLUENT PREFECTURE OF OKINAWA.
オオヤマカワ樹齢記念式典におけるトクイ内閣指導大臣代表

毎日、アツノウ、フグク川へイカのご陰部を折り、
アドショーおよびアメリカ合衆国合衆政府の祝辞をはじめ内務省各課の各部会をも含めて、オオヤマカワ樹齢記念式典を挙行いたしました。

オオヤマカワは毎日、その国民性をかかげました。私は、まず、このことに対して、「なるべき大政においてこそといわれるだと思われたいくつもの神社に、つづいて御祝いしたいと思いま。大政の光明を求めるより、とおきいくつかの力に

欠かしたオオヤマカワの前は、向かい風をかかって来国の歴史

序下におかれてきたのであります。今月の余り、私たちは

何らかの慰留をすることはとおきかされぬこととではあります。私の在職はいうまでもありません。

回あいにえて命をきづけられた人々を思い、現代

に生きるわれわれにとって、ここに。互いに自由を守り

国に残すうちに、をきづけられたものであります。

私たちは、27年の歴史を忘れて、大切なものの失い

たえ、ひたすらに国体の目を大きく望んでこられたオオヤ

マカワ根の歴史について思いをいただきますと、そこと

じゅん

命をきづけられた。はや、既往におけるオオヤマカ

ワ根の歴史は、何かをもつして夢をつくることとは

きませんが。今後もとの一体化を進めるなかで、オオヤ

マカワの言葉。 Jugement du civiliserationと就職を結びつつ、徒合開発の龍壓

沼に臨み、ゆたかなオオヤマカワ根をと引き立つ力をあげる

決定である。

さらに、私は、国民各党とともに、オオヤマカワので国家格

をいつさに与えることとともにその歴史の会議について深く考えて

ふるいと存じます。要として力された省会を、平地の

うちに外交交渉で田畑したことは、史実をあわせたことは

であり、私たちはこれも高木にした日常友好の根を、の、

生るためのものであります。今後来日国間は太平平を

はさみに決して国がとしてともに世界の平和に、賛辞を大いに実

じたをもつ交渉におかれます。この平地関係の時代は、こ

れまで以上の信頼と理解による国を立てて特徴づけられ

ならばならないと信じます。

私たちは、このに会って、オオヤマカワ根を、たとえ、本島の

藤に米国より求められた友かみに告げ、そのあいに立

たえ、もあたへ平和交渉にげる態をとるものであります。

国民の意見は、われわれはときといふ歴史の速くふるな。

きしだけ、さらに平地への決意を新たにしたい。われが国のアフリ

カ太平平事情に対する友好および協力の心は一歩として、平地で

ゆたかなオオヤマカワの世界にありなければならない。
ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
OKINAWA REVERSION CEREMONY
TOKYO, JAPAN - MAY 15, 1972

IT IS A GREAT HONOR FOR ME TO REPRESENT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION.

RETURN OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OVER THE RYUKYU AND DAIYO ISLANDS TO JAPAN. PRESIDENT NIXON HAS ASKED ME TO READ THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION, WHICH FORMALLY BRINGS TO A CLOSE THE UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF OKINAWA.

/////1

2.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION, CONSIDERING THAT:

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN CONCERNING THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND THE DAIYO ISLANDS, PROVIDING FOR THE RETURN TO JAPAN OF ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS OVER THESE ISLANDS, WAS SIGNED AT
WASHINGTON AND TOKYO ON JUNE 17, 1971:

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY
ITS RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER 18, 1971, TWO-THIRDS OF THE
SENATORS PRESENT CONCURRING, GAVE ITS ADVICE AND CONSENT TO
RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT;

THE PRESIDENT RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT ON JANUARY
20, 1972, IN PURSUIT OF THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE
SENATE.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION OF THE
RESPECTIVE PARTIES WERE EXCHANGED AT TOKYO ON MARCH 15, 1972.

THE

AND IT IS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE IX OF THE
AGREEMENT THAT IT SHALL ENTER INTO FORCE TWO MONTHS AFTER
THE DATE OF EXCHANGE OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO PROCLAIM AND MAKE PUBLIC THE
AGREEMENT TO THE END THAT IT SHALL BE OBSERVED AND
FULFILLED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND BY THE
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ALL OTHER
PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, IN

TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I HAVE SIGNED THIS PROCLAMATION AND
CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BE
AFFIXED.

BEING A LEGAL DOCUMENT, THE PROCLAMATION I HAVE
JUST READ DOES NOT BEGIN TO CONvey THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE
AND EMOTIONAL IMPORT OF THAT OCCASION HELD FOR THE PEOPLE
OF JAPAN AND OKINAWA, NOR DOES IT ADEQUATELY REFLECT THE
FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. BUT TODAY'S
CEREMONY DOES REFLECT THE SENSE OF FULFILLMENT SHARED BY
BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. IT IS THE LOGICAL CULMINATION OF THE
UNITED STATES STATEMENT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PEACE
PACT'S CONFERENCE OF 1951 RECOGNIZING JAPAN'S RESIDENT SOVEREIGNTY
OVER THE RYUKYU AND DAIKO ISLANDS, AND TODAY'S CEREMONY,
OF COURSE, REPRESENTS THE FULFILLMENT OF THE LONG-HELD
ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN AND THE PEOPLE OF
OKINAWA TO BE REUNITED.

IN A VERY REAL WAY, THIS CEREMONY MARKS A

7. WE PLACE THE HIGHEST VALUE ON OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. A BALANCED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, BASED UPON INTERDEPENDENCE, EQUALITY, AND RECIPROCITY, IS ESSENTIAL -- NOT ONLY TO OUR MUTUAL WELL-BEING, BUT ALSO TO THE CONTINUED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REST OF ASIA. FOR THESE REASONS, IT IS A PARTICULAR HONOR FOR ME TO REPRESENT PRESIDENT NIXON TODAY AND TO EXTEND THE WARM AND SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN AND OKINAWA ON THIS HISTORIC AND UNIQUE OCCASION.

NOW I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN PRESENTING TO PRIME MINISTER SAWO THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCING THE REVERSION OF OKINAWA TO JAPAN.
沖縄県、いま帰る

東京—沖縄復帰記念式典—那覇

太平洋戦争の後、日本は本土を失ったが、沖縄県を失ったことはなかった。戦後、沖縄県はアメリカ軍の占領下に入り、復帰を望んだ日本政府はトーキョー条約を締結した。1972年6月24日、那覇市で復帰記念式典が開催された。

天皇陛下のおことば

東京—復帰の日本武道館

那覇市民会館
豊かな沖縄県づくりに全力

政府声明

冲縄の歴史に新しい一章始まる

アグニー米朝大統領のあいさつ

政府声明

沖縄にあります。
景気指標 回復への動き示す

—産出・出荷は増加、卸売物価は激動—