

# 米国議会での安倍総理演説 硫黄島の戦いについて 2015年4月29日



安倍総理は、4月29日米議会上下両院合同会議において日本の総理大臣として初めて演説。

戦後70年間の歩みに触れる中で、

日・米和解の象徴として硫黄島の戦いとその後の合同慰霊祭の開催を紹介。

日本軍司令官・栗林忠道大将の孫である新藤義孝・前総務大臣と米側指揮官で

あったスノーデン海兵隊退役中将与との握手は深い感動を呼びました。

会場総立ちの中、演説中最も大きな拍手が贈られました。



## かつての敵、今日の友 総理演説の抜粋

みなさま、いまギャラリーに、ローレンス・スノーデン海兵隊中將がお座りです。70年前の2月、23歳の海兵隊大尉として中隊を率い、硫黄島に上陸した方です。

近年、中將は、硫黄島で開く日米合同の慰霊祭にしばしば参加してこられました。こう、仰っています。

「硫黄島には、勝利を祝うため行ったのではない、行っているのでもない。その厳かなる目的は、双方の戦死者を追悼し、栄誉を称えることだ」。もうおひとかた、中將の隣にいるのは、新藤義孝国会議員。

かつて私の内閣で閣僚を務めた方ですが、この方のお祖父さんこそ、勇猛がいまに伝わる栗林忠道大将・硫黄島守備隊司令官でした。

これを歴史の奇跡と呼ばずして、何をそう呼ぶべきでしょう。

熾烈に戦い合った敵は、心の紐帯が結ぶ友になりました。スノーデン中將、和解の努力を尊く思います。本当に、ありがとうございました。



安倍総理の演説で紹介され、握手を交わす新藤義孝前総務大臣とローレンス・スノーデン元米海兵隊中將

## Late Enemy, Present Friend

Ladies and gentlemen, in the gallery today is Lt. Gen. Lawrence Snowden. Seventy years ago in February, he landed on Iōtō, or the island of Iwo Jima, as a captain in command of a company. In recent years, General Snowden has often participated in the memorial services held jointly by Japan and the U.S. on Iōtō.

He said, and I quote, "We didn't and don't go to Iwo Jima to celebrate victory, but for the solemn purpose to pay tribute to and honor those who lost their lives on both sides."

Next to General Snowden sits Diet Member Yoshitaka Shindo, who is a former member of my Cabinet. His grandfather, General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, whose valor we remember even today, was the commander of the Japanese garrison during the Battle of Iwo Jima. What should we call this, if not a miracle of history?

Enemies that had fought each other so fiercely have become friends bonded in spirit.

To General Snowden, I say that I pay tribute to your efforts for reconciliation. Thank you so very much.

翌日のワシントンポストに大きな記事で紹介 *The Washington Post*

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2015

## Abe champions a more assertive role for Japan

Tokyo is determined to foster peace and stability, leader tells Congress

BY DAVID NAKAMURA

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hailed a new chapter in Japan's "alliance of hope" with the United States on Wednesday as he sketched out his vision for a more robust role for his nation in the security and prosperity of Asia.

In a historic address to a joint meeting of Congress, Abe paid respects to shared history 70 years after the end of World War II, but he emphasized that it was time for Japan to turn the page and modernize its relationship. Tokyo, he told U.S. lawmakers, is "resolved to take yet more responsibility for the peace and stability in the world."

"This reform is the first of its kind, and a sweeping one in our postwar history," Abe added, referring to new laws he's pushing through parliament that would allow Japan's Self-Defense Forces to respond if the United States is attacked by a third country.

Abe's appearance in Washington — accompanied by the pomp and circumstance of a state visit to the White House — was being closely monitored in Asia for signs of how the prime minister envisions his country's resurgence in the face of China's rising influence. The two powers have sought to build stronger economic ties, but they also have clashed in a series of maritime disputes, along with other countries in the region.

Abe, whose grandfather also served as prime minister more



Yoshitaka Shido, center left, and retired Lt. Gen. Lawrence Snowden shake hands during a speech by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

than half a century ago, became the first Japanese leader to address a joint meeting on Capitol Hill. He hoped to use the address, along with stops in San Francisco and Los Angeles in the next two days, to build momentum for his ambitious restructuring of Japan's military and economy.

Members of President Obama's Cabinet sat in the front row, and

Abe entered to a standing ovation from lawmakers. Abe's wife, Akie, was in the gallery, sitting next to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Caroline Kennedy. The prime minister, speaking slowly in heavily accented English, spoke fondly of his personal bond with the United States and recalled living in California as a college student.

He also borrowed from the

playbook of recent U.S. presidents and seated a pair of people in the gallery to make a political point — retired Lt. Gen. Lawrence Snowden, who as a Marine fought on Iwo Jima during the war, and Yoshitaka Shido, a member of Japan's parliament whose grandfather, Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commanded the island's defenders.

"Enemies that fought each other so fiercely have become friends bonded in spirit," Abe said.

Abe said Japan is committed to spreading prosperity through peace, and he pressed lawmakers to support the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a massive 12-nation trade deal, including the United States and Japan, that Obama has called a top priority.

The United States and Japan have not agreed on a handful of critical areas in the trade talks, including on agriculture and automobiles. But Abe said he hoped to use his address to help prod his own parliament to support overhauls that would pave the way for an agreement next month.

On the issue of Japan's wartime use of "comfort women" who were forced into sexual slavery in Korea and China, Abe alluded only obliquely to the issue in his speech to Congress. South Korean diplomats in Washington had lobbied the White House and members of Congress to demand that Abe issue a direct apology for Japan's role.

The Obama administration has sought to improve relations between Tokyo and Seoul, but long-simmering tensions over the historical issues have made it difficult. Dozens of activists protested outside the Capitol as Abe spoke. "Armed conflicts have always made women suffer the most," Abe said. "In our age, we must realize the kind of world where finally women are free from human rights abuses."

Wrapping up his speech, Abe recalled the devastation of the March 2011 tsunami that devastated much of the country's northern coastal region and killed tens of thousands.

The United States, he said, rushed "to the rescue at a scale never seen or heard before."

With a nod to Obama's 2008 campaign, Abe added: "The finest asset the U.S. has to give to the world was hope, is hope and must always be hope. . . . Let us call the U.S.-Japan alliance an alliance of hope."

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