

July 26, 1985 Message to Secretary Shultz (Draft)

Citation:

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Summary:

This draft message to Secretary of State Schultz from a Japanese government official summarizes a series of trips to countries in the Middle East and appeals to the United States to assist in obtaining peace in the Middle East.

Original Language:

Japanese

Contents:

Original Scan
Translation - English



爱.

シュルツ長官宛 Xッセージ(案)

(三〇〇字 アセアン拡大外相会議出席の後、私ロシ 今回。中東諸国訪 三ヶ国王訪問しました。 問日 これら三ヶ国との二国間関係の強化 と各国首脳とり中東和平問題、イラン・イラク 紛争等はフいての意見交換を目的とするも のでしたが、十分所期の成果をあけ得たも りと考えています。 今次訪問中これる三ヶ国首脳及びアラ ファトPLの該長、アン・ス・イラク外相と会談を 行小、特12中東和平問題1217处人9時間至 貫しましたが、私はこれろり竟見支換を通 して、中東和平問題がいから複雑でありそ の解決がいかに困難であるかを今更ながら 認識上天次第です。

し、その辞述のたかに考えどのおかってならんと常かにようたかへななるか

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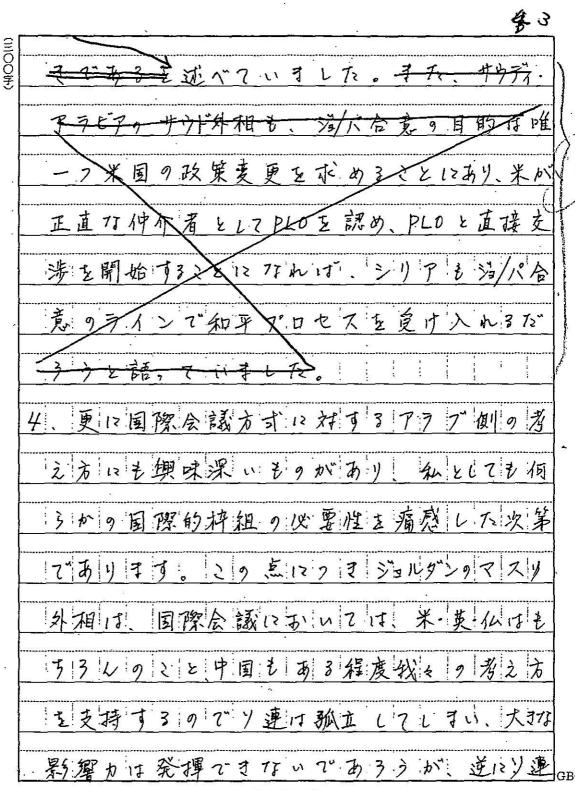
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\$ 2 (三OO字) 訪問##特17印 貴国12村方 私に対し 12. 議長も PLO ELTは、Uか 783代雁至支孤, 中く所存であるが、 前向すの及応か なければ中東には再び大さな混乱が起する であろう

外 務 省

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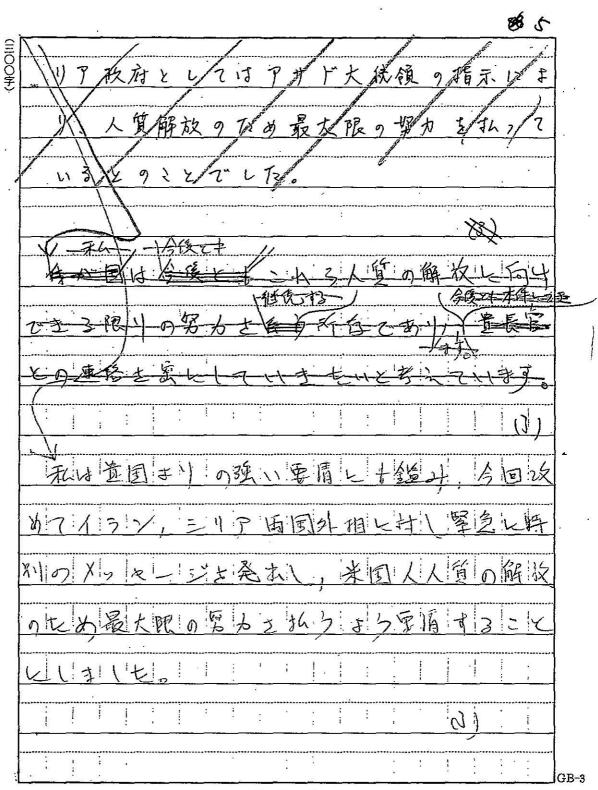
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外 務 省

e Original Scan 大人のインのアジスが出せるかったがありまたのでは多りまたのである。 と期待しても日は日以野都や以降と低止してかり、イシム、中のハッケンは 場上で到し続けるのであれば、インの間と支持でる用されるると 述べい利も、そ

. . 内題の連の確求に不可なサンリアの協力を強られないのとからす。 金の学 を会議口含めない場合には、ソ連は会議の 外にかいて和平会議を妨害しよう と述べて いました。すたシリア側も現在のフセイン アラファト合意に基づく和平への動すには極めて 否定的評価を示しながらも、国際会議の関 催が和平実現のための唯一の有効な方途で あると述べているした。 イラン・イラク粉争12クいては各要人と も我が国の努力を評価しながるも、 早期平和的解決の見通レルフロフは、 切でした。 * レバノンの米人人質叙放問題につ (主私却シリア側)しんかきかりさ 既八在米日本大使館を通じ 上対 詳細を伝達 アルン 済みであり 務



外 務 省

Secret

Attachment

Message to Secretary Shultz (Draft)

- 1. After attending the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference, I visited Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. The goals of this visit to those Middle Eastern countries were the strengthening of bilateral relations with the three countries and the exchange of views with leaders of each country on such issues as the problem of peace in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq conflict. I think that we were able to achieve the results we intended.
- 2. On this trip, I had meetings with the leaders of these three countries, as well as with PLO Chairman Arafat and Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz, and spent a good deal of time in particular on the problem of peace in the Middle East. Through these exchanges of views, I understand all the more now the complexity of the problem of peace in the Middle East and the difficulty of resolving it. Once more, I express my respect for the efforts that the Secretary has spent for its resolution.
- 3. What made a particularly deep impression on this trip was, along with the leaders of each country having a strong hope for your country's active role, their requesting that I make a strong appeal to your country. Chairman Arafat said that the PLO would continue to promote efforts at peace on the basis of the Amman agreement, whatever the price, that this was the last chance to realize peace, and that, if there were no positive response from the United States to this agreement, then great disorder would probably occur again in the Middle East.
- 4. Furthermore, there was a deep interest on the Arab side in an international conference. I, too, keenly felt the need for some form of international framework. On this point, Jordan's Foreign Minister Masri said that the United States, Britain, and France, of course, and China, too, to some extent would probably support our thinking in an international conference, leaving the Soviet Union isolated and unable to exercise much influence. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Masri said, if we exclude the Soviet Union from the conference, we not only would not be able to obtain Syria's indispensable cooperation to a true resolution of the problem, but the Soviets would seek to obstruct an international peace conference from the outside. In addition, the Syrian side, while expressing an extremely negative evaluation of the present move towards peace on the basis of the Hussein-Arafat agreement, said that the holding of an international conference is the only effective way to realize peace.
- 5. Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, all the leaders, while praising our country's efforts, were pessimistic in their outlook for an early and peaceful settlement. Also, Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz said that Iraq had halted its attacks against cities since June 15 in the hope that Iraq would strengthen its posture towards peace and was ready to negotiate with the Iranian side if Iran gave serious consideration to the Japanese package presented.
- 6. In addition, I have already conveyed via the Japanese Embassy in Washington the details on my appeal to the Syrian side concerning the problem of the release of the American hostages in Lebanon. In light of your country's strong request, I have decided this time to send urgently a special message to the foreign ministers of Iran and Syria, asking them to make the utmost efforts for the release of the American hostages.

(End)