

**September 27, 1985**

**Cable No. 2483, Ambassador Kuroda to the Foreign  
Minister, '40th Session of the United Nations  
General Assembly (Meeting of Japanese and Syrian  
Foreign Ministers)'**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

In this telegram, Ambassador Kuroda of Japan summarizes the main points of a meeting between Japanese and Syrian foreign ministers where they discuss the growing friendship between Japan and Syria, the American hostages in Lebanon, and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir's visit to Japan.

**Original Language:**

Japanese

**Contents:**

Original Scan  
Translation - English

自配済

注意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の内容に関する照会、要望等は検閲班 (TEL 2171, 2174) に。
3. 本電の主管変更は記帳班 (TEL 2172) に連絡ありたい。

大臣官舎  
事務 典房  
次次  
臣官官審審長長

大外査  
察相  
使研審室  
博代表

対文情  
括察在儀警史

官長  
○ ○

参日二旅査移

審中東  
参北東西

米保

審一

審西の洋  
西東

ア

次参経海途国

審経工国博  
海 審準

協長  
無  
技管理

審条協規

経入  
軍社

科審  
科園

調長

電信写

Q55FA 10-063

総番号 R132321

主管

年 月 27日 14時 45分 国 連 発 近 1  
60年 09月 28日 04時 02分 本 省 着

外務大臣殿 黒田大使

第40回国連総会 (日・シリア外相会談)

第2483号 略 至急 (ゆう先処理) Q55FA

27日午前10時より約50分間ウオールドフ・アストリア・ホテルにおいて本件外相会談が行なわれたところ、その要旨以下の通り (わが方よりヤナイ外審、フジタ経協局長、ヤマダ国連局長、ワタナベ近2長他同席。通訳 米大山本書記官)

1. 冒頭大臣より先般の訪問の際及び日本週間やナカヤマ元大使の訪問時におけるシリア側の配慮を謝したのに対し、シハラ外相より先般大臣がシリアを訪問された際にみどり多い意見交換が出来たことを満足しており、日・シリア両政府間の政治対話を通じた2国間関係の改善に多大なごうけんがあつたと信ずる旨述べた。また日本週間の模様はシリアのテレビでも放えいされ、シリア国民が日本文化を理解するよき機会を得たと信ずる旨発言があつた。

更にシハラ外相より日本が中東地域における公正かつい統的な平和達成のために誠実な努力を行なつて来ていることを評価するとともに、日・シリア間の対話の継続が重要であると思ふ旨指摘したのに対し、大臣より日本としても地道なアプローチを通じて中東和平にごうけんしたく、また日・シリア両国政府間のみならず、両国民の友好親善関係を更に強化したい旨返答された。

外務省

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### 電信写

2. (パニヤス火力発電所) 別電の通り。

3. (レバノンにおける米国人人質問題) (パニヤス火力発電所の話しが終つたところで、先方より本件をとり上げ) 先方よりアサド大統領は人道的見地より本件人質解放のために努力を行なつている旨お伝えしたいこと、更に今朝自分(「シ」外相)も ABC テレビに出演の際述べたところであるが、現在のレバノンにおける暴力はイスラエル軍のレバノン侵略と破かい活動及びそれに対抗しての地下組織活動の活発化に起因するものであることを指摘。シリア政府としては、かかる地下組織活動をイスラエル侵略軍に対してのみ向けるよう働きかけている。その限りでは一連の国連決議に沿つたものとなり、占領軍に対し解放戦争を遂行する権利として正当化されるが、イフセントな市民の生命を危険にさらすことは許されない。かかる観点から、シリア政府は米国人人質早期解放のためにレバノンの<sup>ヒ</sup>マスボラとも接触する等努力を強化している (INTENSIVELY EXERTING EFFORTS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF A. H.) 旨述べた。「シ」外相はかかるシリアの努力はアベ大臣の要請をも十分に考慮に入れたものであること、及び先週7人の米人ほりよの中1人が解放されたこともあり、自分としては本件に関し今までになくらつ観的である (MUCH MORE OPTIMISTIC THAN BEFORE) 旨述べた。更に米人以外のほよりの解放に向けても同様の努力を払いたい旨付言。

4. (シヤミール・イスラエル外相の訪日)

大臣より先般イスラエルのシヤミール外相が訪日した際自分よりわが国の基本的立場 (イスラエルの全占領地よりの撤退、パレスチナ人の独立国家じゆ立の権利を含む民

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外務省

R132321-02

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族自決権の確保、及び安保理決議242の(その重)を先方に明確に伝えるとともに、イスラエルのじゆうなんなしせいを要請したものの、先方は依然直接交渉により<sup>3</sup>問題解決に固執し、会談は実質的進展を見せぬまま平行線に終つた旨説明された。

これに対し「シ」外相よりアベ大臣がイスラエルに対し、かかる立場を明確に示したことを評価したく、またイスラエルのいう直接交渉とは国際法・国連決議・国際世論及び占領地のひさんな状況を全てを無視し、自らの意思をアラブ側におしつけることを意味するに過ぎないとの発言があつた。

5. (中東和平問題の近況をどうみるかとの大臣よりの質問に答え、)「シ」外相は以下の通り説明。

2月のフセイン-アラファト合意はパレスチナ人の独立国家じゆ立を無視しており、独立なき民族自決には何の意味もなく、従つてシリア側としては、右合意は和平達成のためにはかえつて障がいになると考えている。同様の説明を昨日、英国のハウ外相に対し行ない、同外相も理解を示したように思える。更にジョ/パ合同代表団に関し、外国人がパレスチナ側の代表を任命することは極めておかしい。

(大臣より最近のシリア-ジョルダン関係に関し質問されたのに対し)「シ」外相は最終的結論ではないとしつつも、シリアとしては両国関係改善を希望しており、最大の相違点であるジョルダン-パレスチナの動きに対する認識の差さえこくふく出来れば、他の懸案は一きよに解決されるであろう旨返答。更にシリアとしてはアラブのコンセンサスが得られているフエズ憲章に基づき和平達成努力を行なう用意があり、サウジも同様の立場をとつていると考えられる。ジェッダにおいてはフセイン-アラファト合意に関しジョルダン代表団は権限を有しないとして説得的な説明も行ない得ず

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電信写

、会合は一たん解散し、引続き話し合うこととなつた次第である。

6. 最後に今回の会談はそつ直かつみのり多いものであり、今後ともかかる対話を継続して行きたい旨双方で確認し合い会談を了した。

シリア、米に転電した。(了)

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外務省

R132321-04

Number: R132321

Primary: First Middle East Division

Sent: United Nations, September 27, 1985, 14:45

Received: MOFA, September 28, 1985, 04:02

To: Foreign Minister □  
From: Ambassador Kuroda

40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (Meeting of Japanese and Syrian Foreign Ministers)

No. 2483 Secret Urgent (Priority Processing) Q55FA

From 10 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, for approximately 50 minutes, a meeting of the Japanese and Syrian foreign ministers took place at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Following is a summary of its main points. (Attending from our side: Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yanai, Economic Affairs Bureau Director-General Fujita, United Nations Bureau Director-General Yamada, Second Middle East Affairs Division Director Watanabe. Secretary Yamamoto from our Embassy in Washington served as interpreter.)

1. At the start of the meeting, the Minister expressed thanks for Syria's consideration on the occasion of his recent visit there, as well as for Japan Week and at the time of former Ambassador Nakayama's visit. In response, Foreign Minister Shara expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful exchange of views at the time of the Minister's recent visit to Syria and said that he believed that it made a major contribution to the improvement of bilateral relations through the political dialogue of the Japanese and Syrian governments. He also remarked that that he believed that, with the broadcasting of Japan Week on Syrian television, the Syrian people had gained an opportunity to understand Japanese culture.

Furthermore, Foreign Minister Shara, together with praising Japan's sincere efforts for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, indicated that he thought the continuation of dialogue between Japan and Syria was important. The Minister replied that Japan, too, wished to contribute to peace in the Middle East through a steady approach and that Japan wished to strengthen further not only relations between the governments of Japan and Syria but those of friendship and good will between the peoples of both countries.

2. As per separate telegram (Baniyas Thermal Power Plant).

3. (Problem of the American Hostages in Lebanon) (When the discussion on the Baniyas Thermal Power had ended, the other side raised this matter.) The other side said that he wished to convey President Assad's statement that he is making efforts from a humanitarian viewpoint for the release of the hostages. He also indicated: I (Foreign Minister Shara) also said it on my appearance on ABC television this morning: The violence in Lebanon at present has its origins in the Israeli military's invasion of Lebanon, in its destructive activities there, and in the increased activities of underground organizations in response. The Syrian Government has been urging these underground organizations to direct themselves only against the invading Israeli military. To that extent, it is in line with a series of United Nations resolutions and is justified as the right to pursue a war of liberation against an army of occupation. However, endangering the lives of innocent citizens is unacceptable.

Foreign Minister Shara said that, from such a viewpoint, the Syrian Government has been intensively exerting efforts to secure the release of the American hostages by such means as making approaches to Lebanon's Hizballah. Foreign Minister Shara said that these efforts of Syria have fully taken into consideration Minister Abe's request. Also, noting that one of the seven American hostages had been released last week, he said that he was much more optimistic than before regarding the matter. Furthermore, he said that he would like to make similar efforts for the release of hostages other than the American ones.

#### 4. (Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir's Visit to Japan)

The Minister explained that, when Israel's Foreign Minister Shamir visited Japan, he had clearly informed the other side of our country's basic position (Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, guarantee of the right to national self-determination, including the right to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and respect of Security Council Resolution 242). He also explained that, although he requested a flexible posture of Israel, the other side stuck to resolution of the problems through direct negotiations; the meeting ended with no visible progress and with the two sides drawing no closer together.

In response, Foreign Minister Shara said that he wished to praise Minister Abe for clearly expressing its position to Israel and declared that what Israel was calling direct negotiations meant nothing more than ignoring international law, United Nations resolutions, and international public opinion, as well as the terrible situation in the occupied territories, and forcing its own will on the Arab side.

5. (In response to a question from the Minister on his view of the recent circumstances for the problem of peace in the Middle East) Foreign Minister Shara gave the following explanation:

The February Hussein-Arafat agreement ignores the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. National self-determination without independence is meaningless. Therefore, the Syrian side considers the agreement to be, rather, an obstacle to achieving peace. I gave a similar explanation yesterday to British Foreign Secretary Howe, who seems to have understood it. Furthermore, as for a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, it is extremely odd for foreigners to appoint the Palestinian side's representatives.

(In response to the Minister's asking about recent relations between Syria and Jordan) Foreign Minister Shara replied that, although not his final conclusion, Syria hoped for improvement in relations between the two countries and, if they could overcome the gap in recognition regarding Jordanian-Palestinian moves - the foremost point of difference - then the two sides could probably resolve the other issues at a stroke. Furthermore, Syria was prepared to make efforts for the achievement of peace on the basis of the Fez Charter, which had obtained Arab consensus, and thought that Saudi Arabia, too, took a similar position. In Jeddah, the Jordanian delegation, lacking authority, could not give a convincing explanation concerning the Hussein-Arafat agreement. With the meeting ended, discussions were continuing.

6. Lastly, with both sides saying that this meeting had been frank and fruitful and expressing the wish to continue the dialogue in the future, the meeting was concluded.

Passed to Syria, United States. (End)

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