

# **HISTORY OF IRAQ-JAPAN RELATION: ECONOMY IN MUTUAL LOVE, POLITICS IN ONE-SIDE LOVE**

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## **WHAT IS TAUGHT IN CLASSES IN GENERAL?**

**Pre-WWII period: Approach to the Muslim societies to  
establish anti-Western networks in Asia**

**1973-1991: “Oil first” pro-Arab policy**

**1991-: side by side with the US policy in the Gulf**

**2003-: Deepening Japanese Involvement in the security field  
(dispatch of SDF to Samawa)**

**2003-: Increase the risk of Japanese civilians in the ME  
(Japanese casualties in Iraq and Syria)**

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## TRUE?

Nothing but OIL (1973-)?

Nothing but by-product of Japanese Policy to the US (1991-)?

Nothing but “lack of security” (2003-)?

Lessons learned from Relations before oil, before dependency on the US?

Experience of being independent from pro-US/anti-West dichotomy?

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## NOTHING BUT OIL (1973-)?

1973. Dec. Miki, Vice PM, visited 8 Arab countries including Iraq to explain Japan's pro-Arab policy

1974: Nakasone, Minister of International Trade and Industry visited Iraq / Azzawi, Minister of Economy, visited Japan

1974: Japan and Iraq signed an agreement providing for the supply of Iraqi crude oil and petroleum products and the granting of Japanese credits to finance industrialization projects in Iraq

→1975: Fertilizer Plant in

Khor al-Zubair

→1977: Power Plant in Hartha

→1983: 13 National Hospitals

(Saddam Hospital)

→1985: Fertilizer Plant in Baiji

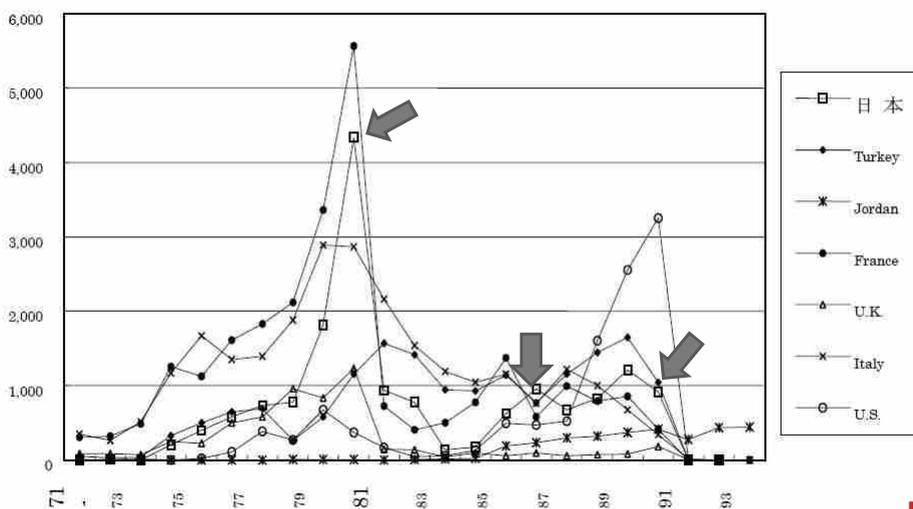
Supplier of Oil?



Good Customer of Japanese Products?

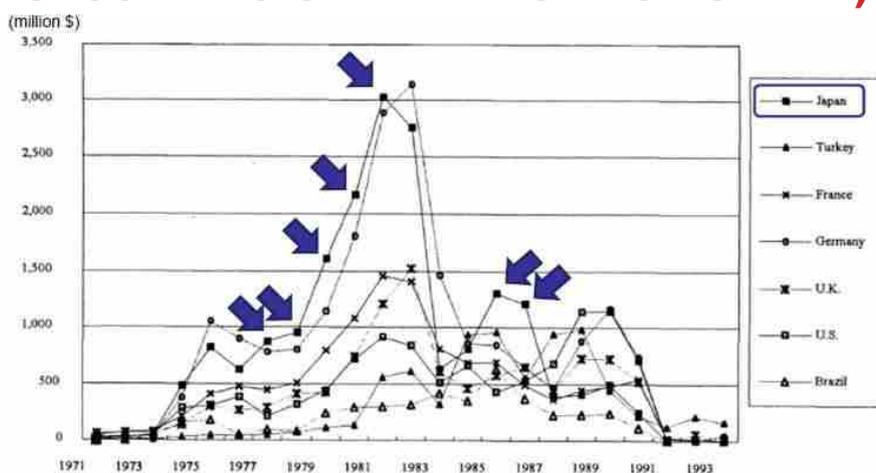
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### IRAQ'S EXPORT (MAINLY OIL: JAPAN IS SECOND TO FRANCE, OR THIRD OR FOURTH)



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### IRAQ'S IMPORT (JAPAN IS TOP OR SECOND TO GERMANY OR TO TURKEY)



Source: Keiko Sakai, "Japan-Iraq Relations: The Perception Gap and Its Influence on Diplomatic Politics," *Arab Studies Quarterly*, Vol.23; No.4 (Fall 2001), p.125.

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## LOVE CALLS BETWEEN IMPERIAL JAPAN AND ANTI-UK GAYLANI REGIME (1941)

日本を目標に  
 獨立國家を實現  
 イラクの文相語る

イラクの文相は、日本を目標として、獨立國家を實現することを希望する。イラクの文相は、日本を目標として、獨立國家を實現することを希望する。イラクの文相は、日本を目標として、獨立國家を實現することを希望する。

1941. Nov. Kumabe, First minister of Japan in Iraq regrets : "Iraq may be pro-Japan again sometime in the future"  
 (left: "Iraqi breakoff of the relation with Japan is based on a guise that insists Japan supported Gaylani regime against UK")

1941. Jun. Interview with Iraqi min. of Culture in Ankara: "We aim to be like Japan to establish an independent state"

親目に還る日あり  
 建築する陸軍部イラク公使の話

お笑ひ草、イラクの對日斷交

集金員が廻る、積立郵

定額郵便貯金

積立貯金

## UNLUCKY JAPAN

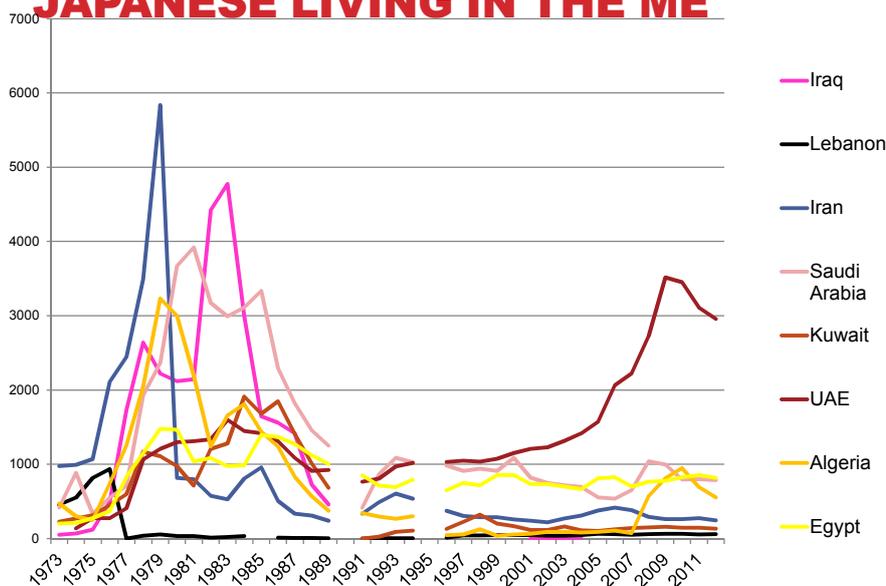
	Japan Approaches Iraq	Situation in Iraq
1957. 11	Crown Prince Abd Illa was invited to Japan	
1958. 7		Revolution: Royal family were executed including Abd Illa
1959	Japan planed to invite Abd al-Karim Qasim to Japan	
1960	Embassy of Japan was opened	
1961	Iraq offers oil sales to Japanese company → No response from Japan	
1963		Coup; Qasim assassinated
1964	Iraq-Japan Trade Agreement	
1967	JETRO "Iraq Fair": encourage Dates import/ Interview with President Abdul Rahman Aref	
1968		Coup; Ba'thi regime started
1972, 73	Iraq offer oil sales to Japan → Oil Boom	

## JAPAN EVACUATES FROM IRAQ

1941	Japanese evacuation from West Asia	←UK froze Japanese assets
1976		Explosion in Baghdad Int'l Airport: 3 from Japanese academism injured
1980	Preparation of evacuation of Japanese businessmen in Iraq	←Iraq-Iran War
1984	Evacuation of some Japanese engineers and workers from Basra	← Iran bombed Basra
1985	Embassy advised Japanese to evacuate	
		Abduction of two Japanese engineers in Kurdistan (for 5 months)
1990	214 Japanese kept in Iraq as "guestage" →released later	← Iraq invasion of Kuwait
91-03	No activities inside Iraq	← UN economic sanction
2003.	2 diplomats killed in Tikrit	
2004	5 Japanese abducted in Falluja (released)→all media and businessmen evacuated	← SDF in Samawa
04-05	4 Japanese killed (Haifa St., Mahmudiya, Falluja)	

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## INCREASE AND DECREASE OF JAPANESE LIVING IN THE ME



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## CHANGE IN MEDIA COVERAGE: FROM 80S TO POST-2003



1985: two engineers abducted by Kurds for 4 months (small article in the last page of the newspaper)

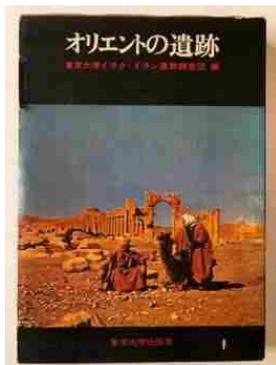


2004. Apr. Three volunteers abducted in Falluja for a week (Top news using whole front page of the newspaper), accusing them for going to Iraq

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## ACADEMICS WERE ACTIVE

1975: Paper written by Dr. Samarrai, studied in Japan with Japanese scholarship published in Japanese Top Journal of Cancer Research (GANN)



1957: excavation team visited Iraq

[Gann, 66, 663-672; December, 1975]

### ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY ON THE RESPONSE OF THE NORMAL CANINE BRAIN TO BORON-NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPY\*

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The response of normal cerebral tissue of dogs to boron-neutron capture therapy by the currently available improved method was studied by electron microscopy. Peripheral blood capillaries of the neutron-irradiated area in the left cerebral hemisphere were compared with their counterparts in the shielded and non-irradiated right hemisphere. No ultrastructural changes, as those noted in classical method of boron-neutron capture therapy, were found in endothelial cells and their surroundings after neutron irradiation by the improved technique of boron-neutron capture therapy. There was no swelling of endothelial cells, disappearance of cristae of mitochondria, increased pinocytosis, disappearance of ribosomes, enlargement of Golgi apparatus, or increased appearance of endoplasmic reticulum. Basement membrane was not disrupted and was uniform. Peroxisomes, synapsonemes, and other glial elements remained intact.

In contrast to the old clinical trials up to 1960, the renewed boron-neutron capture therapy is regarded not to cause serious damage to the central nervous system.

Boron-slow neutron capture therapy is based on the nuclear reaction between a non-radioactive isotope, <sup>10</sup>B, with a slow neutron of a low energy of 0.025 eV (thermal neutron), which produces lithium and helium; in another word, an  $\alpha$ -particle. This nuclear reaction produces a far greater energy of 2.4 x 10<sup>7</sup> eV (100 million times as much as the original energy of the thermal neutron), and most of the produced energy is consumed by the  $\alpha$ -radiation. The heavy  $\alpha$  particle has a range of only about 8  $\mu$ m in tissue, and the radiation damage could be limited to a sphere comparable to that of a single tumor cell that had taken up <sup>10</sup>B. Normal brain tissue does not take up boron compounds, if appropriately selected, owing to the so-called blood-brain

barrier phenomenon. Because of this fact, neutron capture therapy has been considered to be a highly selective treatment of brain tumors. However, initial clinical trials were not encouraging.<sup>1,2</sup> Innovations have been introduced in recent years, which include the use of new boron compounds, and entirely revised neutron irradiation techniques.<sup>3-5</sup> The interim clinical result may be summarized as follows: (1) With advanced or recurrent malignant gliomas (mostly glioblastoma), the terminally ill patients after other conventional therapies failed, showed a significant extension of life span of more than 2 years on the average and (2) the patients with glioblastoma who were treated from the very beginning by one of the authors (Hatanaka) by

\* This work was aided by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No. 887079) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.  
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66(6) 1975

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