

November 10, 1986

Cable No. 3025, Foreign Minister to Ambassador Nakae, 'The Prime Minister's Visit to China (The Meeting with Chairman Deng - On the Reform of Political System)'

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Summary:

A report about Deng's hopes for social and economic reforms in China.

Original Language:

Japanese

Contents:

Original Scan
Transcript - Japanese
Translation - English

260-117
 ※総第 [redacted] 号006公館宛

暗秘

※昭和 61年 11月 10日 12時 45分 11秒 受付

暗・略

90
 YYYYYY

(回覧番号) 電 信 案

260 電信課長	大臣	主管 アジア局長	※発電係	1 辰	2
	秘書官		起案	昭和 61年 11月 8日	日
260	政務次官	局長	起案者	植田	電話番号
	事務次官		中川洋吉		
	外務審議官				
	外務審議官				
	官房長				

X
R2

(※印欄内は電信課記入)

協議先

在 中国 大使総領事 外務大臣 発

件名 総理訪中(鄧小平総理の会見 - 政治体制改革)

主管・文書記号	※電番 第3025号	大至急 至急 普通 (優先処理)	パターン・コード [redacted]
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転電・転送・転報	※転電番号 合第17025号	大至急 至急 普通 (優先処理)
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在 上海支所 太使 総領事あて
 直電才 3023号別電 2

(ハ〇字)

(昭和六〇・十一・一改正)

※

[redacted] 優先 TYUUGOKU 等006 漢

GB-1

外務省
 (注意) 1枚目は、機械で処理しますので、折り曲げない様願います。

~~72~~ 決定を経た後、中国の政治体制改革
 について書（出）て、郵文化体次のとあり
 説明した。
 政治体制改革については、未だ手がかりを
 見つけ出してはいるが、自分の道の中では、

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(110011)

次の三つの目標を採つたことを考へてゐる。即ち、(1) ^(才一) 電と口家の能力の維持。この能力は格差部の差違と関係するものであり、数年前から行つてゐる「人事の四つの近代化」——革命化、年青化、知識化、専門化——を一步前進させるものである。これは3年か5年で達成するものではなく、15年かそれ以上かかる。才十三回電大会では一步をのみおぼろげに済ませ、^(才一) 此の目標を完成するものではない。才十四回大会で更に一步、^(進歩) 才十五回大会で完成したいが、^(進行) 自分は82才だから93才まで、自分から成し上げられなければならない。胡秋潭や趙業陽がかりと成し上げられるのである。

しかし、一つの目標を設定することは重要

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(1100) 中

である。活力の維持は大事業である。いつか
 30代、40代の政治家、企業管理者、科学者、
 文学者等が出現してくるのを待つ。そのた
 めに一部の人と技術士と~~と~~政策を制定
 (た)。(これは教育制度の時序と一致する。と
 して、以上は漸くスタートとあつたことと
 である。中へは二つは多い。

(2) 第一は官僚主義の克服と能率の向上、
 機構の肥大化の防止である。つまり仕事の割
 に人が多すぎ、非能率な仕事を^(と)する状況があ
 る。党と政の早分離のため、党が多くなる場合
 政府の仕事に代替し、党政のタフリがみられ
 る。党の格差そのものは堅持し、放棄しない
 が、格差をうまくからせなければならない。数
 年前からこの問題提起してゐるが、問題はか

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Received at 12:45:11, November 10, 1986

Drafted on November 8, 1986

Primary: Director General of Asian Bureau approved
[illegible]
Director of China Division approved

From: Foreign Minister
To: Ambassador to China

Title: "The Prime Minister's Visit to China (The Meeting with Chairman Deng: On the Reform of Political System)"

Cable No. 3025

Secret, Urgent

[...]

When the Prime Minister asked about reforming China's political system, Mr. Deng gave the following explanation

I have yet to find a clue about political reform, but in my mind I see it as having the following three goals.

The first is to maintain the vitality of the Party and the nation. This vitality has to do with the rejuvenation of the leadership and is a step forward in the four modernizations of personnel that have been going on for several years - revolutionaries, annual blueprints, intellectualization, and professionalization. This isn't something that can be done in three or five years; it takes about 15 years. Next year's 13th Party Congress will take a step forward, but it's very much not a done deal. I would like to go one step further at the 14th Party Congress and complete it at the 15th Party Congress, but by then I would be 93 years old, because I am now 82 years old. It is not something that I can achieve, nor is it something that Hu Yaobang or Zhao Ziyang can achieve.

However, it is important to set a goal. Maintaining vitality is a major undertaking. It would be nice if we could someday see the politicians, corporate managers, scientists, literary figures, etc. of 30s and 40s emerge. For this purpose, we would like to enact a policy to select some young people. This has to do with the education system as well. Anyway, the above is just a start, and there is a lot of work to be done.

(2) The second is to overcome bureaucratism, improve efficiency, and prevent overexpansion of the organization. In other words, there are too many people for the job and they do inefficient work. Because of the inseparability of the party and government, the party often substitutes government jobs and there are overlapping functions of the party and government. The party's leadership itself will be held fast and not be abandoned, but the party must do its leadership well. I've been raising this issue for a few years now, but there are so many issues that I can't wrap my head around the idea. We must enumerate the efficiency of [illegible] the four modernizations. The Japanese take-off also improved dramatically in efficiency during the 1960s.

(3) The third is to motivate the people. In other words, the motivation of the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals must be harnessed; seven years of reforms have harnessed the motivation of the peasants, but this is due to the decentralization of power. (We) also must decentralize power in industry.

This is where the issue of democratization of management - that is, participation in corporate management - comes into play. This is done in Japan, so the efficiency is very good. We have to work this out too.

In short, if the leadership is energetic, if the bureaucratism is overcome, and if the people are motivated, it will be possible, but we are still studying whether other conditions are needed, and it will not be in time for the 13th Party Congress until around 1988 or 1989.

[Cable] relayed to the [Japanese diplomatic missions in] U.S., Soviet Union, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hong Kong.