

## **October 30, 1990**

### **Meeting of ANC Deputy President Mandela with the Minister [Nakayama Taro]**

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#### **Summary:**

Nelson Mandela and Japanese Foreign Minister&nbsp;Nakayama Taro discuss political developments in South Africa and the need for Japanese economic assistance. Mandela expresses his disappointment that Japan will not offer financial aid for the African National Congress.

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Japanese

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Original Scan  
Translation - English

## マンデラANC副議長の大臣との会談

2. 10. 30

アフリカ第二課

30日夕、中山大臣は、マンデラANC副議長との会談（引き続き晩餐会）を行ったところ、概要以下の通り。

## 1. 会談、大臣発言

訪日を歓迎する。国会での演説に感銘を受けた。

## 2. マンデラの発言

(1) 日本の政府及び国民から歓迎を受け、光栄に思う。集会や各界の人々との意見交換の機会を得、また、暖かい歓迎に大変感謝した。総理との会談では、南アにおける政治的進展を説明し、資金的支援を御願した。資金援助については、総理より日本側の考え方につき説明を受けた。

ここでは、この問題を追及することは差し控えたい。

(2) 今日、日本の経済界の代表と会談を行った。そこで、日本の政府及び民間が現在までに行ってきたアフリカ諸国と南アに対する資金援助につき説明を受けた。そして日本の指導者達が、日本の対アフリカ援助が十分でないとの認識を有していることが分かり、有難く思った。

日本の政府と経済界がアフリカにもっと多くの援助を与えてくれる可能性があるということだと思ったから。

(3) 反アパルトヘイト運動は、アパルトヘイトに起因する社会悪、即ち参政権の欠如、貧困、教育、開発、医療等様々な深刻な問題に直面している。日本政府はアパルトヘイト後の南アとの間に友好的で安定した関係を営むと表明し、また、平和のプロセスに関与したいとの意向を表明しているが、これをうれしく思う。南アの社会悪を駆逐するよう強い協力を期待したい。暖かい歓待に感謝する。

### 3. 大臣発言

南アの問題については、国会演説でも御説明があり、理解した。新憲法制定に向い新しい歴史が聞かれつつある。日本政府としてもこれに協力していきたい。また、このプロセスがどういう形で功いていくか伺いたい。

### 4. マンデラ発言

南ア政府とは、既に2回の会合を持ち、交渉のための殆どの障害の除去に合意した。のこる1つの問題は、交流権限に関する抑圧的法律の廃止であるが、南ア政府は、明年1月末の南ア議会で、多くの法令の廃止を示唆している。直面している重要な問題は、新憲法を起草する人々をどのように任命するか、あるいは、選出するかを決めるための段取りである。これについては、南ア政府とANCとの間で違いがあり、政府は政府関係機関の人を任命するとの立場。ANCは、民主的に、非人種的な方法で選出される人々にその任務を委ねるべきとの立場である。これについての合意がいつ達成されるかについては多くの要素があり、予測はできない。南ア政府とANCは、ともに合意到達の重要性を認識している。制裁が南ア経済に打撃を与えている。ANCは、一人一票につき合意がされるまで制裁維持を求めてきたが、制裁により苦しんでいるのは南アの人々であり、一人一票についての合意をできる限り早く到達したい。制裁のある限り、援助も得られない。問題解決については楽観しているが、これがいつ達成されるかは予測することは困難。

### 5. 大臣発言

南ア政府との間の合意達成を祈る。歴史の新たな扉が開かれたのは事実。これを国際社会は支援すべきである。日本政府としてどういうことができるか真剣に検討していきたい。

### 6. マンデラ発言（訪日の印象を問うたのに対し）

#### (1) 日本の人々から大変暖かい歓迎を受けた。

特に本日は、国会演説を行い、各党の代表者とも会談した。日本の社会の重要な部門である経済界の代表との会談も行った。これら

の会談での意見交換を通じ、日本人々との良好な関係の基礎が出来たと思う。

- (2) 日本の経済的繁栄の様子にも印象付けられた。儀礼を重んずる日本の文化にも印象付けられた。
- (3) 訪日の目的の1つとしていた資金援助の点については、期待は満たされなかった。こうした短期的な目的は達成されなかった。しかし、長期的な目的については、希望が持てた。長期的目的とは、日本との永続的な友好関係、信頼関係である。日本との間には、長期的観点からの協力関係の増進を期待している。

## Meeting of ANC Deputy President Mandela with the Minister

October 30, 1990

Second Africa Division

In the evening of October 30, Minister Nakayama Taro had a meeting (a continuation of the dinner party) with Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress (ANC). The following is a summary of its main points.

1. Meeting, Minister's Remarks

I welcome you to Japan. I was impressed by your speech before the Diet.

2. Mandela's Remarks

(1) It is an honor for me to be welcomed by the Japanese government and the Japanese people. I am very grateful for having had the opportunity to attend meetings and exchange views with people from various fields, as well as for their warm welcome. In my meeting with the Prime Minister, I explained political developments in South Africa and requested financial support. I received from the Prime Minister an explanation on the Japanese side's thinking in regard to financial support.

I would like to refrain here from pursuing this issue.

(2) Today I had meetings with representatives of Japanese economic circles. I received their explanations on the financial aid that Japan's government and private sector have conducted so far in regard to African countries and South Africa. I was also grateful to learn that Japanese leaders are aware that Japan's assistance to Africa is insufficient.

I really thought that there was a possibility of the Japanese government and economic circles giving more aid to Africa.

(3) The movement against apartheid is facing the social ills that find their origin in apartheid, that is to say, such serious problems as the lack of the right to vote, poverty, education, development, and healthcare. I am happy that the Japanese government has declared that it will engage in friendly and stable relations with post-apartheid South Africa and that it would like to participate in the peace process. I hope for your strong cooperation in eliminating South Africa's social ills. I thank you for your warm hospitality.

3. Minister's Remarks

In regard to South Africa's problems, I understood them from the explanation that you gave in your Diet speech. A new history is being heard in the process of drawing up a new constitution. The Government of Japan, too, would like to cooperate in this. In addition, I would like to know in what form this process will be achieved.

4. Mandela's Remarks

We have already had two meetings with the South African government and agreed on the removal of nearly all obstacles to negotiations. One problem that remains is the repeal of oppressive laws concerning negotiating authority. The South African government suggested in the Parliament of South Africa at the end of January last year the repeal of many laws. A major issue that we are facing is the process of determining how to appoint or select the people who will draw up the new constitution. The South African government and the ANC are far apart on this. The government's position is to appoint people from government-related organizations. The position of the ANC is that people elected in a way that is democratic and not racial should be entrusted with this duty. There are many factors as to when an agreement will be reached on this, and it is impossible to predict. Both the South African government and the ANC are aware of the importance of coming to an agreement. The sanctions are hurting South Africa's economy. The ANC has called for the sanctions to be kept in place until there is an agreement on one man, one vote. The people of South Africa are suffering. We want to come to an agreement as quickly as possible on one man, one vote. There can be no aid so long as there are sanctions. We are optimistic on resolving the problem, but it is difficult to say when this will be achieved.

## 5. Minister's Remarks

I hope that an agreement is reached with the South African government. Truly, a new door in history has been opened. International society should support it. I would like to consider seriously what the Government of Japan can do.

## 6. Mandela's Remarks (Response When Asked for His Impressions on Visiting Japan)

(1) I received a very warm welcome from the people of Japan.

Today, in particular, I gave a speech before the Diet and met representatives of each party. I had meetings with representatives of Japan's economic circles, a major part of Japanese society. I believe that, through exchanges of views in these meetings, we have laid the foundation for good relations with Japan's people.

(2) I was impressed by Japan's economic prosperity. I was also impressed by Japanese culture, which attaches importance to etiquette.

(3) On the point of financial aid, which was one of the reasons for my visiting Japan, my expectations were not met. This short-term objective was not achieved. However, I was able to have hope regarding the long-term goals. The objectives in the long term are lasting relations of friendship and trust. I hope to promote cooperative relations with Japan from a long-term perspective.