

November 9, 1986

**Summary of Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to
China (Part 3) (Discussion with Chairman Deng
Xiaoping)**

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Summary:

After a discussion with Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan, Chinese Leader Deng lays out points to improve China.

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Japanese

Contents:

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中曾根総理訪中の概要（その3）

（鄧小平主任との会談）

61年11月9日

外務省中国課

9日午後10時より11時まで人民大会堂において行われた鄧小平主任との会談の概要以下のとおり。

1. 冒頭発言

中曾根総理より、我々の世代の友好関係が強固に進むのは間違いない、21世紀まで同じように続くように希望している、今世紀のことは心配ないが、我々は来世紀のことをしっかり考えないといけないと述べられた。これに対し鄧主任より、日中両国が友好的でない理由はない旨応答された。

更に鄧主任より、趙総理は中国の支配人であるから色々な話があったと思う旨述べたのに対し、総理は、色々な宿題をもらったので、帰国してから勉強したい旨発言された。

2. 政治体制改革（鄧主任発言）

（総理より、政治体制改革とはどういうことを考えておられるのかとの質問されたのに対し、）

- (1) 未だ手掛りを全部見つけたわけではない。
- (2) 現在3つの目標について考えている。その第1は、党と国家の活力を保持していくことだ。活力とは指導部の若返りであり、革命化・若返り・知識化・専業化の4つの人事の近代化である。

若返りは、3～4年ではできない。13回党大会で一步踏み出す程度であり、14回大会(1992年)で更にもう一步踏み出し、15回大会(1997年)で成し遂げていくこととなる。その時まで考えると今自分(鄧主任)は83歳だから93歳になってしまうだろう。

しかし目標を設けることは必要だ。これから中国において30～40才代の政治家、学者、科学者及び文化人等が出ることは良いことだ。若い人を抜擢するような政策をとりたい。これは教育とも関連する問題だ。

- (3) 第2の目標とは、官僚主義を克服し、能率を上げることだ。人が多く仕事が多岐にわたっている。党と政府の機構が重複している。党が指導の任にあり、この仕事の能率化が大切である。日本も60～70年代にこの能率化を図り非常に発展したことを良く知っている。現在は特に科学・技術の発展が早く、1年遅れてしまうと中々取り戻せない。
- (4) 第3は人民の意欲を引き出すことだ。労働者、農民及び知識分子、いずれも意欲を引き出さなければならない。7年かけて改革を進めてきたが、まず農民の意欲を引き出したこと、そして権力を下げることをしたが、同様のことを他のことについても行いたい。これは管理の民主化にも連がる。これも日本でも良く行われていることだ。
- (5) 以上によつてはじめて4つの近代化に連がる。現在の政治体制改革は必要かつ緊急のものだが、経験がないので模索しながら進まねばならない。

3. 米ソ首脳会談 (鄧主任発言)

(総理より、アイスランドでの米ソ首脳会談を中心に米ソ関係

についてどう思うかと質問されたのに対し、)

対話は常に賛成だ。アイスランドの会談自体よいことだ。最近では米ソ自身この会談の結果をそう低く見ていないと思う。対話が拡充されていけば緊張が緩和されて非常に良いことだ。

4. 中ソ関係 (鄧主任発言)

(総理より、ウラジオストック演説に触れソ連の最近の外交をどう見るかと質問されたのに対し、)

- (1) (米国の某テレビ局の人と会った際も同じように回答したが) ソ連の歩みは変わっていない。中国に対しても同じである。中身の無いものが多い。三大障害を取り除くことについても中身が余りない。
- (2) カンボディア問題についての障害が解決すれば自分(鄧主任)はゴルバチョフ書記長と会見する用意がある、中ソ関係の大きな障害の1つは何といてもカンボディアの問題である。

5. 米中関係 (鄧主任発言)

(総理より、米中関係につき質されたのに対し、)

米国はそれほど遠くまで行きたがらない。中国も同じだ。中国は独立自主でやっいく。

6. フィリピン関係 (鄧主任発言)

(総理より、フィリピンに関し、アキノ大統領政権は基本的に健全な方向で行っているのではないかと述べられたのに対し)

アキノ政権を困らせるようなことはしない。

(これに対し、総理は、今の発言を明日お会いするアキノ大統

領に伝えれば喜ぶと思うと述べられたところ、鄧主任は、有り難い、どうぞお伝えして欲しい旨述べた。）

7. マルクス・レーニン主義（鄧主任発言）

（総理より、マルクス・レーニン主義はすでに100年も経っているが、中国が創造的にこれを発展させていると受け止めて良いのかと質問されたのに対し、）

- (1) マルクス・レーニン主義は発展させるべきものだ。教条的なものでなく、中国の条件に合った形で教えていくべきだ。これはすべての社会主義国家についても言える。よってこのレーニン主義のセンター（中心）はない。
- (2) 中国は自主独立を主張するとともに、4つの有（理想、道徳、文化及び規律）を重視している。特に、理想と規律であり、青年の教育についてこの点大切にしたい。

中国における国民選挙というのは20～30年後に考えねばならない。今の中国ではまだ無理だ。中国は4つの有を保ちながら、近代化のために戦っていきたい。

Restricted

Summary of Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to China (Part 3)
(Discussion with Chairman Deng Xiaoping)

November 9, 1986

China Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Following is a summary of the discussion between Prime Minister Nakasone and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, which took place on 9 November, from 10:00 to 11:00 in the evening, in the Great Hall of the People.

1. Beginning Remarks

Prime Minister Nakasone said to the effect that, without a doubt, our generation's friendly relations are strongly advancing; that he hopes that they continue doing so until the twenty-first century; and that, although there is no worry about this century, we must think clearly about the coming century. Chinese leader Deng responded to the effect that there was no reason for Japan and China not to be friendly with one another.

Furthermore, Chinese leader Deng said that, because Premier Zhao is the manager of China, there must have been various things discussed. The Primer Minister responded to the effect that, as he had received various tasks, he wanted to take them home and study them.

2. Political System Reform (Chinese Leader Deng's Remarks)

(Responding to the Prime Minister's question of what he considered to be reform of the political system)

(1) We have not yet found all the solutions.

(2) We are now considering three goals. The first one is to preserve the vitality of the Party and state. Vitality means the rejuvenation of the leadership and the Four Modernizations in personnel: making them more revolutionary, younger, more intellectual, and more professional.

We cannot bring about rejuvenation in three or four years. We will probably take a step forward at the 13th Party Congress, take yet another step forward at the 14th Party Congress (1992), and achieve rejuvenation at the 15th Party Congress (1997). Thinking of that time, as I (Chinese leader Deng) am 83 years old now, I would be 93 then.

However, establishing goals is necessary. It is good from this point forward that politicians, scholars, scientists, persons of culture, and others in their 30s and 40s emerge in China. I would like to adopt a policy of selecting the best young persons. This is an issue related to education as well.

(3) The second goal is to overcome bureaucratism and increase efficiency. There are many persons who are sluggish in their work. Party and government structures are redundant. The Party is responsible for guidance; making this work more efficient is important. We know well that Japan, having made plans in the 1960s and 70s for

greater efficiency, made extraordinary advances. Development these days, particularly in science and technology, is rapid. Fall behind one year, and one cannot easily recover.

(4) The third goal is to motivate the people. We must motivate all of them: workers, peasants, and intellectuals. We have been promoting reform for seven years, first motivating the peasants, then pushing authority down to lower levels. I would like to do something similar in other matters. This is related to the democratization of management. This, too, is something that Japan has done well.

(5) The consequence of all this is that the Four Modernizations are linked. The present reform of the political structure is an important and urgent matter but, because we lack experience, we must move forward while searching our way.

3. US-Soviet Summit Talks (Chinese Leader Deng's Remarks)

(Responding to the Prime Minister's question of what he thought of the US-Soviet summit talks in Iceland)

We always approve of dialogue. The talks in Iceland themselves were a good thing. I think that, recently, the Americans and Soviets themselves do not have such a low opinion of the results of the talks. If the dialogue were expanded, tensions would ease, which would be a very good thing.

4. Sino-Soviet Relations (Chinese Leader Deng's Remarks)

(Responding to the Prime Minister's question on what he thought of recent Soviet diplomacy, in referring to the Vladivostok speech)

(1) (He responded in the same way as he did in an encounter with someone from a US television station.) The Soviet Union has not changed its way. It is the same regarding China as well. Much of it is without substance. There is not much substance in regard to their removing the Three Obstacles.

(2) I am prepared to meet General Secretary Gorbachev if the obstacle concerning Cambodia is removed. One of the major obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations, when all is said and done, is the Cambodia problem.

5. US-China Relations

(Responding to the Prime Minister's inquiry regarding relations between the United States and China)

The United States does not wish to go all that far. China is the same. China acts with independence and autonomy.

6. Relations with the Philippines (Chinese Leader Deng's Remarks)

(Responding to the Prime Minister's question as to whether the administration of President Aquino was basically heading in a sound direction)

We are not doing anything that would trouble the Aquino administration.

(The Prime Minister responded in saying that he would be happy to convey this remark to President Aquino when he met her tomorrow. Chinese leader Deng then expressed his thanks and said that he would like him to convey his remark.)

7. Marxism-Leninism (Chinese Leader Deng's Remarks)

(Responding to the Prime Minister's question whether it would be correct to interpret China as creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, which is already over 100 years old)

(1) Marxism-Leninism is something that we must develop. We must not teach it as something dogmatic but in a form suitable to Chinese conditions. The same can be said for all socialist countries. Consequently, there is no center of Leninism.

(2) China, along with insisting on independence and autonomy, attaches great importance to the Four Haves (ideals, morality, culture, and discipline). In particular, I would like to make ideals and discipline important in the education of our young people.

As for public elections in China, we must think of them 20 or 30 years in the future. They are still too much for China now. I would like to have China, while preserving the Four Haves, struggle for modernization.