

February 7, 1979 General Meeting of Prime Minister and Vice Premier Deng (Summary Record)

Citation:

"General Meeting of Prime Minister and Vice Premier Deng (Summary Record)", February 7, 1979, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 01-1237-1, 012-016. Contributed by Robert Hoppens and translated by Stephen Mercado. https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/120021

Summary:

Deng and Ohira discuss China and Japan's relations with Pakistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the U.S.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from MacArthur Foundation

Original Language:

Japanese

Contents:

Original Scan
Translation - English

16

秘密指定解除

オル

(2) 総理 — 鄧副総理全体会議(要録)

2月7日(水) 9: / 0 ~ 9: 4 5 於官邸
出席者はテタテートに加え次のとおり。
先 方 黄華外交部長
符浩駐日大使
章文晋副部長
浦寿昌特別補佐官
術永清礼袞司長

9

19

秘密指定解除

秘

舒小车

ついて心配していると述べたが、これらの語 事情は夫々独立したものではなく、連鎖反応 である。

- (6) ヴィエトナムの問題に関しては、米国は事態の拡大がよくないと述べ、我々は、米国の意見には留意するが、この問題については独自に処理すると述べた。自分はカーター大統領との会談終了後、公の場でも議会において

20

秘密指定解除情報公開室



も、次の、3点を述べてしめくくつた。

第 / に、中国は言つたことは必らず実行すること、

第2に、中国は問題を処理するに際して熟 慮すること、

第3に、中国は無謀な行動はしないこと、 の3点である。

(f) カンボディアの問題については、民主カンボディアは自己の兵力を保つており、損失を被つていない。我々としては、より多くの困がそれに対し援助を与えるよう希望する。

ヴィエトナムについては、日本がASEAN 諸国と歩調を合せて、ヴィエトナムに対する 援助を一時停止していると聞いているが、更 に一歩進んで民主カンボディアに対し第三国 を通じ、あるいは直接に援助されるよう希望 する。

(8) その他米中両国間の問題に関し、双方の法的問題、資産、最恵国待遇問題等につき意見 交換を行つた。実務協定も結ばれた。中国が

秘密指定解除

-7

秘

22

- 2. これに対し、大平総理より次の通り述べた。 関下一行の米国訪問により世界が深まのに 影響力を持つ米中両国のまた、大平間に実務につるに とはよることとは結構である。間では、中国のが国とのの が選出の深い。またる。間がといるが が選出のでは、がかる。 のでは、かかる問題に対したのが はは、今後共力的にののがある。 のでは、かかる問題にののがある。 とのでは、かかる問題にのがある。 とのでは、かかる問題にのがある。 を行うととない、今後での往来・交流を深めたいと考える。
- 3. 次いで、歯田大臣よりカンボディアへの援助の問題につき、次の通り述べた。

カンボディアに対し、わが国として応分の接助をしたいとの気持に変りはない。但し、ポル・ポットの評判がアジアでもケーつよくない。中国は(国家としての)カンボディアを接助しようとし

松密指定角

ているのか。

4 とれに対し、鄧副総理より、ポル・ポット政権の政策全体について全て賛成というらら時ではないが、現在はかかる事柄にかかりである。中国側はまかっク殴下をいと、では、全て北京に帰つては、全て北京に帰つては、全で北京に帰ったが、全でポットは「民族的愛国戦線したい。ポル・ポットは、この点に注目しい。

2. General Meeting of Prime Minister and Vice Premier Deng (Summary Record)

February 7 (Wednesday), 9:10 to 9:45, at the Prime Minister's Official Residence

Following are those who participated in the tete-a-tete:

The Other Side
Foreign Minister Huang Hua
Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao
Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin
Special Assistant Pu Shouchang
Protocol Department Director Wei Yongqing
[line blacked out]

Our Side
Foreign Minister Sonoda
Chief Cabinet Secretary Tanaka
Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Kato
Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takashima
Asian Affairs Bureau Director-General Yanagiya
Executive Secretary to the Prime Minister Sato
China Division Director Tanino
Principal Deputy Director Uchida
Assistant Director Hashimoto (recorder)

[Pages 17 and 18 are omitted.]

[First part of sentence, from the end of the omitted page 18, is missing.]

... said that [missing sentence part] worried. These are not isolated situations, but a chain reaction.

- (5) We also exchanged opinions regarding Indochina and Pakistan. When I told the United States that they should seriously aid Pakistan, the US side said that was concerned for Bhutto's life, so from our side we have made various approaches. Prior to this visit to the United States, when Li Xiannian visited Pakistan, General Haq said that Bhutto's life was not in danger, so I relayed that and said that Pakistan was in need of serious aid. To date the United States when giving aid to India and Pakistan seems to have done so in proportion to their populations, but India has a population of 500 million and Pakistan one of 50 million, so that will not do.
- (6) Concerning the problem of Vietnam, the United States said that an escalation of the situation would not be good. I said that we would take the US opinion into consideration but that, in regard to this problem, we would solve it ourselves. After the meeting with President Carter, I made in public and to the US Congress the following three points:

First, China always carries out what it has said it will do.

Second, China engages in mature deliberation when dealing with problems.

Third, China does not engage in reckless acts.

(7) Regarding the Cambodia problem, Democratic Kampuchea maintains its own military force and is not suffering losses. We hope that more countries will aid it.

Regarding Vietnam, we hear that Japan, in step with the ASEAN countries, has temporarily halted aid to Vietnam. We hope that Japan goes one step further by aiding Democratic Kampuchea, either through a third country or directly.

(8) Concerning other issues between the United States and China, opinions were exchanged on such issues as bilateral legal issues, assets, and most-favored-nation treatment. A working agreement was also concluded. China [rest of sentence is on page 21.]

[Page 21 is omitted.]

2. In response, Prime Minister Ohira made the following remarks:

It is gratifying that, with the visit of Your Excellency and his party to the United States, there is a deeper understanding between the United States and China, who have a decisive influence on global politics. Also, the developing of working relations between the United States and China is good. We have learned of Vice Premier Deng's profound insight and consideration regarding the global situation and of how China is responding to it. Thank you for your explanation. Our country would like to work vigorously, now and in the future, from our own position for the peace and stability of this region. Together with ceaselessly conducting exchanges of opinion concerning such problems with China, I would like to deepen not only mutual visits henceforth between the leaders of our two countries, but also travels back and forth and exchanges between every sector and level, deepening our mutual relations and understanding.

3. Next, Foreign Minister Sonoda made the following remarks on aid to Cambodia:

Regarding Cambodia, there is no change in our country's desire to give appropriate aid. However, another thing is that Pol Pot's reputation in Asia is not good. Is China calling for aid to Cambodia (as a country) or aid to Pol Pot?

4. In response, Vice Premier Deng said: I do not approve of all of the Pol Pot regime's policies, but that now is not the time to concern ourselves with such matters. China has again invited Prince Sihanouk to Beijing. The Prince said that he would not involve himself in politics, but I would like to consider everything again after I return to Beijing. Pol Pot has said that he would like to organize a "democratic and patriotic front." I would like you to take note of this point.