

February 7, 1979

Meeting of Former Prime Minister Fukuda and Vice Premier Deng (Summary Record)

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Summary:

Deng and Fukuda discuss developments in Cambodia, among other subjects.

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Ⅱ 福田前総理 - 鄧副総理会談（要録）

鄧小平副総理一行は7日午前10時から約1時間赤坂プリンスホテルの福田事務所に福田前総理を訪問し、会談を行つたところ、その主要点次の通り。

（出席者：（先方）鄧小平副総理、方毅副総理、黄華外交部長、符浩大使、章文晋外交部副部長、浦寿昌特別補佐官、衛永清礼賓司長、丁民日本処長、王效賢日本処副処長（通訳）、
[REDACTED]。 （当方）安倍前官房長官、田中元通産大臣、森前官房副長官、三宅アジア局次長、[REDACTED]（通訳）

会談内容

1. 福田前総理に対する訪中招請

(1) 冒頭、簡単な挨拶の後鄧副総理より福田前総理に対する訪中招待は引き続き有効であるが改めて私から直接御招待したい。なるべく早い時期にたとえば気候のよい4、5月がよい。但し気候を気にしなければ明日でも訪中されることを希望する旨述べた。

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4 国際情勢

(1) 福田前総理より、昨年10月の鄧副総理の来日以来世界情勢には明るい面と暗い面がある。明るい面として米中正常化、南北朝鮮の対話の兆し、暗い面として越のカンボディア侵攻とイランの政情不安、これに伴う石油供給の不安等が挙げられる旨述べた。

(2) これに対し鄧副総理は、国際情勢は年々緊張が激化しており緩和の兆しはみられない。ソ連はキューバを利用してアフリカ、中米で侵略行動を起こしているが誰からも制裁を受けなかつた。

ソ連は必要な対応策をとらなければ決して引つ込まない。これは、「東方のキューバ」(越を意味する)とも関係があると述べた。

(3) これに対し福田前総理より、この前タイの

クリアンサク首相と会つたが、その際同首相は(イ)ポル・ポト側のゲリラの力が強い、(ロ)越は経済的に苦しい、(ハ)中国が黙っていない、との理由からポル・ポト政権はそう簡単に消滅しない。タイとしてはこの地域の平和と安定のために全力を尽すと述べていた。自分(福田前総理)が見るところ、重要なことはソ連と接している地域で政治、経済が安定していることである。この点ポル・ポト政権は国民の支持を充分得ておらず、この国民の不満に越が乗じたと思う。タイが安定しているとソ連も手出しが出来ない。かかる観点から先般のクリアンサク首相の訪日の際に日本はタイの民政安定のために経済協力を大幅に増やした。イランでも国民に不満があり政情不安になつた。これ以上混乱が続くとソ連の介入の余地を与えるので心配しているが、日本としては手の打ちようがなく情勢を見守る以外ない、と述べた。

(4) これに対し、鄧副総理は、イランではソ連

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が既に介入している。しかし、現状ではこちら側が何も出来ないという状況には立ち至っていない。米国はイランの情勢がサウディ・アラビアに悪影響を及ぼすことを心配しているが、自分は更にパキスタン、インドにも影響を及ぼすことを心配している。インドは既に要請があればカンボディアの革命評議会を承認すると言っている。越のカンボディア介入に何もしないで手をこまねいていると A S E A N にも影響を与え日本にとつても重大なことになる。我々はこの問題を真剣に考える必要がある。これについての中国の態度は、カーター大統領との会談後次の3点に要約できる。(イ)中国は言つたことを必ず実行に移す。(ロ)中国人は熟慮した後行動をとる。(ハ)中国は無謀な行動をとらない。中国は危険があつてもこれを恐れない。これと何もしないということとの選択は単に中国のみならずアジア太平洋地域、さらに世界情勢全般の観点から考えている旨述べた。

Confidential

II. Meeting of Former Prime Minister Fukuda and Vice Premier Deng (Summary Record)

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and his party, on the morning of the 7th, for approximately one hour from 10:00, visited former Prime Minister Fukuda in the Fukuda Office in the Akasaka Prince Hotel. The major points of their meeting are as follows:

(Those attending: (The other side) Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Vice Premier Fang Yi, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ambassador Fu Hao, Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, Special Assistant Pu Shouchang, Protocol Department Director Wei Yongqing, Japan Affairs Division Director Ding Min, Japan Affairs Division Deputy Director Wang Xiaoxian (interpreter), [name blacked out]. (Our side) Former Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe, Former Minister of Trade and Industry Tanaka, Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Mori, Asian Affairs Bureau Deputy Director-General Miyake,[name blacked out] (interpreter))

Contents of the Meeting

1. Invitation to Former Prime Minister Fukuda to Visit China

(1) First, after brief civilities, Vice Premier Deng remarked: The invitation to former Prime Minister Fukuda to visit China remains in effect, and once again I wish to extend directly the invitation to you. It would be good to visit as soon as possible, in April or May, for example, when the weather is good. But if you do not mind the weather, I hope that you visit China even tomorrow.

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4. International Situation

(1) Former Prime Minister Fukuda said: There are bright and dark aspects to the global situation since Vice Premier Deng came to Japan in October last year. Such developments as the normalization of US-Chinese relations and signs of talks between North and South Korea can be offered as bright aspects. Others, such as Vietnam's attack on Cambodia and political unrest in Iran, with the accompanying instability in the supply of oil, can be raised as dark aspects.

(2) In response, Vice Premier Deng said: The international situation has been growing increasingly tense year by year, with no signs of relaxation. The Soviet Union has been making use of Cuba to carry out invasive actions in Africa and Central America, without suffering sanctions from anyone. [rest of line blacked out, followed by three entire lines and the first part of the following line also blacked out] The Soviet Union will certainly not draw back if we do not take an appropriate policy in response. This also has to do with the "Cuba of the Far East" (meaning Vietnam).

(3) In response, former Prime Minister Fukuda said: In a previous meeting with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak, the Thai prime minister at that time said: the Pol Pot regime will not be so easily eliminated because: (a) The Pol Pot guerrillas are strong; (b) Vietnam is suffering economically; (c) and China is not staying silent. Thailand will do everything in its power for the peace and stability of the region. As I (former Prime Minister Fukuda) see it, the important thing is the economic and political stability of areas in contact with the Soviet Union. On this point, I think that the Pol Pot regime had not sufficiently gained the support of the Cambodian people and that Vietnam

took advantage of the people's discontent. If Thailand is stable, even the Soviet Union will be unable to meddle there. From this vantage point, Japan greatly increased its economic cooperation for the stability of Thailand's civilian government at the time of Prime Minister Kriangsak's recent visit to Japan. In Iran, too, the people were discontented and the political situation became unstable. There is concern that, should the disorder there continue, it will give the Soviets an opening for intervention. However, Japan will take no action other than keeping a watch on the situation.

(4) In response, Vice Premier Deng said: The Soviet Union has already been intervening in Iran. However, in the present situation, we are not yet at the point where our side can do nothing. The United States is worried that the situation in Iran will have a bad effect on Saudi Arabia, but I am more worried about the effect on Pakistan and India. India has already said that, if requested, it will recognize Cambodia's Revolutionary Council. Standing idly by and doing nothing while Vietnam intervenes in Cambodia would affect ASEAN and would also be a grave matter for Japan as well. We must seriously consider this problem. The attitude of China regarding this, following the meeting with President Carter, can be summarized in three points: (1) China always carries out what it said it will do. (2) Chinese act after mature deliberation. (3) China does not undertake reckless acts. We are considering the choice between this and doing nothing at all not simply from the viewpoint of China, but from that of the Asia-Pacific region and, furthermore, from that of the entire global situation.