

**December 7, 1979**

**Cable No. 2632, Ambassador Yoshida to the Foreign  
Minister, 'Prime Minister's Visit to China (Second  
Summit Meeting) (A)'**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

Report of subjects discussed in the meeting including; Chinese and Japanese economic and cultural exchanges, Chinese modernization, development of coal, and foreign affairs toward Western countries.

**Original Language:**

Japanese

**Contents:**

Original Scan

Translation - English

(Y/K)

注意

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電信写

8-48

事務次官	典房
審議官	審議長
秘書官	在儀
対文会	厚海
参一	旅移
参二	査
参三	次地中東
参四	東
参五	参北二西
参六	参北北保
参七	参一二
参八	参西東洋
参九	西東二
参十	参一二
参十一	参一二
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参二十	参一二

総番号 (TA) R098779 5181 主管

79年 月 07日 00時 50分 中国 発

79年 12月 07日 02時 35分 本省 着

外務大臣殿 大使 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

總理訪中 (第2回首のう会談) (A)

第2632号 暗秘 大至急

往電第2615号に関し

テータ・テートに続き第2回首のう会談が6日人民大会堂新キョウ庁で約1時間半にわたり行われたところ、その模様次のとおり (双方同席者は事前の子定通り)。

1. 華総理より昨日の第1回会談で国際問題については大分話したし、中ソ会談についてはトウ小平副総理との会談で出たので省略したいと前置きの後、西欧4カ国訪問の成果につき要旨次のとおり述べた。

これら諸国とは国際問題の認識について広範囲にわたり意見の一致を見た。例えば中国は西欧諸国が連合して強大になることを望み、西欧諸国も中国のはん栄と強大化が世界の平和に大きなプラスになると認識し、4つの現代化に積極的に協力する旨述べている。

ただ中には西独のように中国との貿易が発展している国とより一層の貿易拡大を希望している国とがある。多くの国が中国に借かんを供与するといっているが、中国としては支払能力を考える必要があるため殆んど使っていない。中国は西欧諸国とあらゆるレベル、あらゆる分野で協力を進めていきたい。これには各国の政府も民間も賛成

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している。また西欧諸国は中日平和友好条約の締結と米中関係のじゆ立をよろこんでいた。今回の訪欧の成果に満足している。

2. 次いで2国間問題に移り、大平総理より、(イ) 中国現代化に対するわが国の協力、(ロ) いれい訪中団、(ハ) アワまる、(ニ) 日中資源エネルギー問題、(ホ) 特惠供与、(ヘ) 対中技術協力、(ト) 留学生交換、(チ) 科学技術協力協定、(リ) 文化交流、(ヌ) 日本語教育に対する協力について略々わが方において準備おきの発言要領に基づきわが方立場を述べられたのに対し、先方は次のとおり述べた。

(1) 中日国交正常化、特に中日平和友好条約の締結以来両国関係は大きな発展を遂げ、政治、経済、文化、科学技術等の分野の相互交流は盛んになり中日関係は新たな段階に入ったが、かかる順調な発展に満足している。

大平総理の72年訪中時に発表された共同声明、昨年締結された日中平和友好条約を高く評価しており、大平総理と多くの日本のふるい友人が両国関係発展のため大きなこうけんを果されたことに感謝したい。

(2) 大平総理はいくつかの具体的問題に言及されたが、経済協力についてはその前途は洋々としている。昨日車中で申し上げたように中国は資源はほうふだが科学技術と工業レベルが低いのでその資源は未開発、未利用のままである。他方日本は右レベルは中国よりも高いのでお互いに補い合うことができる。中国は日本経済がさらにはん栄することを希望しており、一方大平総理及び多くの友人は中国の4つの現代化に協力したいと述べられた。両国間の協力により4つの現代化が実現され、日本経済が発展することはアジア、ひいては世界の平和と安定に役立つと考える。

(3) これまでは中日間には民間のカケハシが大きかったが、国交正常化、中日条約締結以来政府間にハシがかけられた。中国はその大きなハシも重視している。政府及

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び民間のカケハシによる両国関係のこれまでの発展に満足するとともに、将来も洋々たる前途がひらけることをうれしく思う。大平総理は訪中に当つて80年代の日中関係をけん実なゆるぎないものにきづきたいと言われたが、自分としては80年代にとどまらず、より長期にわたる基礎を固めていきたい。昨ぼんのえん会で大平総理が言われたようにいかなることがあつても両国関係はゆるぎない立派なものに発展させていきたい。

3. 華総理はさらに以下具体的問題についてお答えしたいとして次のとおり述べた。

(1) 経済協力について大平総理より先程、リュウタン、水口を除いたプロジェクトに積極的に協力すること、79年度に5.00億を金利3%、償かん期間は10年すえ置き後20年で供与し、調達方式は原則的にアンタイとする旨うかがつたが、中国は日本の意見をそん重する。これはトウ副総理が大平総理に話したように政府間協力の最初の成果である。具体的なことは関係者間で交渉することとしたい。

(2) いれい団の問題については日本の遺族の心情及び大平総理の要請にかんがみ、いれい団の派遣に原則的に同意する。具体的方法は外交チャネルを通じて話合うこととしたい。

(3) アワまるそう難者の遺こつ、遺品の返かんにつき謝意があつたが、これからも引続き返かんしたい。中日友好関係からそうすべきであると考えている。関係部門の最近の話では遺品がさらに回収される由なので近いうちにおとどけしたい。引渡しの方法は関係部門間で話せばよいと思う。いずれにせよ引続き御協力したい。

(4) 資源の共同開発について貴総理よりボツ海湾の石油共同開発の交渉妥結に対ししゆく意が表されたが、昨5日本件合意書が5日に調印される旨述べたが、日本の友人から貴総理の北京滞在時に調印したい旨の希望があり本6日午前に行われた。

R098779-03

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本件合意書では25,000平方キロが共同開発の対象とされているが、石油てん然ガスかんたん開発公司の話では中国海域の有効開発面積は8万平方キロあ貴由である。日本のほか英、仏、イ、米とも共同開発の話合いが行われ既にたん査は始まっている。イタリアは現在米国と一しよに南海の開発に参加しているが、単独でやりたいと申し込んできている。中日協力もボツ海について合意をみたので他の区域の開発についても話していきたい。

(5) 石たんの開発については日本の友人に4つの計画(年間採くつ能力1200万トン)につき話を進めている。欧米、日本の友人、さらに大来大臣も言われていることは石たんのおう金時代が来るということである。73年の石油危機以来石たんはますます重視されてきている。石たんの開発については西独との協力が比較的進んでいる。石たんガス化は西独及び米と相談している。(各省のまい蔵量の話の後)既にルーマニア、ユーゴ、仏、英と開発に関する契約を結んだ。日本の友人は長期安定供給を望んでおり、詳しい話はコクボク・大来会談で話してもよいが、大規模鉱山の開発につき補償貿易等の方式による協力を進めたい。具体的プロジェクトを決めておけば将来日本への安定供給ができる。その他中国は非鉄金属等の資源もほうふにある。

(6) 特惠供与につき感謝したい。

(7) 技術協力は政府ベースでも民間ベースでも積極的に進めたい。ただここでは具体的な話は省略したい。

(8) いりよう面の協力に関し中日友好のシンボルたる中日友好病院計画については共同新聞発表にも書かれることになっているが賛意を表したい。ここで原則が決まれば具体的な話は関係部門に委せたい。

(9) 科学技術協力協定の早期締結の必要性については全く賛成である。来年早々に

R098779-04

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も相談したい。

(10) 文化交流の重要性についての貴総理の説明に賛成であり、日本語教育の5年間にわたる計画の提案に賛成し感謝する。中国と日本は文字が一しよなので両国にできることはたく山ある。

4. 大平総理より上記発言に謝意を表された後、華総理との2回の会談は、日中関係の一層の発展の上で有益かつ重要であつた、両国の友好関係は一方が強要するのではなく互いに分ち合うものであり、明年5月の華総理の訪日を国民あげてお待ちしている、終りに明7日の政協会どうでの講演の機会を与えられたことに感謝するとともに東京でお会いできるのをたのしみにしている旨述べられた。

これに対し華総理は、2回の会談に対する大平総理の評価に全く賛成であり、多くの問題につき双方の理解が深まり一致した観点を見出しえた。個々の具体的問題処理について両国のかん境が異なるため、なおソゴが生ずることもあるが、故シュウ思来総理が言われたように小異をすてて大同を求めていきたい。両国の友好関係が必ず順調に発展していくことを確信している。明年5月の訪日は親類を訪ねるようなたのしみである。

(了)

手紙交換(7日2時55分)

R 0 9 8 7 7 9 - 0 5

Number (TA) □RO98779 □5181  
Primary: Asia and China  
Sent: China, December 07, 1979, 00:50  
Received: MOFA, December 07, 1979, 02:35

To: The Foreign Minister □  
From: Ambassador Yoshida

Prime Minister's Visit to China (Second Summit Meeting) □(A)  
Number 2632 □Secret□Top Urgent  
Concerning Outgoing Telegram No. 2615

Following the tête-à-tête, the second summit meeting took place, over the course of approximately an hour and a half, on the 6th, in the Xinjiang Hall of the Great Hall of the People. It proceeded as follows (those attending on both sides were as planned in advance):

1. Following are the main points of what Premier Hua said on the results of his visit to four countries in Western Europe. He made the remarks after prefacing them in saying that, as he had spoken a great deal on international problems the day before at the first meeting and as there had been discussion concerning the Sino-Soviet talks in the meeting with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, he would like to curtail what he would say concerning them.

He stated that there was an agreement of views with those countries on a wide range of international problems. For example, China wishes for the countries of Western Europe to join together and grow in strength. The countries of Western Europe, too, recognized that a more prosperous and stronger China would be a plus for world peace and indicated that they would actively cooperate with the Four Modernizations.

Among those countries were those, like West Germany, which are developing trade with China and others that wish to have further expansion in trade. Many countries are saying that they would provide loans to China but, as there is a need to consider the ability to repay them, China is making almost no use of them. China would like to pursue cooperation with the countries of Western Europe at every level and in every field. The governments and private sectors of those various countries approve of this. In addition, the countries of Western Europe were pleased with the conclusion of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the establishment of relations between the United States and China. We are satisfied with the results of our recent visit to Europe.

2. Next, moving on to bilateral issues, Prime Minister Ohira spoke briefly of our side's position on the basis of prepared talking points regarding: (a) our country's cooperation with China's modernization, (b) a memorial delegation's visit to China, (c) the Awa Maru, (d) the Japan-China resources and energy issue, (e) provision of preferential treatment, (f) technical cooperation with China, (g) student exchange, (h) agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, (i) cultural exchange, and (j) cooperation in Japanese language education. In response, the other side made the following statements:

(1) Since the normalization of relations between Japan and China, and particularly since the conclusion of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship, we have achieved great development in relations between our two countries. Mutual exchanges in such fields as politics, economics, culture, and science and technology have been flourishing. Relations between China and Japan have reached a new level, and we are satisfied with their steady development.

We highly evaluate the joint communique issued at the time of Prime Minister Ohira's visit to China in 1972 and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China concluded last year. We would like to thank Prime Minister Ohira and the many old Japanese friends for the great contributions made to the development of relations between our two countries.

(2) Prime Minister Ohira has touched on a number of concrete issues. Concerning economic cooperation, the prospects are vast. As said in the car yesterday, China has an abundance of resources but low levels of science and technology and industry, so its resources remain undeveloped and unutilized. On the other hand, Japanese levels in these regards are higher than in China, so we can complement one another. China hopes that the Japanese economy further prospers. On the other hand, Prime Minister Ohira and many friends have said that they wish to cooperate with China's Four Modernizations. We consider that the realization of the Four Modernizations and the development of the Japanese economy through the cooperation of our two countries will benefit the peace and stability of Asia and, by the same token, that of the world.

(3) To date, the private sector has built a great bridge between China and Japan and, since the normalization of relations and the conclusion of the treaty between China and Japan, a bridge has been built between our two governments. China attaches great importance to those great bridges. We are satisfied with the development to date of relations between our two countries by means of the bridges of the government and private sector and are happy with the vast prospects that will open in the future as well. Prime Minister Ohira has said in undertaking his visit to China that he would like to make relations between Japan and China in the 1980s firm and unshakable. As for myself, not stopping with the 1980s, I would like to consolidate its basis over the long term. As Prime Minister Ohira said at the banquet yesterday evening, I would like to develop relations between our two countries, whatever happens, into something unshakable and magnificent.

3. Premier Hua, further saying that he would like to respond to the concrete issues below, made the following remarks:

(1) Concerning economic cooperation, I heard from Prime Minister Ohira a little while ago that, with the exception of the Longtan and Shuikou projects, Japan would actively cooperate, providing 50 billion [yen] in fiscal year 1979 at an interest rate of three percent, a repayment period of 10 years, and a grace period of 20 years, with procurement untied in principle. China respects Japan's opinion. As Vice Premier Deng said to Prime Minister Ohira, this is the first result of cooperation between our two governments. We would like to have the relevant persons negotiate the details.

(2) Concerning the issue of the memorial delegation, in light of the sentiment of Japan's bereaved families and Prime Minister Ohira's request, the Party Committee agrees in principal with the sending of a memorial delegation. I would like to have the details discussed through diplomatic channels.

(3) There has been gratitude for the return of the remains and belongings of the Awa Maru victims, and I would like to continue with their return. I think that we should do that, given the friendly relations between China and Japan. With the relevant section recently having reported that more belongings had been recovered, I would like to have them sent in the near future. I think all that is required for their delivery is to talk with the relevant section. In any case, I would like to continue cooperating.

(4) Concerning joint resource development, Prime Minister Ohira expressed congratulations on the conclusion of negotiations for the joint development of oil in Bohai Bay. It was stated yesterday, the 5th, that this agreement would be signed on the 5th. However, given the desire of our Japanese friends for its signing when Prime Minister Ohira was in Beijing, the signing took place this morning, the 6th. This

agreement is for the joint development of 25,000 square kilometers. However, according to the Handan development company for oil and natural gas, the effective development area in Chinese waters amounts to 80,000 square kilometers. Other than Japan, we have held talks with Britain, France, Italy, and the United States and begun exploration. Italy is now participating with the United States in the development of the South China Sea but has expressed a desire to develop it alone. Now that we have an agreement for Sino-Japanese cooperation on Bohai, I would like to talk as well about the development of other areas.

(5) Concerning the development of coal, we have been engaging with our Japanese friends in talks on four plans (with an annual extraction capacity of 12 million tons). Europe and the United States, our Japanese friends, and Minister Ohira as well, are saying that coal's golden age is coming. Since the oil crisis of 1973, ever greater importance has been attached to coal. Concerning the development of coal, cooperation with West Germany is relatively advanced. We have been in talks on coal gasification with West Germany and the United States. (Following discussion of each province's deposits) We have already concluded development contracts with Romania, Yugoslavia, France, and Britain. Our Japanese friends desire its long-term and stable supply. Discussing details in the Gu Mu - Ohira meeting is fine. We would like to pursue cooperation by such means as compensation trade for large-scale mining development. If we can determine concrete projects, then in the future we can provide Japan a stable supply. In addition, China has an abundance of non-ferrous metals and other resources.

(6) I would like to thank you for the provision of preferential treatment.

(7) We would like to pursue technical cooperation on both a government basis and a private-sector basis. But I would like to forego detailed discussion of this here.

(8) Concerning cooperation in medical care, I would like to express my approval for the writing of a joint press statement on the plan for the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, the symbol of friendship between China and Japan. If we are decided in principle here, I would like to leave the concrete discussions to the relevant sections.

(9) I am in complete agreement on the need for an early conclusion of an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. I would like to discuss this as soon as early next year.

(10) I agree with Prime Minister Ohira's explanation on the importance of cultural exchange and am in agreement with and thankful for the proposal of a five-year plan for Japanese language education. Chinese and Japanese characters are somewhat different, so there is much that both countries can do.

4. Prime Minister Ohira, after expressing gratitude for the above remarks, said that the second meeting with Premier Hua was both useful and important for the further development of relations between Japan and China; that the friendly relationship between the two countries was not one of one side making demands but of mutual sharing on both sides; that the people of Japan and he were looking forward to Premier Hua's visit to Japan in May next year; and, finally, that he was thankful for the opportunity to speak tomorrow, the 7th, at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and was looking forward to seeing you again in Tokyo.

In response, Premier Hua said: I am in complete agreement with Prime Minister Ohira's appraisal of the second meeting. We were able to deepen mutual understanding and find common perspectives on many issues. As the environment is different in each of our countries, differences do arise in the handling of individual concrete issues. However, I would like to proceed, as the late Premier Zhou Enlai said,

in seeking common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones. I firmly believe that friendly relations between our two countries are, without a doubt, developing smoothly. Visiting Japan in May next year is a pleasure similar to that of visiting relatives.

(End)