

December 7, 1979

**Cable No. 2636, Ambassador Yoshida to the Foreign
Minister, 'Prime Minister's Visit to China (Second
Summit Meeting, Small Group Meeting)'**

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Summary:

Prime Minister Ohira and Premier Hua discuss foreign policy toward Taiwan, Indochina, Vietnam and the Korean Peninsula.

Original Language:

Japanese

Contents:

Original Scan
Translation - English

注 意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については電信一般問合せ係 (TEL 2172) に連絡ありたい。

秘密指定解除
情報公開

電 信 写

貴国及び関係国に申し入れている。また、わが国の対越援助については約束は守らねばならぬが、いつ実施するかは日本が自主的に諸般の情勢を判断して決めたい。

(2) 日本と台湾との関係については日中国交正常化の際、民間レベルの関係を維持することにつき中国側の理解を得て今日まで続けて来た。わが国としては実務関係を政策的に拡大しようとは思わないし、日中共同声明のわく組を侵すつもりもない。ただ実務関係が「自然増」の形で分量が増えていくことは理解してほしい。いずれにせよ、何か重大なことをやる時は事前に中国政府に相談する。

(3) 朝鮮問題につき貴総理は昨日南北対話の促進のための国際かん境づくりに努力することは中国も賛成であると述べられたが、この点両国の立場は共通である。次に貴総理は、韓国の民主化に言及され、これが対話促進の最大の要件であるといわれたが、日本政府はそれぞれの国の進路はそれぞれの国が自主的に決め第三国はこれをじゆん守すべきものと考えており、韓国政府はそれなりに民主化に向けて努力ししていると考えている。また北朝鮮の南下は万々ないとの見解を示されたが、日本もそれを強く希望しており、今後とも貴国側から北朝鮮に対し必要に応じ自制をかんしようしていただければ心強いと考える。

3. 次いで華総理より次の通り述べた。

(1) 日本が対越援助を一時停止したことを中国はしよう賛した。ウイエットナムが他国を侵略している時期にこれに援助を与えることはASEAN諸国のようにウイエットナムにおびやかされている国々にとっては不ゆかいなことと思う。もとより約束したことをいつ実施するかは日本自体の決めることであるが、日本はASEAN諸国と良好な関係にあることだからASEAN諸国の意見を求めて進められるのがよいと考える。

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注 意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
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(2) 日台関係について貴総理が話してくれたことをうれしく思う。貴総理は日中共同声明のわく組を守り、日台関係は民間レベルの実務関係であり、ただ「自然増」は理解して欲しいといわれたが、それはもち論理解出来ることである。また貴総理は重大なことは事前に通報し相談するといわれたが、これを聞いて大変うれしく思う。このような話が出来るのは中日両国関係が非常にうまくいつていることのあらわれと考える。

(3) 朝鮮半島に関し、中国、日本、米国はお互いに朝鮮に影響力を及ぼし、対話の促進、自主的、平和的統一実現のかん境を作りあげたいと思っている。北朝鮮が武力で南下することは絶対あり得ないと信じている。なお、金日成は平和的統一が実現したあかつきには非同盟、中立の朝鮮が成立すると述べているが、これはアジアの平和に役立つことであり、そうなればソ連が手を出そうとしても難しくなるだろう。

(丁)

写手交済(7日4時40分)

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Primary: Asian Affairs Bureau Director-General
Sent: China, December 07, 1979, 02:55
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To: The Foreign Minister □
From: Ambassador Yoshida

Prime Minister's Visit to China (Second Summit Meeting, Small Group Meeting)
Number 2636 □Secret□Top Urgent
(Limited distribution)

Concerning Outgoing Telegram No. 2615

Following are the main points of the Ohira-Hua small group meeting, which took place for over 30 minutes, from 3:30 p.m., on the 6th.

(Attending: Vice Premier Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Huang Hua from the Chinese side; Foreign Minister Okita and Asian Affairs Bureau Director-General Yanagiya from the Japanese side)

1. Prime Minister Ohira described how useful the morning's meeting with Vice Premier Deng had been. In response, Premier Hua said that he felt the same way and, having already heard what had been discussed, would not repeat that discussion.

2. Prime Minister Ohira, saying that he had raised points (1) and (2) below with Vice Premier Deng and that he would like to reiterate them with Premier Hua, spoke as follows.

(1) It was very useful to hear Vice Premier Deng's description of China's global vision in its understanding of and strategy in regard to the Indochinese peninsula. Our country's consistent position has been that international conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means and, on the basis of such a position, we have made proposals concerning the Indochinese conflict as well to your country and relevant countries. Furthermore, regarding our country's aid to Vietnam, we have to honor our commitment. We would like to decide when to do so in judging ourselves the various circumstances.

(2) Concerning relations between Japan and Taiwan, we obtained from the Chinese side at the time of Japan and China's normalization of relations the understanding that we would maintain non-governmental relations with Taiwan. We have continued them to this day. Our country is not thinking as our policy to expand those working relations and has no thought to violate the framework of the Japan-China Joint Communiqué. We would like you to understand the increase in the quantity of those working relations as happening merely as "natural growth." In any event, we will consult with the Chinese side when we are going to do something major.

(3) On the Korean issue, Premier Hua said yesterday that China also approves of endeavoring to create an international environment conducive to North-South dialogue. Our two countries have a common position on this point. Prime Minister Ohira next touched on the democratization of the Republic of Korea (ROK), saying that its foremost requirement is the promotion of dialogue. The Government of Japan considers that the paths that various countries follow are for those countries themselves to decide and that third countries should follow those choices. We think that the ROK Government is making efforts towards democratization. We also think it

would be reassuring if your country, hereafter and as necessary, would encourage North Korean self-restraint.

3. Next, Premier Hua made the following comments:

(1) China has praised Japan's temporary halt in aid to Vietnam. China considers giving aid to Vietnam, at a time when it has invaded another country, disagreeable for countries, such as the ASEAN countries, threatened by Vietnam. It is for Japan to decide when to carry out what it has promised but, as Japan has good relations with the ASEAN countries, China thinks that it would be good to proceed in seeking the views of the ASEAN countries.

(2) Concerning relations between Japan and Taiwan, I am happy with what Prime Minister Ohira has said. Prime Minister Ohira has said that Japan, in observing the framework Japan-China Joint Communiqué, would like China to understand the existence of relations between Japan and Taiwan as working relations at the non-governmental level and their mere "natural growth." Of course, that is something that we can understand. Also, I am very happy to hear Prime Minister Ohira say that Japan would inform and consult with us in advance of major acts. That such discussion is possible is, I think, an expression of how very well relations between China and Japan are going.

(3) Concerning the Korean issue, I would like China, Japan, and the United States to work together to influence Korea and create an environment for the promotion of dialogue and the realization of an independent and peaceful reunification. I believe that North Korea's moving south by force will absolutely not happen. Furthermore, Kim Il Sung has said that when peaceful reunification is realized, a non-aligned and neutral Korea will be established. This would be beneficial to peace in Asia. If it were to happen, the Soviet Union would find it difficult to make a move, even if it tried.

(End)