

**March 25, 1984**

**Cable from Ambassador Katori to the Foreign  
Minister, 'Prime Minister Visit to China (Foreign  
Ministers' Discussion - Relations with the U.S.)'**

**Citation:**

"Cable from Ambassador Katori to the Foreign Minister, 'Prime Minister Visit to China (Foreign Ministers' Discussion - Relations with the U.S.)'", March 25, 1984, Wilson Center Digital Archive, 2002-113, Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs. Also available at the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Obtained for CWIHP by Yutaka Kanda and translated by Ryo C. Kato.  
<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/119553>

**Summary:**

Wu Xueqian and Abe Shintaro discuss China and Japan's relations with the United States, with Wu noting several barriers standing in the way to stronger Sino-American relations.

**Credits:**

This document was made possible with support from MacArthur Foundation

**Original Language:**

Japanese

**Contents:**

Original Scan  
Translation - English



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## 電信写

化問題、（二）高度技術に関する日本市場開放問題があることを挙げられた。）

2. 中米関係についてゴ外交部長より、大要次の通り述べた。

（1）中国政府は、中米関係の安定的発展を望んでおり、もし、双方が中米間の3つのコミュニケ（上海コミュニケ、国交じゆ立に関するコミュニケ、台湾への武器売却に関するコミュニケ）の規定と原則を守れば、関係発展に大きな障害はない。問題は、米国が口先だけでなく実際の行動でコミュニケの原則を守るかどうかということである。

（2）中米間の大きな障害は台湾問題である。中米の交渉、対米抗議の多くは台湾問題にかかるものである。中国は一方では、台湾は中華人民共和国の領土の一部であり中華人民共和国政府が中国を代表するゆい一の合法的政府であるという立場をとりながら、他方では、米国と台湾の歴史的な実情に配慮して米台が民間ベースで関係をもつことには反対していない。しかし、米国は、台湾を政治的実体とみなして中国との間で問題を引きおこしてきた。

（3）第2の問題は、技術移転である。米国は、この問題について差別的態度をとってきた。米国は、昨年のボルドリッジ商務長官、キーワース大統領顧問の訪中を通じ、中国をカテゴリーPからカテゴリーVに移し、中国を同盟国ではない友好国として扱うこととした。このような制限のかん和は評価するが、まだいろいろの障害もある。ある技術については、米国は国家安全保障上の必要やココム規制を理由に制限を加えている。

（4）中米関係は、昨年下半期より少しずつ改善の方向にある。チョウ総理の訪米は成功であつた。チョウ総理は、米国政府および人民の熱れつなかん迎を受け、レーガ

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ン大統領、シュルツ國務長官その他の指導者とはば広い意見交換を行うことが出来た。レーガン大統領、シュルツ長官等は、3つのコミュニケの原則にはのつとる旨を表明し、両国指導者間の相互理解にとり訪米は有益ではあつた。しかし、率直に言えば、まだ若干心配すべきことはあり、米国が口先で言つたことを実際の行動をもつて守れるかどうか懸念している。

(5) チョウ総理訪米の際、米国政府は、中国との経済技術協力を発展させることを希望する旨を表明した。これに対しチョウ総理より、米国には資金と技術があり、中国には市場と資源がゆたかであるので、両国がコミュニケの原則を守れば協力発展の前途は広い旨説明した。例えば長コウさんきよの大型水力発電所建設計画 (約1300万KW) があり、チョウ総理より、この他にもいろいろの事例を挙げた。チョウ総理訪米のもうひとつの成果は、米国の実業界の多くの人々が米中経済技術協力をきょう味をいただいていることが解つたことである。いくつかの会社は、サンキョウ計画に参加する希望を有することをはつきりと表明した。GENERAL ELECTRIC社も中国に原子力発電設備を輸出する用意があることを表明した。中国も原子力発電設備を購入する用意があるが、このためには中米間で原子力協定について早期に合意に達しなければならない。要するに米国の民間会社の中には、中米経済関係の発展に対し積極的な態度があるということである。

(6) いまひとつ、チョウ総理の訪米で解つたことは、米国人民の中国に対する理解がまだまだ足りないということであり、チョウ総理は、テレビ取材や記者会見などを通じ対中理解の拡大とへん見の除去に努力した。

(7) 現在、レーガン大統領の初めての訪中の準備を積極的に行つているところであ

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る。大統領は、トウ小平、コヨウホウ、チョウシヨウなど主要な中国の指導者と会見し、チョウ総理訪米の成果をふまえて突つ込んだ意見交換を行うものと思う。レーガン大統領の訪中が中米関係の安定的、長期的発展に寄与することを希望している。また、レーガン大統領が自から訪中することは、同大統領の中国に対する理解を深め、これが将来の中米関係上の問題の処理に役立つことを望んでいる。（了）

Number R037698

Primary: Asia and China

Sent: China 00:45 Year Month 25

Received: MOFA 02:08 1984 March 25

To: The Foreign Minister From: Ambassador Katori

Prime Minister Visit to China (Foreign Ministers' Discussion - Relations with the US)□

Number 1340 Top Secret Top Urgent Q36RA

Wire 1339 Separate Wire 1

1. Regarding Japan-U.S. relations, by Cabinet Minister Abe, (1) this is Japan's most important bilateral relationship, and I will comment that it is obvious that the Reagan Administration's posture signifies the importance with which the Asia-Pacific region is considered. (2) Japan-U.S. relationship is stable and is mostly free of issues, but it is true that there is economic friction. U.S. trade deficit with Japan has surpassed 20 billion dollars. This sort of deficit is the result of the U.S. lagging in the Japan-U.S. trade competition. (3) This year is a presidential election year, and though there is possibility that friction over trade may become a greater issue, both the Reagan Administration and the opposition party, the Democratic Party, are of the mind to resolve the issue before it boils over. Japan is also endeavoring for the same end. (4) We are trying to resolve the economic friction as an issue of the balance between the Japanese and U.S. economies, so that it does not become a political issue. We hope to somehow solve this issue within 1-2 months as a contribution to the global free market. (Furthermore, the Cabinet Minister provided several examples of economic friction: (a) agricultural imports into Japan, such as citrus and beef; (b) Lowering Japanese tariffs; (c) Yen-Dollar rate, the liberalization of the Japanese capital markets, and the globalization of the yen; (d) opening Japanese markets to high-tech products)

2. Sino-U.S. Relations, by Foreign Minister Wu.

(1) The Chinese Government hopes for stable development of Sino-U.S. relations. If both parties mutually protect the provisions and principles of the 3 communique (Shanghai communique, Joint communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations, communique regarding the sale of arms to Taiwan) there will be no great failures to the development of relations. The issue will be whether the U.S. will actually protect the principles of the communiqués through action rather than just words.

(2) A large barrier for Sino-U.S. relations is the Taiwan Issue. The majority of Sino-U.S. negotiations and protests lodged to the U.S. are in regards to the Taiwan issue. It is our standpoint that Taiwan is a territory of the People's Republic of China and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legal representative of China. At the same time, we take into consideration the historical circumstances of the U.S.-Taiwan relationship and we do not oppose relations between the two on the basis of private citizens. However, the U.S. views Taiwan as a political entity, and so creates a problem with China.

(3) The second problem is in regards to technology transfers. The U.S. has taken a discriminatory attitude regarding this matter. On the occasion of Secretary of Commerce [Malcolm] Baldrige and Presidential [Science] Adviser Keyworth's China visit last year, the U.S. changed China from Category P to Category V, which is a friendly state that is not an allied state. I commend this limited act of easing tensions, however, there are still many obstacles. The U.S. has placed restrictions on certain

technologies citing national security and COCOM restrictions.

(4) Sino-U.S. relations have been heading towards slight improvement since the second half of last year. Premier Zhao's visit to the U.S. was a success. Premier Zhao was received warmly by the American Government and people, and was able to exchange opinions on a wide variety of topics with President Reagan, Secretary of State [George] Schultz, among others. President Reagan and Secretary of State Schultz indicated that they will conform to the principles of the 3 communiques. The U.S. visit was beneficial for mutual understanding between the leaders of our two countries. Speaking frankly, however, there is also cause for a little worry. We are worried whether or not the U.S. will actually follow through on the things that they have said.

(5) On the occasion of Premier Zhao's U.S. visit, the U.S. indicated their hope to develop economic and technological cooperation with China. In response, Premier Zhao answered that the U.S. has finances and technology, while China has market and resources; if both countries follow the principles of the communiques then there are many possibilities for cooperation to develop. For instance, Premier Zhao raised the Yangtze River Three Gorges Hydroelectric Construction Project (Approximately 130 thousand KW) as an example. Another success of Premier Zhao's visit to the U.S. was that many American entrepreneurs expressed interest in U.S.-China economic and technological cooperation. Some corporations clearly indicated that they are interested in participating in the Three Gorges Project. General Electric also indicated that they are interested in exporting nuclear power plant equipment to China. China is also prepared to purchase nuclear power plant equipment, but first China and the U.S. must quickly come to an agreement on a nuclear power treaty. Essentially, there are those in the U.S. Civil Society who are taking a proactive posture towards the development of Sino-U.S. economic relations.

(6) Something that was found during Premier Zhao's trip to the U.S. was the American people's lack of understanding regarding China. Premier Zhao, through television interviews and press briefings, expanded their understanding of China and also addressed the prejudices that people have about China.

(7) We are proactively preparing for President Reagan's first-ever visit to China. The President will meet with the main Chinese leaders, such as Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang. And using the successes of Premier Zhao's U.S. visit as a foundation, I hope they will have a frank exchange of opinions. We hope that President Reagan's visit to China will contribute to the stable and long-term development of Sino-U.S. relations. Additionally, we hope that President Reagan's trip to China will deepen his understanding of China and help to improve how China and the U.S. deals with future bilateral issues. (End)