



**December 06, 1979**  
**Cable No. 2629, Ambassador Yoshida to the Foreign  
Minister, 'Prime Minister's Visit to China (Ohira – Deng  
Meeting) (A)'**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

China and Japan discuss the Soviet Union and the border dispute in Mongolia, and the United States working on SALT II.

**Original Language:**

Japanese

**Contents:**

- English Translation
- Scan of Original Document

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To: The Foreign Minister

From: Ambassador Yoshida

Prime Minister's Visit to China (Ohira – Deng Meeting) (A)

Number 2629 Secret Top Urgent

The meeting took place on the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup>. Following initial courtesies, the meeting took place as follows:

#### 1. Government Loans

(1) First, Prime Minister Ohira spoke as follows:

Regarding China's modernization effort, Japan has also examined the matter under deliberation from the position of wishing to cooperate to the extent possible. We welcome China's broadly conducting exchanges with Western countries. As for Japan, in line with cooperation with the West, in balance with Asia, especially with the ASEAN countries, and, as national policy, not conducting military cooperation, and as a result of having examined the proposals made via Vice Minister Gu Mu recently, we have decided to cooperate, taking Japan's finances into consideration, regarding the seven projects, including the hospital. Concerning six of the projects, there would be 50 billion yen for fiscal year 1979, at a total interest rate of 3 percent, deferred for 10 years, followed by repayment over 20 years, and with procurement untied in principle. We would like to cooperate regarding the hospital, too, as a symbol of friendship. We would like to have Japanese and Chinese working-level officials talk over the details henceforth. Regarding the Chinese side's estimate of 1.5 billion dollars for the six proposals, each fiscal year we would like to determine the grant amounts starting from next fiscal year, based on project progress, Japan's overall loan growth, and such. As for the details, I would like your agreement to raise them today formally with Premier Hua.

(2) In response to the above, Vice Premier Deng spoke as follows:

I can understand the Government of Japan, when examining this matter, taking every aspect into consideration. Of course, if I were to speak of what we want, nothing would be better than many projects and much money. However, this is the first time. Those in China involved in the yen loans may not be satisfied but, in my personal view, I think it is fine. If we were to attach conditions, it would be the first time. We will consider future problems later. It will be fine if we use this as a start. Li Xiannian and Gu Mu may state various opinions, but I think that, when all is said and done, we should respect the thinking of the Japanese Government.

#### 2. Japan-Soviet Talks

(In response to Prime Minister Ohira's inquiring as to past circumstances and future prospects, Deng remarked as follows:)

The first round of talks in Moscow has ended. The result is that each side did nothing more than explain its own position.

The Soviets requested a settlement of such "small problems" as trade, technical cooperation, and cultural exchange, as well as an agreement on an abstract "document " of principles for state relations. However, there is no meaning in that. The Chinese side's concrete thinking is to remove the obstacles between China and the Soviet Union. With one million troops concentrated on the Sino-Soviet border and threatening China, it would be meaningless even if we were to put together an empty "document." China called for a reduction of Soviet troops on the border to the scale of the Khrushchev era and for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia. The aim of the Indochina Federation, the creation of Soviet military bases there, would be a threat to Asia and the Pacific. He emphasized that it would have to be removed.

The Soviet Union, of course, does not agree with the above but, so long as there is no settlement to these problems, relations between China and the Soviet Union will not improve.

When I visited the United States, the administration was making every effort for the passage of SALT II in the Congress. At that time, I spoke of China's position: (1) We do not oppose talks and (2) do not oppose reaching an agreement, (3) but we will have no real settlement simply by making an agreement document. Even if China and the Soviet Union were to sign a hollow document, it would be deceiving the people of the Soviet Union, China, and the world. Border talks are absolutely not moving forward after more than 10 years.

We do not oppose negotiations themselves, which is why we decided to hold the current Sino-Soviet talks in Tokyo.

[Translator's note: no paragraph 3 in source text]

4. Additional telegrams will follow on the Taiwan problem, the situation in China, and the Vietnam problem.

(End)



## 注 意

秘密指定解除

情報公開室

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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。

## 電 信 写

確定していきたい。詳細については本日午後半総理に正式に申上げ同意を得たい。

(2) 上記に対しトウ副総理は以下の如く発言した。

日本政府が本件を検討する場合、各方面の考慮を行うことは理解出来る。もち論われおれの希望をいえば、プロジェクトは多く、金額も多いにこしたことはない。しかしこれは第1回目である。中国の本件円借関係者は満足していないかも知れないが、わが個人からみれば結構だと思う。われわれから条件をつけるとすれば、これは第1回のことであり、今後の問題はこれから考える。これをきつかけとしたらよいということである。リ先念、コクボクはいろいろな意見をいうかも知れないが、なんといつても日本政府の考え方をそん重すべきと考える。

### 2. 中ソ会談

(大平総理より、従来<sup>の</sup>経緯と今後の展望を質したのに対し、「トウ」は以下の如く述べた。)

モスクワでの第1ラウンドは終つた。結果からみると双方が自分の立場を説明したにすぎない。

ソ連の要求は貿易、科技協力、文化交流の「小さな問題」の解決及び国家関係の原則といったちゆう象的な「文書」に合意するといったことである。しかしこれでは実際の意味がない。中国側の具体的考え方は中ソ間の障害を取除くということである。中ソ国境に100万の軍隊を集結させ中国にきよういを与えておいて、空きよな「文書」をつくつても意味がない。中国は国境のソ連軍をフルシチョフ時代の規模まで減らし、またモンゴルのソ連軍の引きあげを主張した。インドシナ連邦という考え方や、そこにソ連の軍事基地をつくることはアジア、太平洋地域へのきよういとなるものであり、それは取除かなければならない旨主張した。

注意

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ソ連はもち論右に同意していないが、これらの解決がない限り、中ソ関係は改善しない。

自分が米国訪問した時米国はSALT IIの議会通過に一生懸命であつたが、その際自分は中国の立場として(1)会談では反対しない、(2)合意することに反対しない、(3)しかし合意文書をつくるだけでは実際の解決にならない、旨述べた。

中ソ間において空どう化した文書に調印してもソ連、中国、世界人民があざむくものである。国境会談も全く進展がないが、10年あまり続けてきた。

われわれは話合い自体には反対しないので現在の中ソ会談は今度は北京で話合うこととした。

4. 台湾問題、中国情勢、ウイエトナム問題については追電する。

(了)

写手交済(6日23時40分)