

JOINT COMMUNIQUE (DRAFT)

President Gerald R. Ford of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from December 1 through December 6, 1975. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Ford, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and other American officials.

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During the visit, the leaders of China and the United States held a serious review of the turbulent international situation and expounded their respective positions and views. The two sides also had a frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and other subjects of common interest.

The Chinese side stated: The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for revolution and war are both increasing. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this torrential tide of our time is rising ever higher. The peoples of the third world countries have won a series of significant victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The contention between the superpowers for world hegemony has become ever more intense.



There is no lasting peace in the world. There definitely does not exist an irreversible process of detente; instead, the danger of a new world war is mounting. This has been borne out ever more clearly by objective reality. The danger of war comes mainly from social-imperialism. People of all countries must get prepared against war. Without preparations one will suffer. It is China's fundamental policy to dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony, and to persist in independence and self-reliance. As always, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

The U.S. side stated

Both the Chinese and U.S. sides reaffirmed the principles agreed upon in the Shanghai Communiqué. They maintained that they should conduct the relations between China and the United States on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. In particular, they stated that neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or any other part of the world and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.



Both the Chinese and U.S. sides pointed out that since the Shanghai Communiqué, there has been a growth in the exchanges and friendship between the two peoples and an improvement in the relations between the two countries. It conforms to the common desire of the peoples of China and the United States to realize the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese side reaffirmed: The Taiwan issue is the crucial issue obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, and when and how the Chinese people liberate Taiwan is entirely China's internal affair in which no country has the right to interfere. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", an "independent Taiwan", or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined". The Chinese side emphasized that the normalization of relations between China and the United States can be realized only when the U.S. Government severs its so-called diplomatic relations with the Taiwan "regime", withdraws



all U.S. armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait area, and abrogates the U.S.-Chiang "joint defence treaty".

The United States side stated:

The two sides agreed that the contacts and exchanges between the peoples of China and the United States in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism will contribute to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship. Both sides will facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

Both sides maintained that it is in the interest of the two peoples to develop bilateral trade step by step on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The two sides agreed to continue to facilitate such trade.

President Ford and his party expressed their appreciation to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China for the hospitality extended to them.



SECRET/NODIS

Airplane
October 24, 1975

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/revised

JOINT COMMUNIQUE (DRAFT)

President Gerald R. Ford of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou en-lai of the People's Republic of China from December 1 through December 5, 1975. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Ford, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and other American officials.

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During the visit, the leaders of China and the United States held a serious review of the international situation and expounded their respective positions and views. The two sides also had a frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and other subjects of common interest.

The Chinese side stated: The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this torrential tide of our time is rising ever higher. There is no lasting peace in the world; instead, the danger of a new world war is mounting. This has been borne out ever more clearly by objective reality. The danger of war comes mainly from social-imperialism. People of all countries must get prepared against war. It is China's fundamental policy to dig tunnels deep, store grain

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E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5

STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES

BY WA, NARA, DATE 11/3/00

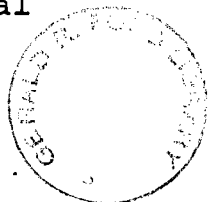
SECRET/NODIS



everywhere and never seek hegemony, and to persist in independence and self-reliance. As always, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

The United States side stated: In the modern era, peace and progress can only be attained on the basis of constructive relations between states whatever their philosophies or social systems. It is a fundamental principle of United States policy to resist encroachments and aggressive pressures, whatever their source and whether direct or indirect. In the thermonuclear age, security depends on maintaining a stable balance and encouraging restraint. In this spirit the United States has sought to resolve concrete political problems with nations of opposing social systems and to welcome more positive bilateral relations in many fields. In the modern world, the fortunes of nations are interdependent, whether they are rich or poor, industrialized or developing. International cooperation is essential to promote economic development and economic well-being. The United States, therefore, will maintain its military and economic strength and will apply it to the task of helping to build a more secure and more just international order.

Both the Chinese and U.S. sides reaffirmed the principles agreed upon in the Shanghai Communiqué. They maintained that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial

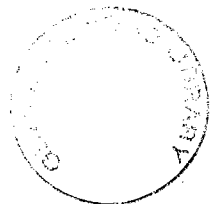


integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. International disputes should be settled on this basis without resorting to the use of threat of force.

In reviewing the East Asian area, the two sides agreed that the peoples of the region should be permitted to realize their future progress and security free from the threat of force or outside intervention. In particular, they strongly reiterated their view that neither side should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or any other part of the world and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

Both the Chinese and U.S. sides pointed out that since the Shanghai Communiqué, there has been a growth in the exchanges and friendship between the two peoples and an improvement in the relations between the two countries. The new relationship has become a durable element in the world. It conforms to the common desire of the peoples of China and the United States to realize the normalization of their relations.

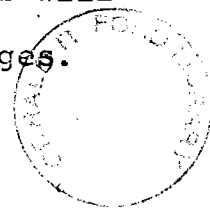
The Chinese side stated: The Taiwan issue is the crucial issue obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long



been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", and "independent Taiwan", or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined". The Chinese side emphasized that the normalization of relations between China and the United States can be realized only when the U.S. Government severs its diplomatic relations with Taiwan, withdraws all U.S. armed forces and military installations from Taiwan, and abrogates the Mutual Defense Treaty.

The United States side stated: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government expresses agreement with the principle of one China. At the same time, it reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan.

The two sides agreed that the contacts and exchanges between the peoples of China and the United States in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism have contributed to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship. Both sides will facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

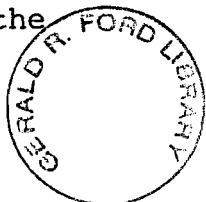


In order to further strengthen their bilateral relationship, the two sides reached a number of new agreements. The work of the two Liaison Offices will be further enhanced. In addition, branch liaison offices will be established in San Francisco and Canton, and wire service offices will be established in Peking and Washington. They also agreed on measures to facilitate the reuniting of families where citizens of the PRC and the U.S. have relatives living in the other country.

Both sides maintained that it is in the interest of the two peoples to develop bilateral trade step by step on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The two sides agreed to continue to facilitate such trade.

There was further discussion of other bilateral questions that remain unresolved, such as financial claims and assets. These discussions will be continued in an effort to find mutually agreeable answers within the spirit of cooperation envisaged in the Shanghai Communique.

Both sides reaffirmed that despite the profound differences of philosophy and social system which exist between the United States and China, it is nonetheless possible to deepen friendship and understanding between the two peoples, and that mutual efforts will be sustained to complete the normalization of relations between China and the United States on the basis of the Shanghai Communique.



~~SECRET~~/NODIS

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President Ford and his party expressed their appreciation to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China for the hospitality extended to them.



~~SECRET~~/NODIS

Chinese text
given to WAK
in Peking
10/23/75
early AM

ANNOUNCEMENT

It has been agreed that President Gerald R. Ford
of the United States of America will visit the People's
Republic of China from December 1 through December 6
1975.



Chinese text
of draft communiqué
given to HHS
in Peking
10/22/75

联合公报(草案)

应中华人民共和国总理周恩来的邀请，美利坚合众国总统杰拉尔德·福特于一九七五年十二月一日至六日访问了中华人民共和国。陪同总统访问的有福特夫人、国务卿亨利·基辛格和其他美国官员。

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访问期间，中美两国领导人认真地回顾了急剧动荡的国际形势，阐述了各自的立场和观点。双方还就中美关系以及共同关心的其他问题坦率地交换了意见。

中国方面声明：当前国际形势的特点是，天下大乱，形势大好。世界各种基本矛盾都在激化。革命和战争的因素都在增长。国家要独立，民族要解放，人民要革命的时代洪流更加高涨。第三世界各国人民反对殖民主义、帝国主义和霸权主义的斗争，取得了一系列重大胜利。超级大国争夺世界霸权愈演愈烈。世界上没有什么持久和平。客观现实愈益表明，决不是什么缓和和不可逆转，而是新的世界战争的危险正在加剧。战争的危险主要来自社会帝国主义。各国人民要准备打仗，不准备则要吃亏。中国的根本



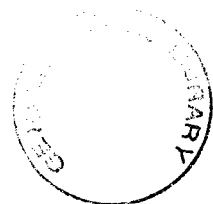
方针是深挖洞、广积粮、不称霸，坚持独立自主、自力更生。中国政府和人民将一如既往，坚决支持世界各国人民的革命斗争。

美国方面声明：……

中美双方重申上海公报中一致同意的各项原则。双方表示应根据互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利、和平共处五项原则来处理中美两国关系。双方特别声明：任何一方都不应该在亚洲——太平洋地区或世界的任何其他地区谋求霸权，每一方都反对任何其他国家或国家集团建立这种霸权的努力。

中美双方指出，自上海公报发表以来，两国人民之间的来往和友谊有了增进，两国关系有所改善，实现两国关系正常化符合中美两国人民的共同愿望。

中国方面重申：台湾问题是阻碍中美两国关系正常化的关键问题；中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府；台湾是中国的一个省，早已归还祖国；中国人民一定要解放台湾，中国人民什么时候、采取什么方式解放台湾完全是中国内政，别国无权干涉。中国政府坚决反对任何旨在制造“一中一台”、“一个中国、两个政府”、“两个中国”、“台湾独立”和鼓吹“台湾地位未定”的活动。中国方面强



调，只有美国政府断绝同台湾“政权”的所谓外交关系，从台湾和台湾海峡地区撤走全部美国武装力量和军事设施，废除美蒋“共同防御条约”，中美两国关系正常化才能得到实现。

美国方面声明：……

双方认为，中美两国人民之间在科学、技术、文化、体育和新闻等方面的联系和交流，对加深相互了解和友谊是有益的。双方将对进一步发展这种联系和交流提供便利。

双方认为，在平等互利的基础上逐步发展双边贸易符合两国人民的利益。双方同意继续为此提供便利。

福特总统及其一行对中华人民共和国政府和人民给予的款待表示感谢。

