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LOJ 12/29/2006

File Folder CHINESE COMMUNIQUE, AUGUST 1982 (3 OF 3)

FOIA

F02-019/1

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
31672	CABLE	160410Z AUG 82 R 12/18/2007 NLRRF2002-019/1	5	8/16/1982	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

NLRRF02-019/1 #31666

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1982

82 AUG 15 10:30

BY CW NARA DATE 12/18/07

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

George P. Shultz GPS

SUBJECT

Taiwan Arms Issue: Final Steps to
Conclude a Communique.

Following our most recent proposals to the Chinese, we have reached ad referendum agreement on the entire text of the communique (Tab A). The communique is a good one, and the final changes agreed to by the Chinese are favorable to us. The document preserves our principles and will allow us to renew the advance of relations between the U.S. and China while continuing to provide Taiwan defensive equipment in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act. Because of the great difficulty experienced in achieving agreement on this document, we must now consider this the final text. Nevertheless, there are a number of critical procedural steps to be taken before you give this text your final, formal approval. These are outlined below:

--Timetable. First, we will need all of Monday in Washington, and a further working day (or part of one) in Beijing and Taipei before we will be prepared to announce the release. We are working with the Chinese to release the text at 7 a.m. Tuesday, Washington time (7 p.m. Beijing time), with the expectation that it will be carried on the 8 a.m. news.

--Congress. We have kept the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) and key Congressional leaders closely informed, but Senator Percy has asked that his committee have an opportunity to see the document and give you their comments before you give it your final approval. Assistant Secretary Holdridge will go over the text, paragraph by paragraph, in a secret session of the SFRC and with House Foreign Affairs Committee leaders tomorrow. Senator Goldwater will also be briefed by the Department before Holdridge sees the SFRC, and I will call Senator Baker while the briefing is in session. Early Monday afternoon, I will provide you with the results of these consultations, together with my final recommendation on the communique.

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-2-

When you have made your formal decision, I will notify Senator Byrd and Congressmen O'Neil, Michel, and Wright. Assistant Secretary Moore will call other important members, including Senator Goldwater.

--Chiang Ching-kuo. We have kept CCK apprised, and the contents of the communique will not come as a surprise to him. He will have had time to develop a strategy for presenting this development to the people of Taiwan. We propose to instruct AIT Director Lilley to alert him to the likelihood of early agreement on the communique's release within the next few days. We have prepared a message, on your behalf, which accomplishes this and provides appropriate reassurances. The draft will be forwarded for NSC clearance. We will also preposition with Lilley a copy of the communique and, once NSC clearance is obtained, a copy of the statement we have prepared for issuance in your name.

--Press. The White House would release the communique Tuesday at 7a.m., together with your statement, stressing your deeply felt personal regard for the people of Taiwan and concern for their continued well being. The statement would make clear that arms sales would proceed, in a manner consistent with the TRA, the communique, and our expectation that China will continue to take a peaceful approach to the Taiwan issue. It will be critical to maintaining our credibility with the people of Taiwan, with the American people, and with the PRC.

Assistant Secretary Holdridge will give a press backgrounder on Tuesday morning. White House and State Department press spokesmen, at their noon briefings, will emphasize the importance of our successful conclusion of difficult negotiations, the importance of good U.S.-China relations, and our expectation that people-to-people relations with Taiwan will continue and prosper. They will refer to the backgrounder for further details.

--Allies. We will provide our NATO and other allies and friends in East Asia a general outline of the communique shortly before it is released. Holdridge will also brief their representatives in Washington following the release.

--F-5E Notification. The Chinese have asked for a delay in the F-5E notification to Congress, stating that a delay would improve the atmosphere for moving our relations ahead. While a delay might be technically feasible, we believe considerations here rule this out. The formal notification is now being prepared and will be sent to Congress before it recesses (August 19 or 20).

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-3-

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the course of action proposed above.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment: Final text of communique, agreed ad referendum.

~~SECRET~~

tab A

~~SECRET~~

AD REFERENDUM TEXT OF US-CHINA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. In the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and it acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.

2. The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October, 1981.

3. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communiqué of February 28, 1972 and reaffirmed in the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

4. The Chinese government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979 promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the Motherland. The Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981 represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

~~SECRET~~

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By 101 NARA, Date 12/29/06

~~SECRET~~

-2-

5. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "Two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The United States Government understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979 and the Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan.

6. Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution. In so stating, the United States acknowledges China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

7. In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

8. The development of United States-China relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples, but is also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and other fields and make strong, joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China.

9. In order to bring about the healthy development of United States-China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communique and the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate consultations on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

~~SECRET~~

Tab B

ATTACHMENT

Draft Presidential Statement in Event of Communique

The US-China Joint Communique issued today embodies a mutually satisfactory means of dealing with a very difficult historical issue--the question of US arms sales to Taiwan. This document preserves principles on both sides, and will promote the further development of friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China. It will also contribute to the further reduction of tensions and to lasting peace in the Asia/Pacific region.

Building a strong and lasting relationship with China has been an important foreign policy goal of four consecutive American administrations. Such a relationship is vital to our long-term national security interests and contributes to stability in East Asia. It is my earnest desire to continue to advance this important relationship, and this communique will permit us to do so.

~~My long-standing~~ In working toward this successful outcome, ^{however,} we have paid particular attention to the needs and interests of the people of Taiwan. My long-standing personal friendship and deep concern for their well-being is steadfast and unchanged. I am committed to maintaining the full range of contacts between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan--cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts--which are compatible with our unofficial relationship. Such contacts will continue to grow and prosper, and will be conducted with the dignity and honor befitting old friends.

Regarding future U. S. arms sales to Taiwan, our policy, set forth clearly in the communique, is fully consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act. Arms sales will continue in accordance with that policy. At the same time, we fully expect that the approach of the Chinese government to the resolution of the Taiwan issue will continue to be peaceful. US policy has been consistent in this regard. The Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, to resolve. We will not interfere in this matter or prejudice the free choice of, or put pressure on, the people of Taiwan on this matter. The sole abiding US interest and concern is that any resolution be peaceful. I shall never waver from this position.

I am particularly proud, as an American, at the great progress that has been made by the people on Taiwan, over the past three decades, and of the American contribution to that process. I have full faith in the continuation of that process. My Administration, acting through appropriate channels, will continue strongly to foster that development and to contribute to a strong and healthy investment climate.

~~UNCLASSIFIED OFFICIAL USE~~

Theme: THINGS WE HAVE NOT DONE IN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

General: Taiwan has said it would help to maintain confidence among the people on Taiwan if the US made public oral points made to Taiwan.

Specifics: There are six points not contained in the Joint Communique:

--a date certain for termination of arms sales;

--agreement on prior consultations with the PRC on arms sales to Taiwan;

--a mediation role for the US

--agreement to change our law;

--any change in the US position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan;

--any US pressure on Taiwan to enter into negotiations with the PRC.

" ≠ rub noses in it "

Threatened to downgrade relations (while Haig was in office)

Linkage of "peaceful resolution" with arms sales to Taiwan

F-5 E package to go to Senate

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NLRR F02-D19/1 #31670

BY 0111 NADA DATE 12/2/11

--FOR SEVEN MONTHS I HAVE BEEN WORKING AT THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE ON THE MATTER OF OUR ARMS' SALES TO TAIWAN.

--THOSE NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW CONCLUDED AND I MUST SAY THAT BY ANY STANDARD OF MEASURE WE HAVE REMAINED ABSOLUTELY FIRM ON OUR PRINCIPLES INCLUDING MOST IMPORTANTLY, OUR FIDELITY TO THE SECURITY OF TAIWAN.

--THAT'S WHY I WAS ASTONISHED TO READ THE PAPERS THIS MORNING.

--TO READ THEM YOU WOULD THINK WE HAD SOMEHOW GIVEN SOMETHING AWAY-- NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. LET'S CONSIDER EXACTLY WHAT HAS BEEN AGREED.

○ IN THE FACE OF CHINESE INSISTENCE THAT WE SET A DATE FOR ENDING SALES TO TAIWAN, WE HAVE REFUSED AND INDEED HAVE REAFFIRMED OUR INTENTIONS TO CONTINUE THESE SALES. AS EVIDENCE OF THIS, OUR NOTIFICATION ON THE F-5E COPRODCUTION PROGRAM WILL GO TO THE HILL THIS WEEK.

○ IN THE FACE OF CHINESE REFUSAL TO LINK THIS ISSUE TO THEIR PEACEFUL INTENTIONS TOWARD TAIWAN--WE HAVE INSISTED THAT WITHOUT THAT LINKAGE WE WOULDN'T EVEN DISCUSS THE MATTER, AND NOW THE CONTINUITY OF THAT PEACEFUL POLICY IS ENSHRINED IN THIS AGREEMENT.

--WE SHOULD ALSO CONSIDER WHAT THIS COMMUNIQUE DOES NOT DO WITH RESPECT TO CHINA'S WISHES AND TAIWAN'S INTEREST:

○ WE HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT THERE WILL BE NO TERMINAL DATE TO OUR ARMS SALES.

○ WE HAVE REFUSED TO AGREE TO ANY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE CHINESE ON OUR FUTURE SALES.

○ WE HAVE NOT AGREED TO ANY MEDIATION ROLE FOR THE U.S. IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TAIWAN MATTER

- WE HAVE NOT EVEN CONSIDERED THE NOTION OF SEEKING CHANGES TO OUR LAWS
- WE HAVE NOT CHANGED OUR POSITION ON THE MATTER OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER TAIWAN.
- WE HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT WE WOULD NOT PRESSURE THE TAIWANESE TO ENTER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE.

--IN SHORT WE ENTERED A NEGOTIATION IN WHICH THE CHINESE HAD TWO GOALS--TO GET A DATE CERTAIN FOR OUR ENDING OUR SALES TO TAIWAN; AND TO DECOUPLE OUR INSISTENCE ON A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE TAIWAN ISSUE--AND WE HAVE PREVAILED ON BOTH POINTS. THE FEEDBACK FROM THIRD COUNTRIES ON THIS OUTCOME HAS BEEN ONE OF UNIFORM AMAZEMENT THAT WE WERE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MIRACLE.

--PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN IS BEST REPRESENTED IN THE NOTIFICATION ON THE F-5E PROGRAM WHICH WILL GO UP THIS WEEK AND IN SUBSEQUENT SALES TO FOLLOW. WHEN IT COMES TO TAIWAN YOU HAVE RONALD REAGAN'S ABSOLUTE COMMITMENT OF FIDELITY. I HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR 20 YEARS AND THERE IS NOTHING ON WHICH HIS CONVICTIONS ARE MORE FIRM.

~~SECRET~~

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 03 BEIJING 0906
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TAGS: PDIP, PEPR, CH, MASS TW

SUBJECT: U.S.-CHINA COMMUNIQUE TEXT: ENGLISH VERSION

REFS: (A) BEIJING 10905; (B) STATE 228829

1. ~~(SECRET)~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. BEGIN TEXT.

- JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- AUGUST 17, 1982

- (1) IN THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1979, ISSUED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERN-
MENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS THE SOLE LEGAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA,
AND IT ACKNOWLEDGED THE CHINESE POSITION THAT THERE IS BUT
ONE CHINA AND TAIWAN IS PART OF CHINA. WITHIN THAT CON-

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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TEXT, THE TWO SIDES AGREED THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN CULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND OTHER UNOFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN. ON THIS BASIS, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA WERE NORMALIZED.

- (2) THE QUESTION OF UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN WAS NOT SETTLED IN THE COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES ON ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. THE TWO SIDES HELD DIFFERING POSITIONS, AND THE CHINESE SIDE STATED THAT IT WOULD RAISE THE ISSUE AGAIN FOLLOWING NORMALIZATION. RECOGNIZING THAT THIS ISSUE WOULD SERIOUSLY HAMPER THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES - CHINA RELATIONS, THEY HAVE HELD FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON IT, DURING AND SINCE THE MEETINGS BETWEEN PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN AND PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG AND BETWEEN SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR. AND VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA IN OCTOBER 1981.

- (3) RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER'S SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NON-INTERFERENCE IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS CONSTITUTE THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES GUIDING UNITED STATES - CHINA RELATIONS. THESE PRINCIPLES WERE CONFIRMED IN THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE OF FEBRUARY 28, 1972 AND REAFFIRMED IN THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WHICH CAME INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1979. BOTH SIDES EMPHATICALLY STATE THAT THESE PRINCIPLES CONTINUE TO GOVERN ALL ASPECTS OF THEIR RELATIONS.

- (4) THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT REITERATES THAT THE QUESTION OF TAIWAN IS CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIR. THE MESSAGE TO COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN ISSUED BY CHINA ON JANUARY 1, 1979 PROMULGATED A FUNDAMENTAL POLICY OF STRIVING FOR PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE MOTHERLAND. THE NINE-POINT PROPOSAL PUT FORWARD BY CHINA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1981 REPRESENTED A FURTHER MAJOR EFFORT UNDER THIS FUNDAMENTAL POLICY TO STRIVE FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE TAIWAN QUESTION.

- (5) THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ATTACHES GREAT

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IMPORTANCE TO ITS RELATIONS WITH CHINA, AND REITERATES THAT IT HAS NO INTENTION OF INFRINGING ON CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, OR INTERFERING IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, OR PURSUING A POLICY OF "TWO CHINAS" OR "ONE CHINA, ONE TAIWAN." THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS AND APPRECIATES THE CHINESE POLICY OF STRIVING FOR A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE TAIWAN QUESTION AS INDICATED IN CHINA'S MESSAGE TO COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN ISSUED ON JANUARY 1, 1979 AND THE NINE-POINT PROPOSAL PUT FORWARD BY CHINA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1981. THE NEW SITUATION WHICH HAS EMERGED WITH REGARD TO THE TAIWAN QUESTION ALSO PROVIDES FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF UNITED STATES - CHINA DIFFERENCES OVER UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN.

- (6) HAVING IN MIND THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STATES THAT IT DOES NOT SEEK TO CARRY OUT A LONG-TERM POLICY OF ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN, THAT ITS ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN WILL NOT EXCEED, EITHER IN QUALITATIVE OR IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS, THE LEVEL OF THOSE SUPPLIED IN RECENT YEARS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, BT

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AND THAT IT INTENDS GRADUALLY TO REDUCE ITS SALE OF ARMS TO TAIWAN, LEADING, OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, TO A FINAL RESOLUTION. IN SO STATING, THE UNITED STATES ACKNOWLEDGES CHINA'S CONSISTENT POSITION REGARDING THE THOROUGH SETTLEMENT OF THIS ISSUE.

- (7) IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT, OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN, WHICH IS AN ISSUE ROOTED IN HISTORY, THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ADOPT MEASURES - AND CREATE CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO THE THOROUGH SETTLEMENT OF THIS ISSUE.

- (8) THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES - CHINA RELATIONS IS NOT ONLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TWO PEOPLES, BUT ALSO CONDUCIVE TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE WORLD. THE TWO SIDES ARE DETERMINED, ON THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND MUTUAL BENEFIT, TO STRENGTHEN THEIR TIES IN THE ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND OTHER FIELDS AND MAKE STRONG, JOINT EFFORTS FOR THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

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PAGE 02 OF 02 BEIJING 0906

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- (9) IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES - CHINA RELATIONS, MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE AND OPPOSE AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION, THE TWO GOVERNMENTS RE-AFFIRM THE PRINCIPLES AGREED ON BY THE TWO SIDES IN THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE AND THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. THE TWO SIDES WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT AND HOLD APPROPRIATE CONSULTATIONS ON BILATERAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES OF COMMON INTEREST.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 7:00 am EDT

August 17, 1982

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The US-China Joint Communiqué issued today embodies a mutually satisfactory means of dealing with the historical question of US arms sales to Taiwan. This document preserves principles on both sides, and will promote the further development of friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China. It will also contribute to the further reduction of tensions and to lasting peace in the Asia/Pacific region.

Building a strong and lasting relationship with China has been an important foreign policy goal of four consecutive American administrations. Such a relationship is vital to our long-term national security interests and contributes to stability in East Asia. It is in the national interest of the United States that this important strategic relationship be advanced. This communiqué will make that possible consistent with our obligations to the people of Taiwan.

In working toward this successful outcome we have paid particular attention to the needs and interests of the people of Taiwan. My long-standing personal friendship and deep concern for their well-being is steadfast and unchanged. I am committed to maintaining the full range of contacts between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan -- cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts -- which are compatible with our unofficial relationship. Such contacts will continue to grow and prosper, and will be conducted with the dignity and honor befitting old friends.

Regarding future US arms sales to Taiwan, our policy, set forth clearly in the communiqué, is fully consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act. Arms sales will continue in accordance with the Act and with the full expectation that the approach of the Chinese government to the resolution of the Taiwan issue will continue to be peaceful. We attach great significance to the Chinese statement in the communiqué regarding China's "fundamental" policy; and it is clear from our statements that our future actions will be conducted with this peaceful policy fully in mind. The position of the United States Government has always been clear and consistent in this regard. The Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, to resolve. We will not interfere in this matter or prejudice the free choice of, or put pressure on, the people of Taiwan in this matter. At the same time, we have an abiding interest and concern that any resolution be peaceful. I shall never waver from this fundamental position.

I am proud, as an American, at the great progress that has been made by the people on Taiwan, over the past three decades, and of the American contribution to that process. I have full faith in the continuation of that process. My Administration, acting through appropriate channels, will continue strongly to foster that development and to contribute to a strong and healthy investment climate, thereby enhancing the well-being of the people of Taiwan.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 7:00 am EDT

August 17, 1982

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. In the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and it acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.
2. The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October, 1981.
3. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communique of February 28, 1972, and reaffirmed in the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.
4. The Chinese government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979, promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the Motherland. The Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981, represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.
5. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "Two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The United States Government understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979, and the Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan.

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6. Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution. In so stating, the United States acknowledges China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

7. In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

8. The development of United States-China relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and other fields and make strong, joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China.

9. In order to bring about the healthy development of United States-China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communiqué and the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate consultations on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 7:00 am EDT

August 17, 1982

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. In the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and it acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.
2. The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October, 1981.
3. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communiqué of February 28, 1972, and reaffirmed in the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.
4. The Chinese government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979, promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the Motherland. The Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981, represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.
5. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "Two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The United States Government understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979, and the Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan.

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