



CHINA—AUSTRALIA

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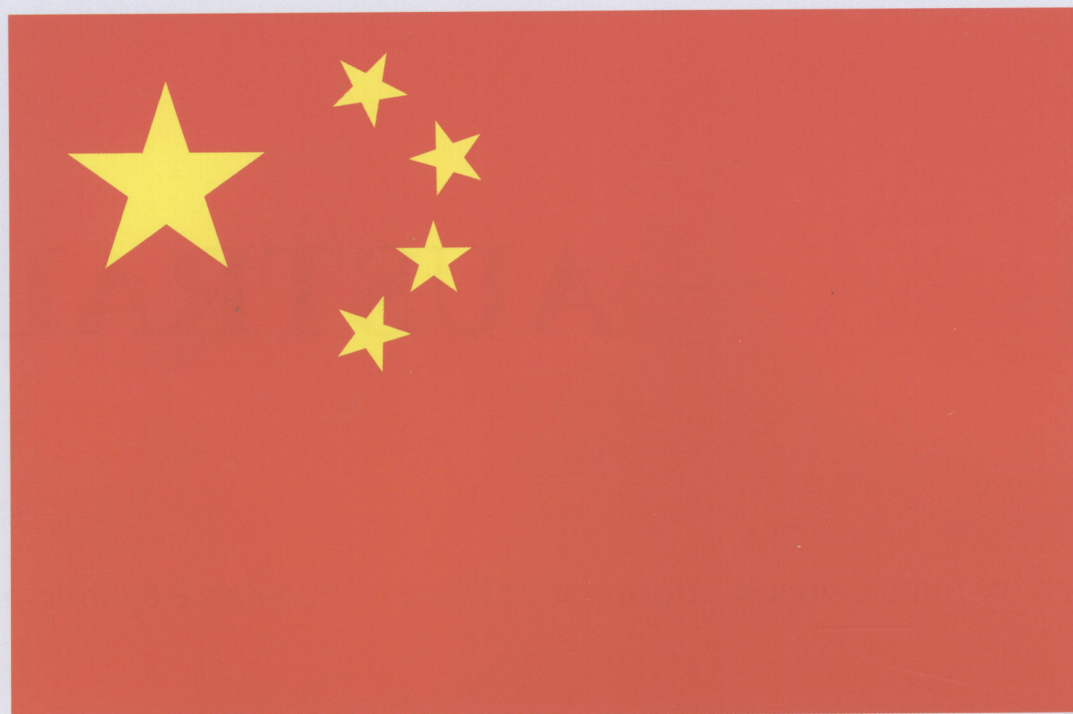
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Contents

1

Diplomatic Relations

57

Exchanges in Economy and Trade

Cultural Exchanges

91

Friendship Among Peoples

135

Appendixes

173

and Australia can cooperate in a broad area.

Thanks to efforts made by the two governments as well as the two peoples at large, the cooperative ties of China and Australia progress along the road towards sustained stability and healthy development, and have made much headway in this regard. China and Australia enjoy important opportunities to expand bilateral cooperation. Their relations will surely develop in the future.

● Diplomatic Relations ●



On December 21, 1972, Huang Zhen, Chinese Ambassador to France and representative of the Chinese Government, and Alan Renouf, Australian Ambassador to France and representative of the Australian Government, signed the Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Australian Government Concerning the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Australia in Paris.

On April 24, 1973, Stephen A. Fitzgerald, Australia's first Ambassador to China, delivered a letter of credence to Dong Biwu, Acting President of the People's Republic of China.

On May 4, 1973, Wang Guoquan, China's first Ambassador to Australia, delivered a letter of credence to Australian Governor General Paul Hasluck in Canberra.







At the end of October 1973, Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam paid a visit to China. On November 2, Chairman Mao Zedong, Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, met with and had a cordial talk with him.

Two years earlier, Gough Whitlam had visited China as the leader of the Australian Labor Party, during which he told the Chinese leaders he would establish diplomatic ties with China if he became Prime Minister.

During Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's visit to China, Chinese Premier of the State Council Zhou Enlai held extensive talks with him.

At the banquet he gave to honor the Australian Prime Minister, Premier Zhou Enlai said the Chinese and Australian peoples had always been friendly to each other. A century before, many Chinese had crossed oceans to reside in Australia, a beautiful and bountiful land. They labored and shared life together with the industrious and clever Australian people, sowing the seeds of Sino-Australian friendship. Prior to the establishment of diplomatic ties, China and Australia maintained people-to-people contacts in many fields. Following the establishment of the diplomatic ties, the relations between China and Australia had entered a new stage.





On June 6, 1975, when Premier Zhou Enlai was sick and hospitalized for medical treatment, he met with Australian Foreign Minister Donald Willesee in hospital, and spoke highly of the fact that Australia was the first country to pull out of the Indochina war.

From June 20-27, 1976, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited China. Zhu De, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with him on June 21.



On June 6, 1979, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, and stressed the significance of Sino-Australian cooperation in regional and international affairs. He said that China and Australia, both countries of the Asia-Pacific Region, had almost identical views on Asia-Pacific and international affairs.

During his visit to China, Foreign Minister Peacock signed the Sino-Australian Agreement on Science and Technology with his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua.





On May 6, 1980, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian visited Australia and had talks with Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Both sides agreed their respective foreign ministries would develop a consultation system at vice-ministerial level.