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FROM KIMBALL
TO WERNER

RB
my China file

US-JAPAN TALKS

PRC and the Non-aligned in the UN

During its first year of UN membership, the PRC has emphasized its opposition to super-power hegemony and its role as champion of the third world. It has been unable, however, to submerge its role as a permanent member of the Security Council and the obligation to act, on some occasions at least, as a "great power."

The PRC has acted with caution during this period of acquainting itself with the UN and its activities. It has refrained from participating in certain UN activities probably because of a lack of expertise and staff.

The PRC seems to be pursuing several divergent objectives:

- to establish itself as champion of the developing world and opponent of super-power hegemony;
- to assert its influence as a major power, entitled to full participation as China in all forums;
- to discredit the Soviet Union, especially in the eyes of other communist and radical states;
- to preserve the developing relationship with us and other "NEOs".

It is still not clear what relative weight the PRC will give to each of these objectives; though PRC actions to date indicate its concrete national interests will take priority over its more ephemeral role as champion of the third world.

- strident attacks on the USSR have not set well with the non-aligned in the UN;
- its veto of Bangladesh membership has underlined its role as a great power with a privileged position on the Security Council;

In some ways, the PRC participation in the UN has been negative from the standpoint of the US:

- on African issues (about the only sphere of UN discussion where it has forced the Soviets to more extreme stands);
- UNCTAD and the Stockholm Environment conference;
- seabeds and Law of the Sea (the PRC has supported third world claims to a 200-mile territorial limit);
- the PRC has so far indicated no interest in accepting SC Resolution 242 as the basis for a Middle East settlement and support Palestinian positions.

On the other hand, there has been a certain affinity of US-PRC interest on such issues as the India-Pakistan war, while the PRC representatives also worked with us during negotiations leading to a Security Council resolution on hijacking. Despite their doctrinal stands against UN peacekeeping, they have acquiesced in extensions of the UNTICYP mandate and expansion of the observer teams on the Lebanon-Israel border.

We have noted that the PRC is sensitive to the "general view of others" at least on issues not of primary concern to the PRC, but believe this suggests little more than that the PRC can on occasion be maneuvered into "going along"; it offers no encouragement that the PRC will often bring others along.

The PRC will continue to be tough on issues of direct concern to it, such as Korea and will continue to use the UN as a propaganda forum to champion the "have nots" and to exacerbate differences between them and the developed countries.

IO/UNF:JWR:imball:pja
9/12/72

Clearances: IO/UNF - John A. Armitage
(based on material previously cleared with
EA and ACA)

Huang

① - revolution

1. colonialists -
new colonialists
2. one or 2 superpowers
not ceased aggression
3. danger - new W-War
still exists -
whole world must be
vigilant.
Chin. suffered over long
period - imperial aggression
4. PRC supports efforts to
be master of our destiny
5. Bounden duty to give
support to just cause
of people -

②

support Chapter -

On this informal occasion, may I express my appreciation to my Chinese voice, to Mrs. Chang. I listened to her translation. She got every word right.

NOTE: The Chairman spoke at 9:18 p.m., local time, in the Hangchow Hotel. He spoke in Chinese and the President in English; their toasts were translated by an interpreter.

As printed above, this item follows the text of the White House press release issued at Hangchow, People's Republic of China.

SHANGHAI: JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Text of the Joint Statement Issued at the Conclusion of the President's Visit. February 27, 1972

President Richard Nixon 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 February 21 to February 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party of China on February 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hangchow and Shanghai where, continuing discussions with Chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expounded their respective positions and attitudes.

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace: just, because it fulfills the aspirations of peoples and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention. The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communication between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge. No country should claim infallibility and each country should be

prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention; its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the Republic of Vietnam and the United States on January 27, 1972 represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the United States envisages the ultimate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of Indochina. The United States will maintain its close ties with and support for the Republic of Korea; the United States will support efforts of the Republic of Korea to seek a relaxation of tension and increased communication in the Korean peninsula. The United States places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. Consistent with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of December 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of great power rivalry.

The Chinese side stated: Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—this has become the irresistible trend of history. All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. China will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all the oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion. All foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries.

The Chinese side expressed its firm support to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goal and its firm support to the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the elaboration of February this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. It firmly supports the eight-point program for the peaceful unification of Korea put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12, 1971, and the stand for the abolition of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." It firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of Japanese militarism and firmly supports the Japanese people's desire to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. It firmly maintains that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the India-Pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and firmly supports the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence

and sovereignty and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed 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 or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

- ✓ —progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries;
- ✓ —both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict;
- ✓ —neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony; and
- ✓ —neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

The two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position:

- 1 The Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of
- 2 the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China;
- 3 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
- 4 no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and
- 5 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 U.S. side declared: 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 does not challenge that position. 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. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial.

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Keep available
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Principles

Dict. Definition

Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

Both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefit can be derived, and agreed that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

The two sides agreed that they will stay in contact through various channels, including the sending of a senior U.S. representative to Peking from time to time for concrete consultations to further the normalization of relations between the two countries and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the American party expressed their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

NOTE: The joint statement was released at Shanghai, People's Republic of China. For a news conference of Dr. Henry Kissinger and Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green and a statement by the White House Press Secretary on the communiqué, see the following two items.

Shanghai: Joint Communiqué

News Conference of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. February 27, 1972

MR. ZIEGLER. You have had a chance to read over the communiqué. Dr. Kissinger is here to discuss it with you and take your questions. What Dr. Kissinger says is on the record. Together with Dr. Kissinger is Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green who, as you know, participated in all the meetings with Secretary of State Rogers when he met with the Foreign Minister, and he is here also to discuss the communiqué with you and to take your questions, together with Dr. Kissinger.

We will begin with Dr. Kissinger.

DR. KISSINGER. Let me make a few preliminary observations before we go to your questions. Let me do it in two parts: the process, and there is obviously the communiqué produced, and secondly, what does it mean in general terms. Then I believe that I will be prepared to answer questions.

First, how was the communiqué produced? From the beginning of our contacts with the People's Republic of China, there were some obvious general considerations of

what the outcome of a meeting between the President and the leaders of the People's Republic might be.

During the interim visit there was some exploratory conversation of an outcome in the conventional sense in which both sides tend to state general positions which they afterwards choose to interpret, each in their own way.

It was, therefore, decided early in the meetings on this occasion between the President and Prime Minister that such an approach would make no sense. It would not be worthy of the purposes that were attempted to be served.

It was therefore decided that each side would state its position on issues in a section which it would produce more or less independent of the other. It would not pretend to an agreement which did not exist and which would have to be interpreted away in subsequent implementations. Therefore, the beginning part of the communiqué represents, in effect, a statement by each side of some of its general principles.

On our side, they were deliberately not phrased in a contentious way. While in discussions some of the arguments made by the Chinese side were, of course, rebutted, we did not feel that this was the appropriate vehicle to do so, but rather to state what our positive view was.

For that matter, the Chinese side did not rebut arguments which we made in our section that they did not particularly agree with.

FEBRUARY 27, 1972

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

February 28, 1972
Shanghai, People's Republic
of China

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original on permanent exhibit

SAN ANTONIO
Evening

NEWS



FINAL
LATE MARKET

54th Year — No. 37

Tuesday, October 26, 1971

San Antonio, Texas

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BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

UN goes wild over China win

PAUL
THOMPSON



Lady bought a couple of dozen Christmas tree ornaments at Scriven's Inc. at Broadway and Loop 410, then noticed they came from East Germany. "I was horrified," she phoned to say. "The East German label is on each ornament and now I'm afraid to display them."

East of the border in the U.S. has trade agreements with East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and other Iron Curtain countries, and war merchants are selling stuff there.

"I must say of these East German ornaments that they're all hand-made and exquisitely wrought," said Mrs. Maria Sikes of Scriven's. "Peculiar, do the work, and they are paid a pittance (50 small) to hand in the line."

She added that her department at Scriven's has been for years stocked with Czech, Polish and East German glass, "than with many of the things sold in countries like Japan."

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly exploded into cheers and applause when victory finally came to Peking's supporters Monday.

The Tanzanians, wearing Mao Tse-tung suits, jumped up and down with joy and danced a jig. The Syrians, Indians, Pakistanis, Cubans and Albanians stood up laughing and throwing their arms in the air.

The Europeans, including Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, were more restrained. Most of the delegates from the 131-member assembly were elated for in the end, when all the procedural devices had failed, the vast majority supported the Albanian resolution to seat Communist China and oust Nationalist China.

George Bush, the tall and handsome U.S. ambassador, sat slumped and dejected in his chair.

Reis Maliki, the Albanian vice minister for foreign affairs, took the floor and began saying in French that the decision was "a great defeat for the United States of America."

Bush pulled off his earphone and threw it on the desk before him.

Assembly President Adam Malik of Indonesia interrupted Malik, yelling that he must save further comment for Tuesday morning.

The long night of wrangling ended. It was

They started out of the hall together.

Pakistani Ambassador Agha Sahbi, who did much of the floor work for the Albanian side, said as he came out of the hall that the vote was the beginning of "a new era in international affairs" and was not a defeat for any nation.

The Albanian side knew victory was near at 9:45 p.m. when it defeated the U.S. move to require a two-thirds majority for the expulsion of Taiwan.

But it took another 1 1/2 hours of arguing over procedure and amendments to reach the decision.

Supporters of the two sides walked about the crowded hall holding strategy sessions on bended knees before each other's desks.

Bush made a last minute call on the Tunisian delegate to try to get a vote. He called the Japanese, key cosponsors of the U.S. resolution for dual representation, and a few back and forth to talk with Bush and the Australians.

When the final vote came no Chinese delegate was there. The Nationalists had walked out behind Foreign Minister Chou Shu-kai a few minutes before.

Outside the hall, delegates mingled about in crowded quarters in a rare show of



Boondoggle

Two years back, this column ran an item about a Randolph mercantile real estate on government time, wearing his Air Force blues. Just to bring you up to date the surge is gone now. But there's a Randolph captain who today spends about as much time parking real estate as he does working for Uncle. Naturally he's rather successful. Imagine how a two or three-striper feels when approached by an officer in uniform, gravely intent on selling him a house.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTO COPY Sorry, doc

Local Republican chieftains have passed the word up to Washington, D.C. that Dr. Jose Cardenas, the Edgewood school superintendent, is NOT their choice for that big new H.E.W. job opening for which Cardenas has been angling. And so, to all intents and purposes, that renders the good doctor kaput.

Circuitous

Herr Johann Tieschner, West German bus messman, New York, was on business, evening to keep an important appointment tomorrow at Southwest Research Institute. He had a reservation at the Holiday Inn Northwest, where he had a reservation for the night.

The driver instead took the foreign visitor to the Holiday Inn downtown. After a conference with the Durango St. room clerk, the cab took off again. This time winding its way to the Holiday Inn Northeast. From there, it went to the Holiday North-west.

Herr Tieschner's taxi bill, \$20. The way he said it, his cabby was only confused, it sure was the kind of confusion that paid off handsomely.

Aftermath

Jesse Garcia, man of all work on the Incarnate Word Convent premises for 11 years before getting fired back in August, is taking up one of those "Equal Opportunity" hearings on the matter. Just thought they were ought to know.

Playboy sales

And finally, a Cholo woman writes: "Let me thank all the shocked viewers of October-November issues of Playboy for all the

Taiwan leaves Peking

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United Nations has become a farce, some nations behaved as in a circus," said Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai of Nationalist China as he led his delegation out of the General Assembly Monday night.

The nationalists walked out shortly before the emotional, sometimes, boisterous session of the world organization voted to expel Chiang Kai-shek's regime and replace it with the Communist government in Peking.

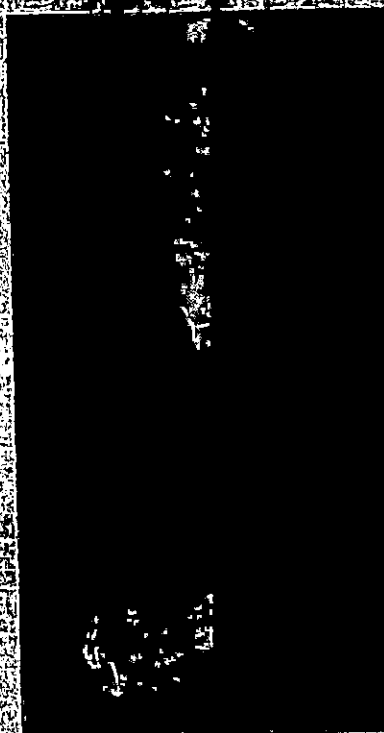
But first, Chow took the podium in the crowded, dim and gold-hall. He told the 131-member assembly that the vote it was about to take was a "flagrant violation" of the U.N. Charter and his delegation had decided "not to take part in any further proceeding of this General Assembly." Applause greeted the announcement.

Outside the hall, the sad-eyed Chinese official was stopped by a black-gowned African woman in a turban who held his hand and commiserated with him. It was Angie Brooks-Randolph, Liberia's assistant secretary of state and the president of the 1969 General Assembly.

Meeting with 300 newsmen in a hot, crowded-out conference room, Chow read a farewell statement prepared in advance, which said: "To deny the Republic of China its rightful position in the United Nations is to violate the charter and negate the noble and sacred principles and purposes upon which the United Nations was founded."

Brushing aside suggestions that his government might consider being associated with the organization in an observer status, he said: "No, we are one of the founding fathers."

"We have been very patient," Chow added. "The U.N. has deteriorated. It is no longer the organization we founded in 1945. It is a circus."



CHOW SHU-KAI, N.Y. CHAIRMAN, Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister to U.N. (AP Wire Photo)



POSSIBLE RAIN

Showers are back in San Antonio's weather picture and there's a chance some may fall on the city Tuesday and Wednesday. The high temperature will be in the low 60s both Tuesday and Wednesday and the low Tuesday night in the middle 50s.

By a vote of 76 to 35, with 17 abstentions, the assembly adopted an Albanian resolution recognizing representatives of the People's Republic of China as "the only legitimate representatives of China" to the United Nations and expelling "forthwith" the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek.

Earlier in the night the assembly voted 59 to 35, with 15 abstentions, to reject a U.S. resolution to make expulsion of the Nationalists an "important" question, requiring a two-thirds majority for adoption.

Among the U.S. allies who broke with Washington and voted against the U.S. resolution were Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Norway and Pakistan. Belgium and Italy abstained.

As it turned out, the Albanian resolution got more than a two-thirds majority. Its adoption killed a rival U.S. resolution to provide "dual representation," for both the Communists and the Nationalists, a situation Peking said repeatedly it would not accept. The Nationalists did not wait for the final vote. After defeat of the "important question" resolution, Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai led his delegation out, ending the Chinese Republic's 26 years as a charter member of the United Nations.

"We have severed our connection with this building," said a member of the delegation from Taiwan.

Less than an hour after the Albanian resolution was adopted at 11:17 p.m. EDT, Secretary General U Thant cabled the text to Peking as notification that the People's Republic was finally in after 22 years of trying.

There was no immediate response or comment from Peking.

From the rostrum, Vice Foreign Minister Reis Maille of Albania called the outcome "a victory for the peace-loving peoples and a great defeat for the United States of America." Sir Colin Crowe of Britain termed it a "return to reality."

U.S. Ambassador George Bush told reporters: "The U.N. has crossed a dangerous bridge, the bridge of expulsion. I hope the U.N. will not relive this moment of infamy." Bush said a Nationalist China would survive outside the United Nations, but American public reaction would be bad and he did not know what Congress would do.

With the help of the State Dept. U.S. embassies abroad, Bush had already been busy, especially for the "question" resolution. Other sources said Chinese Nationalist-Chinese charged countries reneged on promises to vote "important question" resolution. On stayed away and Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus which abstained.

They said other unexpected factors landed a decision to vote against the instead of abstaining and Belgium's abstain instead of voting for it. Neither had given any commitment.

After 22 years of adamant opposition entry of Red China into the United Nations, the U.S. government saw the hand the wall last winter when the annual resolution for the first time got a margin, 51 to 49.

This failed to get Peking in the United States had pushed through resolution making any change in representation an "important question" as more and more nations recognize in the ensuing months. It became such a member would fall this year.

In an attempt to save the Nation expulsion Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced U.S. espousal dual representation policy. But Peking satiated with the U.N. offer of China the Security Council if it would be delegation remain in the assembly. Nationalists had to go or it would be the United Nations.

On Page 2

- Who voted how
- Who voted how and why
- Which votes slipped away
- Reaction in world capitals
- Some congressmen want U.S. financial aid to UN.

Hold the phone!

(C) CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
WASHINGTON—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has disclosed that three

million to \$300 million a year. The labor-saving technique is not central Bell System companies and

PHOTOCOPY
GB HANDWRITING

PRV
file

Mr. President:

Last week, on behalf of my delegation and of the
host government, I made a statement of welcome in the General
Assembly to the Delegation of the People's Republic of
China.

our colleagues here
I join with others today in welcoming Ambassador
~~Amb Chang Chun~~
Huang ^{on this} ~~his~~ first appearance in the Security Council - *this*
very special body of the U.N.

In doing so, Mr. President, I want to confirm that
~~All of us~~
I and my colleagues in the ~~American~~ ^{U.S.} Mission look forward to
cooperating here, as in other chambers of the United
Nations, with the members of the Chinese Delegation in any
efforts to find constructive solutions to the important
issues of peace and security which concern us all.

*welcome Amb Huang - to you and your
delegation*

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Press Release USUN-189(71)
November 16, 1971

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Yesterday's inaugural address of the representative of the People's Republic of China was a disappointment for all those who wish to see the United Nations promote the goals of peace and progress.

There was nothing new in the intemperate language -- the phrases are familiar to those who have seen the standard propaganda of the People's Republic of China. What was surprising -- and disturbing -- was the decision to launch participation in this world body by firing these empty cannons of rhetoric.

Without mutual respect and a serious attempt to narrow differences, little can be done to reduce the turmoil in the world and to meet the aspirations of its peoples. This will be the approach of the U.S. Government.

* * * * *

PHOTOCOPY
GB. HANDWRITING

P.R.C. on Disarmament

1. 1st use + never use
vs. non-nuclear country

2. won't join talks
"nuclear disarmament talks" -
keeps back non-nuclear

3. recall for world
conference complete prohibition
total destruction of weapons

1. no first use

" use vs. non-nuclear countries

" " vs. nuclear-free zones

2. dismantle nuclear bases abroad
all means of delivery from abroad

3. vs. USSR proposal - endless discussion

11

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

June 1, 1972

Mr. John Hersey
420 Humphry Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear John:

Louis Walker asked me if I could be of assistance to you on a visa for Peking. Regrettably, the answer is No.

I have discussed this personally with Ambassaador Huang Hua, the Chinese Permanent Representative to the UN here in New York, and he tells me that the proper channel is Ambassador Yao Kuang, whose address is Juliana Apartments, 12th Floor, 100 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.

If of course during the application process you see a specific place where you think I could be of help, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Visas have been issued sporadically and unpredictably. I hope you are successful.

Very truly yours,

George Bush

CC: Mr. Louis Walker
G. H. Walker & Co.
111 Pearl Street
Hartford, Conn.

GBush:rb

March 8, 1972

Mr. Jeffrey B. Kimball
President
International Trade & Development
Corporation
710 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Dear Jeffrey:

Thank you for your letter of March 2nd.

The Chinese are beginning to relax their restrictions on foreigners' travel, and I have heard that some American firms may be represented at the upcoming Canton business fair. Although I understand that the Chinese have been quite selective in issuing visas, I can't see any harm in your giving it a try.

The Chinese Mission here in New York has made it clear to us that it would prefer to stay out of the travel business and, therefore, I am afraid that I am not in a position to help you. I would suggest, however, that you write to the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa, which is the standard channel for visa applications and related inquiries. You should address your request to Ambassador Yao Kuang (Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Juliana Apartments, Twelfth Floor, 100 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa 4, Ontario). You also should, of course, describe precisely your own background and the purpose of your visit, perhaps sending a copy of the International Trade and Development Corporation prospectus that you sent me. I am told the Chinese usually take care to reply, although at times there may be a bit of a delay.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

George Bush

POL:HEH:ayer:mos

PHOTOCOPY
GB HANDWRITING

From the desk of

AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH

1) asked ~~him~~ to
see if could
find place

Nels. Rock helped
sons

2) want it ~~copy~~
quick

PRC

Max Tokobson

① called re: where things
stand

② K-M saw Chinese
"new here - don't want
to start things"

③ Algard told Max
"PRC wants to see you"
Max hopes to casually
bring it up at PRC reception
tomorrow.

PHOTOCOPY
GB HANDWRITING

AS -

PRL
file

Personal
Secret

Al Harg

11-10-71

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING,
E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.3 (G)

a) series instructions - so extremely sensitive 10/17/99

b) nuclear -

PHOTOCOPY
GB HANDWRITING

c) will be receiving position on

d) Must get clearance →

e) error on overkill →

f) wrong - what's a head for the boss

g) launch a Nissan today

1) short time

2) what will come up

3)

h) any big developments check
out personally -

- as

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION	CLASS.
01. Cable	SECSTATE to US Mission USUN Re: USUN Relations with Chinese Delegation (1 pp.)	11/1071	C	C
COLLECTION George Bush Personal Papers United Nations File				
FILE LOCATION China File OA/ID Number Date Closed 10/7/99				

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- F-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Congress of the United States
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives

Mr. Bush -

I have a statement ~~(which)~~
which Secretary Rogers would like
you to make at the end of
the hearings (re China's inaugural
address" yesterday) - presumably
to the press. The Secretary asked
me to have you call him prior
to making the statement, so perhaps
you should call him from the
Committee room as soon as you are
through here and before you leave
and see any reporters.

Care Prentice