

The original documents are located in Box C10, folder “Presidential Handwriting, 1/11/1975” of the Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN RUSTAND

FROM: DICK CHENEY

D

Warren, after the State of the Union sometime the week of the 20th of January, the President has agreed to spend 10 minutes with Walter Judd to talk about foreign policy.

I believe he lives here in town. I'm sure you can probably find his name in the phone book. Get up a specific time proposal before you actually set it up.

EM 2-6488

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
TREATED AS HANDWRITING -- NO
BLUE CARD MADE.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING WITH WALTER H. JUDD

Thursday, January 23, 1975
12:40 p.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Henry A. Kissinger *HK*

I. PURPOSE

A courtesy call by your former colleague Walter Judd. Dr. Judd will probably wish to discuss foreign affairs and in particular, the Administration's China policy.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: You met Dr. Judd at a social function on January 11 and agreed to meet with him to discuss foreign policy issues soon after delivering the State of the Union message.

As you know, Dr. Judd, who spent 10 years of his life in the 20's and 30's as a medical missionary to China, has long been a spokesman for the Chiang Kai-shek government on Taiwan. He is a co-founder of the Committee for a Free China and was chairman of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the U.N. It is to be expected that during the meeting Dr. Judd will press his view that the United States should not alter its present relationship with the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan or take any actions detrimental to its interests.

In view of your forthcoming trip to Peking and the delicate state of our relations with Peking on the question of normalizing U.S.-PRC relations, it is recommended that you be non-committal with regard to any assurances Dr. Judd might seek from you regarding our future policy toward Taiwan. Your talking points are consistent with your post-inauguration communications with leaders of both the PRC and the Republic of China.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4.

MR 94-10, #4; NSC Letter 6/14/94
By *ut* NARA Date 8/15/94

In view of the way Dr. Judd might seek to use his meeting with you, we also recommend that it not be given press publicity by the White House.

- B. Participants: Walter H. Judd and Brent Scowcroft.
- C. Press Plan: Meeting not to be announced to the press. White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Walter, since coming to this office I have thought often of your wise counsel while on the Foreign Affairs Committee, concerning America's role in international politics. I know you have followed events closely since leaving the Hill and appreciate the seriousness of the problems facing us today -- the energy crisis which threatens the economies of all countries, rich and poor; worsening food shortages which threaten the populations of many countries; renewed tension in the Middle East; and the ever present shadow of the nuclear arsenals in both the East and the West.
2. In the past six months I have focused much of my attention and that of my Administration on finding solutions to these very complex problems and I believe we have made important progress in several areas. I would appreciate receiving your views on my proposals for coping with the energy problem and for establishing United States independence in this important area.
3. [If Dr. Judd raises United States-China policy, you may wish to draw on the following points.] I believe the efforts begun by President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger in 1969 to find a way to live over the long-run with the People's Republic of China are essential to our over-all foreign policy of trying to control the nuclear arms race and refashion a set of international relationships which will enhance the security of the United States. I intend to pursue the policy set forth in the Shanghai Communique of 1972.

4. We have no illusions, however, about our relations with the government in Peking. We know they are dedicated Communists, and that their current "friendship" with us is designed to serve their own interests. I do believe, however, that the U.S. has gained important benefits to its own national interests from the limited relationship we have established with Peking thus far.
5. I am well aware of how this development in our China policy is most painful to our old friends on Taiwan. The Republic of China has been a long and honorable ally of our country. They have responded to the recent developments in our China policy with restraint and dignity. We will continue to take their security concerns into account and maintain the social and economic ties that our country has developed with Taiwan over the last quarter-century.
6. At the same time, I believe we should continue efforts to build a more normal relationship with Peking that takes into account the manifest role that the PRC will play in international politics -- for better or for worse. I believe we can do this without abandoning the fundamental interests of old friends.
7. Let me assure you that my trip to Peking later this year is an open-ended venture. There are no preconditions, and there is no set outcome to the visit.
8. [If Dr. Judd requests that you visit Taiwan before or just after your trip to Peking:] Frankly this does present some problems. As you know, both Peking and Taipei stress that there is one China; and in the Shanghai Communique we say that we look toward the peaceful resolution of the differences between the two sides by the Chinese themselves. If I were to visit Taipei shortly before or after my trip to Peking it would, of course, look as if we were playing some role in the evolution of the relationship between the two sides. They both reject our doing this. But I will certainly keep your suggestion in mind.