

The original documents are located in Box 5, folder “China, unnumbered items - (26), 2/6/76 - 2/28/76” of the Kissinger-Scowcroft West Wing Office Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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NLF-NSC_ILCC-5-2-4-3

*Delivered to Gen. Sec. by
Amb. Han Han at 3:10 pm, June,
2/5/75.*

TIME OF RELEASE: 8 a.m., Friday

February 6, 1976 (Washington Time)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The historic visit to China made by President Richard Nixon of the United States of America and Mrs. Nixon and the issuance of the Joint Communiqué by China and the United States in 1972 have played a significant role in improving Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese side and former President Nixon both consider that a revisit to China by him will be appropriate. The Government of the People's Republic of China has extended an invitation to him and Mrs. Nixon to revisit China on February 21, 1976, the fourth anniversary of their first visit. They have accepted the invitation with pleasure.



2/6/76

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Secretary Kissinger was informed on Monday in very general terms of President Nixon's intention to make a trip to China but without any discussion of dates.



Q AND A ON NIXON TRIP TO CHINA

Background

Former President and Mrs. Nixon have been invited to visit the PRC on February 21, the fourth anniversary of Nixon's first trip to China. This will be announced at 8 a.m. (Washington time) Friday, February 6 from Peking and San Clemente. There will be no announcement from the White House.

Ambassador Han Hsu from the Liaison Office delivered the attached announcement to General Scowcroft, at 3 p.m. Thursday, February 5. We had no notice prior to that from either the Chinese or San Clemente. Former President Nixon phoned President Ford Thursday afternoon to inform him of the invitation.

We will want to indicate that as with other private visits of prominent Americans, it was arranged between the PRC and the former President.

* * * *

Q: Were President Ford or Dr. Kissinger informed about this beforehand? How, and when was the President informed?

A: Yes, President Ford was informed about the PRC's invitation to former President Nixon on Thursday afternoon. Representatives of the PRC Liaison Office notified the White House and Mr. Nixon also called the President.



Q: Was the trip discussed during Ford's trip to China? Did the US Government work on any of the details?

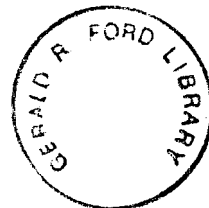
A: This is a completely private visit arranged entirely between the PRC and former President Nixon. It was not discussed during President Ford's trip to Peking.

Q: What will the Chinese and Nixon discuss? Will he carry a message from President Ford to the Chinese?

A: As this is a private visit, all arrangements will be made between the Chinese and the former President.

Q: What does this mean for US-Chinese relations. Is this some kind of signal to the US? What does the USG think of this?

A: Former President Nixon was responsible for the reopening of our relationship with the Peoples Republic. One aspect of our developing relationship is the opportunity for both sides to benefit by increased exchanges and contacts which foster a better understanding between our respective countries. As you are aware, the Chinese have invited many private and official delegations of Americans to visit the PRC and we have hosted many Chinese groups in this country. This visit, by the Nixons, is a reflection of this increased contact and communication.



Q: Will the former President brief President Ford upon his return from China?

A: That has not been discussed. As you know, President Ford met very recently with the Chinese leaders, but the Administration would in this instance, as it has in other cases, be pleased to be apprised of any items of particular interest.

Q: What is the duration of the former President's trip? What cities will he visit?

A: I would suggest that you approach Mr. Nixon or the Chinese Government for any details of the trip.

Q: Does President Ford attach any significance to the fact that this invitation is being extended in an election year?

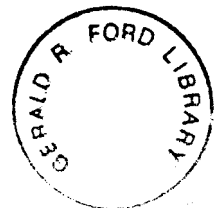
A: No.

Q: Will Mr. Nixon be briefed by the Administration before he goes?

A: I would point out that former President Nixon is making this trip as a private citizen, but within that context the Administration would try to respond to any specific requests for background materials.

Q: Will Mr. Nixon be carrying a message from President Ford?

A: I am sure the President would want his best wishes to be conveyed to the Chinese leaders.



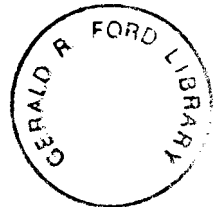
NIXON ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT 21 FEB

Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 6, 1976 (HSINHUA)--

Announcement

The historic visit to China made by President Richard Nixon of the United States of America and Mrs Nixon and the issuance of the joint communique by China and the United States in 1972 have played a significant role in improving Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese side and former President Nixon both consider that a revisit to China by him will be appropriate. The government of the People's Republic of China has extended an invitation to him and Mrs Nixon to revisit China on February 21, 1976, the fourth anniversary of their first visit. They have accepted the invitation with pleasure.



THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday - February 9, 1976

- 9:30 Mr. Richard B. Cheney - The Private Study.
- *10:00
(10 min.) Signing Ceremony - Older Americans Message.
(Mr. James Cannon) - The Oval Office.
- 10:30 Secretary Donald Rumsfeld - The Private Study.
- 11:30 Mr. Ron Nessen, Mr. Max L. Friedersdorf,
Mr. Robert T. Hartmann, Jr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
Mr. Rogers C.B. Morton, and Mr. Richard
B. Cheney - The Oval Office.
- * 12:15
(20 min.) Briefing on Status of the Science and Technology
Exhibition at Cape Canaveral. (Dr. Theodore C.
Marrs) - The Cabinet Room.
- * 2:00 Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials.
(General Brent Scowcroft) - The Oval Office.
- 2:45 Mr. William Scranton - The Oval Office.
- 3:30 Mr. Richard B. Cheney - The Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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CONTAINS CODEWORD

February 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM: The Situation Room

SUBJECT: Noon Notes

PRC Views on U.S. Relations: In the wake of today's announcement that Hua Kuo-feng has been appointed "acting premier" to replace Chen En-lai, the following background

[Redacted]

Recently, China's UN ambassador, Huang Hua, expressed full confidence that Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would become premier and that there would be no change in Sino-U.S. relations. Huang admitted that detente with Moscow had some positive benefits for Washington but a lack of commitment had hurt the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy. In Huang's view, detente considerations have caused Washington to procrastinate unduly in situations like Angola. China has been generally satisfied with the state of relations with the U.S. but has serious doubts about Washington's role in international affairs.

[Large redacted area]

NSC/State Guidelines

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BY MLD NARA, DATE 3/9/2011 9/7/2004



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E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR CH

SUBJECT: HAU KUD-FENG NAMED PRC ACTING PREMZR
1. PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT CONFIRMED TO REUTERS LATE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY 7 THAT POLITBURO MEMBER, VICE PREMIER, AND MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY HAU KUD-FENG HAS BEEN NAMED PRC BFT-ING PREMIER. ORAL CONFIRMATION FOLLOWED PRESS INQUIRIES STIMULATED BY HONG KONG SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST STORY EARLIER IN DAY AND PROVIDED NO INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER CHANGES.
2. ANNOUNCEMENT COMES AS CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE SINCE MOST OBSERVERS HAD ASSUMED THAT VICE PREMIER TENG HSIAO-PING WOULD BE ELEVATED TO THE PREMIERSHIP TO REPLACE CHOU EN-LAI. CHOU HAD APPARENTLY BEEN GROOMING TENG TO TAKE OVER THE PREMIERSHIP FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS. THE FACT THAT TENG WAS NOT NAMED PREMIER MUST BE INTERPRETED AS A SET-BACK AT LEAST, IF NOT A PERMANENT LOSS, IN WHAT PRESUMABLY HAS BEEN A MAJOR STRUGGLE IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OVER THE SUCCESSOR TO CHOU. WE KNOW TOO LITTLE AT THIS POINT TO ASSESS CONFIDENTALLY THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE TENG'S DEFEAT, BUT SOME PEKING OBSERVERS HAVE LINKED IT TO A NOTICEABLY HARSHER TONE IN RECENT PEOPLE'S DAILY PIECES AND SUGGEST THAT THE POLITICAL DIALOG IN PEKING MAY HAVE SHIFTED LEFTWARD.
3. THE FIFTY-SIX YEAR OLD HAU KUD-FENG IS A NATIVE OF HUNAN PROVINCE--AS IS CHAIRMAN MAO--AND SPENT MANY YEARS THERE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS. HUA REMAINED IN POWER AS HUNAN'S LEADER, THROUGH THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION AND SINCE MIN-1971 HE HAS SPENT MOST OF HIS TIME WORKING IN PEKING. HUA WAS APPOINTED TO THE POLITBURN IN AUGUST 1973 AND MADE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY IN JANUARY 1975. HE HAS BEEN CONSIDERED ONE OF THE PRC'S RISING YOUNGER STARS AND ITS LEADING SPECIALIST ON AGRICULTURE.

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BY HR, NARA 7/12/08

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E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: CVIP (NIXON, RICHARD M.) CH US
SUBJECT: VIP VISIT: FORMER PRESIDENT AND MRS.
RICHARD M. NIXON: COURTESIES TO PROTOCOL
CHIEF CHU

REF: PEKING 231, PEKING 250

1. PEKING 231 REPORTED THAT CHIEF OF PROTOCOL CHU CHUAN-HSIEN WILL HEAD THREE-MAN PARTY ACCOMPANYING FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON TO CHINA ABOARD CAAC AIRCRAFT. CHU NOT ONLY WILL BE AMONG HIGHEST-RANKING CHINESE TO HAVE VISITED US ON BUSINESS UNRELATED TO PROLO AND UN, BUT HE ALSO HAS PLAYED MAJOR AND VERY CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN VISITS TO CHINA BY THE SECRETARY AND THE PRESIDENT.

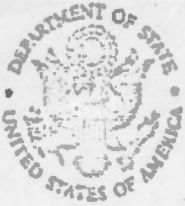
2. WHATEVER POSTURE WE ADOPT IN RESPECT TO OTHER ASPECTS OF VISIT OF FORMER PRESIDENT, WE BELIEVE THAT COURTESIES APPROPRIATE TO CHU'S POSITION AND ROLE IN US-PRC RELATIONS SHOULD BE ACCORDED HIM BY DEPARTMENT ON HIS ARRIVAL AND WHILE HE IS IN UNITED STATES. WE WOULD APPRECIATE DEPARTMENT'S INFORMING US AS SOON AS DECISIONS ON HANDLING CHU'S VISIT ARE MADE SO THAT HE CAN HAVE THEM IN MIND DURING ANY CONTACTS WITH CHINESE HERE.
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E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: OVIP (NIXON, RICHARD M.) CH US
SUBJECT: VIP VISIT: FORMER PRESIDENT AND MRS. RICHARD
M. NIXON: USLO ROLE

1. IN ABSENCE OF INFORMATION TO CONTRARY, WE ASSUME THAT HAN HSUI'S CONTACT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE IS THE ONLY DISCUSSION (EXCEPTING ON SUCH TECHNICAL MATTERS AS SECURITY AND AIRCRAFT) PRCLO HAS HAD WITH US OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON ABOUT FORTHCOMING VISIT OF FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON. GIVEN "PRIVATE" NATURE OF THE VISIT, WE HAVE NOT BEEN SURPRISED THAT THE CHINESE HAVE TAKEN NO INITIATIVE WITH US HERE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR IT BEYOND REQUESTING VISAS FOR AIR CREW AND PROTOCOL OFFICERS. STARTING WITH THE ARRIVAL HERE OF THE ADVANCE SECRET SERVICE TEAM, HOWEVER, USLO MAY NEED AT ANY TIME TO INDICATE TO MFA WHAT WE WOULD EXPECT OUR ROLE IN THE VISIT TO BE.

2. WE, OF COURSE, HAVE NO PRECISE PRECEDENT FOR A VISIT OF THIS NATURE AND, EVEN IN THE CASES OF THE SUPERFICIALLY-SIMILAR VISITS LAST YEAR OF THE UK'S BETH AND WEST GERMANY'S STRAUSS, THERE WERE DIFFERENCES IN THE WAYS THE TWO EMBASSIES PARTICIPATED. IN BOTH CASES THE MISSION CHIEFS TOOK PART IN AIRPORT ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE AND IN DINNERS, BUT THE UK AMBASSADOR ATTENDED MEETINGS WITH PRC LEADERS AND GERMAN AMBASSADOR DID NOT. AT ANY RATE, THE VISIT OF FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON IS SUI GENERIS AND WILL, OF COURSE,

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BE A MAJOR NEWS EVENT, WITH THE ROLE OF USLO UNDERGOING CLOSE SCRUTINY FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS AS AN INDICATION OF, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE USG ATTITUDE TOWARD THE VISIT.

3. THE NATURE OF USLO PARTICIPATION WILL BE DEPENDENT, FINALLY, ON THE DESIRES OF THE CHINESE AND OF MR. NIXON. HOWEVER, IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE THE DEPARTMENT'S REACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS, WHICH ARE DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY TO SERVE THE US-PRC RELATIONSHIP WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT THIS IS A PRIVATE VISIT WHICH NEVERTHELESS WILL BE HIGHLY PUBLICIZED:

A. AIRPORT ARRIVAL. ACTING CHIEF WOULD (1) BE PRESENT AT PEKING AIRPORT TO GREET THE FORMER PRESIDENT ON ARRIVAL, AND (2) TAKE INITIATIVE, IF NECESSARY, TO INSURE THAT THE PRC MAKES APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS.

B. CEREMONIAL DINNERS. (1) WE WOULD NOT SEEK INVITATION FOR ACTING CHIEF'S ATTENDANCE, BUT (2) WE WOULD ACCEPT IF INVITED.

C. MEETINGS WITH CHINESE LEADERS. (1) WE WOULD NOT TAKE INITIATIVE FOR ACTING CHIEF'S ATTENDANCE BUT (2) WE WOULD ACCEPT IF INVITED.

D. ACTING CHIEF WOULD OFFER USLO COURTESY OF ANY PRIVATE TYPE DESIRED (E.G., VISIT TO USLO).

E. AIRPORT DEPARTURE. PARTICIPATION SAME AS ON ARRIVAL.

4. IF DEPARTMENT CONCURS IN ABOVE PROPOSALS, WE HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO ADVISE FORMER PRESIDENT OF A AND E, WHICH SEEM TO US TO BE ESSENTIAL MINIMUM PARTICIPATION. IT OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE ADVANCE GUIDANCE IN REGARD TO D. CONCERNING B AND C, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S WHISTLER WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT CHINESE INVITE ACTING CHIEF, AND IF DEPARTMENT WANTS ACTING CHIEF TO ATTEND THIS WOULD BEST BE RAISED WITH MR. NIXON BEFORE HE

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MEETS WITH PROTOCOL CHIEF CHU.

5. ACTION REQUESTED: EARLY INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH WILL
ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE VISIT TO
THE DEGREE AND IN THE MANNER THE DEPARTMENT DESIRES.
THANK



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FOR THE SECRETARY FROM EA - PHILIP C. HABIB

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: OVIP (NIXON, RICHARD M.), CH, US

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MEMO: CHANGE IN NIXON TRAVEL PERMS

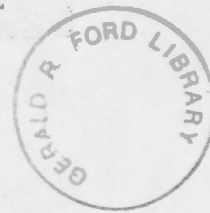
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
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1. WE HAVE HAD A BRIEF FLAP OVER THE PRC AIRCRAFT THAT WAS COMING TO THE US FOR FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON, BUT THE MATTER HAS BEEN SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED AFTER CODSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND MR. NIXON.

2. ALL ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE CHINESE AIRCRAFT TO LAND AT LOS ANGELES AIRPORT ON FEBRUARY 20 WHEN WE RECEIVED THIS AFTERNOON (FEBRUARY 18) A CABLE FROM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN CLAIMANT AGAINST THE PRC THREATENING TO "IMPOUND" THE CHINESE PLANE IF IT LANDED ON US TERRITORY. THE CLAIMANT WAS RESIDENT IN LOS ANGELES AND ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENT'S RECORDS HAD CLAIMS AGAINST THE PRC TOTALLING OVER \$30,000 WHICH HAD BEEN VALIDATED BY THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH L CONFIRMED THAT THERE WAS NO WAY TO PREVENT THE CLAIMANT FROM SEEKING TO ATTACH THE PRC AIRCRAFT. MOREOVER, ALTHOUGH WE HAD MADE CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR THIS EVENTUALITY, WE COULD NOT BE CERTAIN THAT WE COULD SECURE THE RELEASE OF THE AIRCRAFT (IF IT WERE ATTACHED) WITHIN THE THREE HOURS THAT IT WOULD BE ON THE GROUND IN LOS ANGELES.

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STATE DEPT, GUIDELINES
BY HR, NARA, DATE 7/10/08



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OPTIONAL FORM 151
(Formerly FS-412)
January 1975
Dept. of State

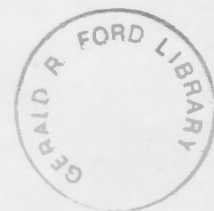
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TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Classification PAGE 2

RM UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, GENERAL SCOWCROFT DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON IN SAN CLEMENTE, AND THE DEPARTMENT WAS ASKED TO INFORM THE PRC LIAISON OFFICE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR THE PRC AIRCRAFT TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE FORMER PRESIDENT WOULD MEET THE PLANE IN TOKYO AND THAT ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO COLONEL BRENNAN IN SAN CLEMENTE.

5. WE CONVEYED THIS MESSAGE TO THE PRC LIAISON OFFICE, WHICH SEEMED SURPRISED BUT THANKED US FOR THE INFORMATION AND AGREED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH COLONEL BRENNAN. WE GAVE NO EXPLANATION OF THE ACTION, LEAVING THAT, AS REQUESTED, TO MR. NIXON'S OFFICE.

6. SINCE IT WAS PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE THAT THE CHINESE HAD ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO SEND A PLANE TO THE US FOR MR. NIXON'S PARTY, IT IS A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY THAT THE STORY WILL COME OUT IN THE PRESS. WE BELIEVE ANY COMMENT SHOULD BE HANDLED BY MR. NIXON AND SO ARE PROVIDING GUIDANCE WHICH WILL HAVE THE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN PASS THE QUESTION ON IF RAISED HERE.
INGERSOLL



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Classification

OPTIONAL FORM 151
(Formerly FS-412)
January 1975
Dept. of State

Shen Jo-yun message, telephoned on 2/19 at 9:30 A. M.:

In deciding to send the special plane to the United States to take former President Nixon on his visit to China, the Chinese side has taken into consideration the fact that he is not well, and that it is inconvenient for him to take a commercial plane. If, indeed, the United States Government considers Mr. Nixon's visit useful, as Secretary of State Kissinger stated on February 12th in answering questions from journalists, then the United States Government should provide every convenience to the trip of the special plane, and guarantee its security.

Our special plane is now in Vancouver, and will fly to Los Angeles in accordance with the time schedule and routine approved by the United States Government.





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Department of State ⁰⁰⁴⁵⁸⁸
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E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: OVIP (NIXON, RICHARD M.) US, CH

SUBJECT: VISIT TO PRC OF FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

REF: (A) PEKING 250, (B) PEKING 251

1. DEPARTMENT CONCURS THAT USLO ACTING CHIEF SHOULD BE AT AIRPORT FOR ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON, AND CAN MAKE COURTESY OFFER OF USLO ASSISTANCE.

2. REGARDING ATTENDANCE AT DINNERS, MEETINGS OR OTHER FUNCTIONS, WE WISH TO LEAVE INITIATIVE ENTIRELY TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT OR CHINESE. (WE DOUBT THEY WILL REQUEST USLO PARTICIPATION.) INGERSOLL

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BY HR, NARA, DATE 7/10/08



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PRC aircraft have landed in the United States. One aircraft brought an Advance Party to the United Nations in 1974 and an aircraft at one time stopped for refueling in Los Angeles enroute to Mexico.

No special permission is needed for travel to China.

The Nixons have Diplomatic Passports which were issued in 1961 and have no expiration date.



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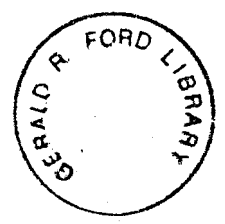
ATTN SECRETARY KISSINER'S PARTY

NCNA REPORT ON 22 FEB PEKING BANQUET FOR NIXON

OW221710Y REF OW221438Y (HONG KONG AFP ENGLISH 221428--REPORT ON 22 FEB BANQUET)

PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH 1654 GMT 22 FEB 76 OW

((TEXT)) PEKING, FEBRUARY 22, 1976 (HSINHUA) -- THE STATE COUNCIL GAVE A BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE HERE THIS EVENING TO WARMLY WELCOME RICHARD M. NIXON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND MRS NIXON.



2A

ACTING PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL HUA KUO-FENG HOSTED THE BANQUET. PRESENT AT THE BANQUET WERE YAO LIEN-WEI, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS; CHIAO KUAN-HUA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; YU HUI-YUNG, MINISTER OF CULTURE; LIU HSIANG-PING, MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH; CHUANG TSE-TUNG, MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS COMMISSION; AND HUANG CHEN, CHIEF OF THE LIAISON OFFICE OF CHINA IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACTING PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG AND MR NIXON PROPOSED TOASTS AT THE BANQUET. ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, ACTING PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG EXTENDED A WARM WELCOME TO MR AND MRS NIXON AND OTHER AMERICAN GUESTS. SPEAKING OF HIS REVISIT TO CHINA, MR NIXON SAID THAT IT WAS A SPECIAL PLEASURE TO MEET SOMEONE AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF BEING APART. HE WISHED THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE EVERGREEN.

PRESENT AT THE BANQUET WERE MEMBERS OF MR NIXON'S ENTOURAGE, DEPUTY CHIEF HARRY E.T. THAYER AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE LIAISON OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE JOURNALISTS COVERING THE CHINA VISIT BY MR AND MRS NIXON.

IN THE COURSE OF THE BANQUET, HOSTS AND GUESTS CHATTED CORDIALLY AND THE BAND PLAYED CHINESE AND AMERICAN MUSIC.

ALSO PRESENT WERE:

MEMBERS OF THE NPC STANDING COMMITTEE PEI SHIH-CHANG, LIN CHIAO-CHIH AND FU YU-FANG; LEADING MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, THE PEKING MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS WANG HAI-JUNG, CHU MU-CHIH, HSIEH CHING-I, CHAI SHU-FAN, HSIAO PENG, LIU CHENG-CHING, LIU HUA-CHING, WANG YEH-CHIU, TENG KANG, SHEN TU AND TSENG SHAO-TUNG; AND

REPRESENTATIVES OF PEKING WORKERS AND COMMUNE PEASANTS HAN CHA-HSIEN, CHANG PING-KUEI, WANG HSUEH-LI, WANG YU-JU, MA FENG-MING, CHEN YUNG-HSIANG, YIN WEI-CHEN, LI CHIN, CHU TSUNG-I AND KUO LI-YUN; REPRESENTATIVES OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES TIEN CHUNG-SHAN, JEYIHAN, HSU MING-YUEH, SHUANG PAO AND CHAHSIWANGHSU; AND REPRESENTATIVES OF SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND ART AND SPORTS CIRCLES.

TU YU-MING, HUANG WEI AND YANG NAN-TSUN WERE ALSO PRESENT. 221654 CHERRY SH 22/1725Z FEB

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TO RHATAAA/COMUSTDEFCON
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT MAKALAPA HI
RUDOMKA/FBIS LONDON ENGLAND
RUDOMLA/FBIS CAVERSHAM/DW
RUFHVOA/VOA MUNICH
RUHQHQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF
RUTLAAA/FBIS WASHDC
INFO RHAIBQA/USAGO MAKIMINATO JAPAN
RUEHC/SEC STATE WASHINGTON
RUESBG/AMEMB BOGATA
RHANMHA/COMNAVFOR KOREA
RHMIAAA/13AF (IN) CLARK AB PHILIPPINES
RUADFBA/FBIS TOKYO
RUADJHA/CG USARJ CAMP ZAMA/GB-I JAPAN
RUADKEA/CO 13TH IFW OKINAWA JAPAN
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RUADLBA/COMNAVFOR JAPAN
RUADLEA/VOA TOKYO
RUAGAAA/COMUSKOREA
RUAJMAB/FOSIF WESTPAC
RUAOAHA/376TH STRAT WG/DCI
RUAOANA/CG MARCORBASE CP BUTLER JAPAN
RUCLAKA/CDR 4TH PSYOP GROUP FT BRAGG NC
RUEOJAR/NFOIO FT MEADE MD
RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
RUHGPMA/CTG 79.1
RUHGPMA/CTF 76
RUHJOFA/3AD/OI/ANDERSEN AFB GUAM
RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHQHQA/CG FMFPAC
RULHSAD/DOD SPECREP OKINAWA JAPAN
RUMJHK/FBIS HONG KONG
RUMMJNA/USFJ J-2 YOKOTA AIR BASE JAPAN
RUMMJNA/COMAFFIVE/FIWA/YOKOTA AIR BASE JAPAN
RUMMJNA/5AF/IN YOKOTA AIR BASE JAPAN
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RUMRADA/CG THIRD MAF CAMP BUTLER JAPAN
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ATTN SECRETARY KISSINGER'S PARTY

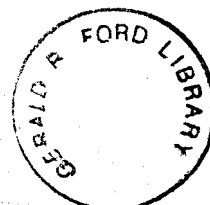
TEXT OF HUA KUO-FENG TOAST AT PEKING BANQUET FOR NIXON

OW221748Y REF OW221438Y (HONG KONG AFP ENGLISH 221428--REPORT
ON 22 FEB BANQUET)

REF OW221710Y (PEKING NCNA ENGLISH 221654--NCNA REPORT ON BANQUET)

PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH 1728 GMT 22 FEB 76 OW

((TEXT)) PEKING, FEBRUARY 22, 1976 (HSINHUA) -- FOLLOWING
IS THE FULL TEXT OF ACTIN PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG'S
TOAST AT THE BANQUET IN HONOUR OF RICHARD M. NIXON,
FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
HERE THIS EVENING:
MR AND MRS NIXON,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
COMRADES AND FRIENDS,

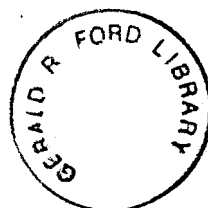


FOUR YEARS AGO, PRESIDENT NIXON VISITED OUR COUNTRY, AND CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES ISSUED THE FAMOUS SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE. THAT HISTORIC EVENT HAS PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN IMPROVING AND DEVELOPING SINO-U.S. RELATIONS AND EXERTED A FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE INTERNATIONALLY. MR NIXON CERTAINLY SHOWED FAR-SIGHTEDNESS IN TAKING THIS COURAGEOUS ACTION IN HIS CAPACITY AS U.S. PRESIDENT AT A TIME WHEN CONTACTS BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLES HAD BEEN SUSPENDED FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS. THE REDWOOD SAPPLINGS PRESIDENT NIXON BROUGHT HERE AS A GIFT FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE GROWING STURDILY, SYMBOLIZING A NEW PHASE OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLES. IN THE 4 YEARS SINCE THEN, CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES HAVE RESUMED AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IMPROVED ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE. ON THE SIGNIFICANT OCCASION OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S FIRST VISIT TO CHINA, MR AND MRS NIXON HAVE COME AGAIN TO VISIT OUR COUNTRY AT THE INVITATION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. IT IS MY PLEASURE TO EXTEND, ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, OUR WARM WELCOME TO YOU AND THE OTHER AMERICAN GUESTS.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE. THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE A GREAT PEOPLE. OUR TWO PEOPLES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FRIENDLY TO EACH OTHER. TRUE, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND IDEOLOGIES AND THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE ON QUITE A NUMBER OF ISSUES; HOWEVER, OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE MANY POINTS IN COMMON IN THE WORLD TODAY. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS PURSUED AND WILL CONSISTENTLY PURSUE THE LINE, PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES LAID DOWN BY CHAIRMAN MAO IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. WE REMAIN CONVINCED THAT SO LONG AS BOTH SIDES EARNESTLY IMPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE, SINO-U.S. RELATIONS WILL FURTHER IMPROVE, AND THAT THIS CONFORMS TO THE COMMON DESIRE OF THE CHINESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLES.

IN THE PAST 4 YEARS, THE WORLD HAS WITNESSED A SERIES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, AND ENCOURAGING CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. THE SITUATION CHARACTERIZED BY GREAT DISORDER UNDER HEAVEN IS DEVELOPING FURTHER AND BECOMING BETTER AND BETTER. THE DANGER OF THE OUTBREAK OF A NEW WAR KEEPS GROWING AS A RESULT OF THE INTENSE RIVALRY FOR WORLD HEGEMONY, AND IN PARTICULAR, THAT IMPERIALISM WHICH FLAUNTS THE SIGNBOARD OF "SOCIALISM" HAS REACHED OUT ITS GRASPING HANDS EVERYWHERE AND CARRIED OUT RABID EXPANSION; IT HAS BECOME THE MAIN SOURCE OF WAR. THIS IS A FACT WHICH ATTRACTS PEOPLE'S ATTENTION TODAY. THE ONLY REALISTIC AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO COPE WITH THIS SITUATION IS FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD TO HEIGHTEN THEIR VIGILANCE, STRENGTHEN THEIR UNITY AND GET WELL PREPARED AGAINST WAR. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT MR NIXON WROTE IN JUNE 1972 THAT AGGRESSIVE AMBITIONS ARE HELD IN CHECK NOT BY IDEALISM. IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT THIS EXPANSIONISM IS PITTIABLE, BEING LACKING IN CAPABILITIES THOUGH WILD IN AMBITION. ITS AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION EVERYWHERE BEAR THE SEED OF DEFEAT. HISTORY HAS TIME AND AGAIN PROVED THAT EXPANSIONISTS NEVER COME TO A GOOD END; SUCH WAS THE CASE WITH HITLER, AND THE HEGEMONISM OF TODAY WILL COME TO NO BETTER END. IT IS THE PEOPLE, AND DEFINITELY NOT HEGEMONISM. THAT IS REALLY POWERFUL.

2B



IN CHINA, A REVOLUTIONARY MASS DEBATE IS GOING ON IN SUCH CIRCLES AS EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. IT IS A CONTINUATION AND DEEPENING OF THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION. IT FULLY DEMONSTRATES THE EXTENSIVE DEMOCRACY PRACTISED IN OUR COUNTRY UNDER THE SYSTEM OF SOCIALISM. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT, THROUGH THIS DEBATE, CHAIRMAN MAO'S PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY LINE WILL FIND ITS WAY DEEPER INTO THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND WILL BE FURTHER CONSOLIDATED. IT WILL ALSO ENABLE US TO DO BETTER IN MAKING A GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO HUMANITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAIRMAN MAO'S TEACHINGS.

3B

THE NEXT FIFTY TO HUNDRED YEARS OR SO WILL BE A GREAT ERA OF RADICAL CHANGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AN EARTH-SHAKING ERA WITHOUT EQUAL IN ANY PREVIOUS HISTORICAL PERIOD. THE ROAD OF ADVANCE OF HUMAN HISTORY IS ALWAYS TORTUOUS, BUT WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, BY WAGING UNREMITTING STRUGGLE, WILL USHER IN A MOST UPLENDID FUTURE.

FINALLY, I PROPOSE A TOAST

TO THE HEALTH OF FORMER

U.S. PRESIDENT NIXON AND

MRS NIXON,

TO THE HEALTH OF THE OTHER AMERICAN GUESTS,

TO THE HEALTH OF ALL FRIENDS AND COMRADES

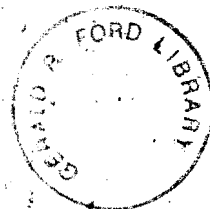
PRESENT, AND

TO THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND

AMERICAN PEOPLES! 221728 CHERRY SE 22/1812Z FEB

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TEXT OF NIXON'S TOAST AT 22 FEB BANQUET IN PEKING

OW221818Y REF OW221438Y (HONG KONG AFP ENGLISH 221428--REPORT
ON 22 FEB BANQUET)

REF OW221710Y (PEKING NCNA ENGLISH 221654--NCNA REPORT ON BANQUET)

REF OW221748Y (PEKING NCNA ENGLISH 221728--TEXT OF HUA KUO-FENG
TOAST)

PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH 1804 GMT 22 FEB 76 OW

((TEXT)) PEKING, FEBRUARY 22, 1976 (HSINHUA) -- FOLLOWING
IS THE FULL TEXT OF FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT RICHARD M.
NIXON'S TOAST AT THE BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR BY
THE STATE COUNCIL HERE THIS EVENING:

MR ACTING PREMIER,
MR FOREIGN MINISTER,
AND ALL OF YOU DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ON THIS VERY
HAPPY OCCASION.

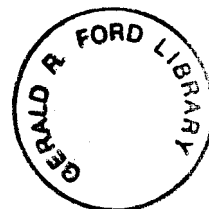
SOON AFTER WE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT IN PEKING FOR
OUR SECOPX VISIT

IN A CHINESE FRIEND SAID TO ME THAT TO
MEET SOMEONE AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF BEING APART IS A
SPECIAL PLEASURE. THAT IS EXACTLY THE WAY WE FEEL
TONIGHT.

AS IT HAS ALREADY BEEN INDICATED THAT IT WAS JUST
4 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK THAT THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE
WAS ISSUED. ((AS RECEIVED)) THAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT ENDED A
GENERATION OF CONFRONTATION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES
AND BEGAN AN ERA OF NEGOTIATION AND CONSULTATION AND
ALSO PROGRESS TOWARD BOTH GOALS WE SHARE TOGETHER.

ACTING PREMIER HUA TONIGHT HAS ELOQUENTLY SUPPORTED
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE. AND
PRESIDENT FORD IN HIS STATE VISIT TO CHINA IN DECEMBER
STRONGLY AFFIRMED THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE. THIS INDICATES
THAT THIS DOCUMENT WAS SOMETHING MORE THAN THE USUAL
STATEMENT SIGNED BY TWO LEADERS OF A NATION OR TWO
NATIONS AT ANY PARTICULAR TIME. BECAUSE WHAT WE SEE
HERE IS THAT WHILE THE INTERESTS OF GREAT POWERS ARE
INVOLVED THAT EVEN THOUGH THE LEADERS MAY CHANGE THE
INTERESTS REMAIN THE SAME. AND THIS IS BECAUSE THE
PRINCIPLES OF THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE WERE PRINCIPLES
THAT WERE IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THOSE PRINCIPLES ARE JUST AS STRONGLY HELD TODAY AS
THEY WERE 4 YEARS AGO.

I RECALL THAT I FIRST HAD THE HONOUR OF MEETING
CHAIRMAN MAO 4 YEARS AGO. WE SPOKE VERY CANDIDLY
AND HONESTLY ABOUT THE FACT THAT WE CAME FROM DIFFERENT
BACKGROUNDS AND THAT WE HAD MANY AREAS IN WHICH OUR
BELIEFS ON PHILOSOPHICAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
MATTERS WERE DIFFERENT.



WHAT THEN BROUGHT US TOGETHER? THIS WAS THE ANSWER:
 HISTORY HAS BROUGHT US TOGETHER. AND NOW 4 YEARS
 AFTER THAT MEETING HISTORY CALLS ON OUR TWO NATIONS TO
 CONTINUE TO WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD ON THE FOUNDATION
 THAT WE LAID 4 YEARS AGO AND TO BUILD ON THE DOCUMENT
 WHICH SET FORTH THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH WE HAD AGREED.
 WE MUST REALIZE HOW VITAL IT IS TO DO SO, BECAUSE
 THE FUTURE NOT ONLY OF THE 800 MILLION PEOPLE WHO
 LIVE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE 200
 MILLION PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 BUT THE FUTURE OF ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS WORLD DEPEND
 UPON THE RELIABILITY, AND THE CAPABILITY AND THE
 DETERMINATION OF OUR TWO NATIONS TO WORK TOGETHER FOR
 THE CAUSE OF PEACE WITH SECURITY FOR ALL NATIONS.

THERE ARE OF COURSE SOME WHO BELIEVE THAT THE MERE
 ACT OF SIGNING A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OR A DIPLOMATIC
 CONFERENCE WILL BRING INSTANT AND LASTING PEACE. THIS
 IS NAIVE. THERE CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE LASTING ~~AND SECURE PEACE UNTIL~~
~~AND SECURE PEACE UNTIL~~

EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD GLIPECVS
 THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF EVERY OTHER NATION
 LARGE OR SMALL. SUOT ME ULUSTRATE THAT POINT BY READING
 DIRECTLY FROM THE SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE: "BOTH SIDES
 ARE OF THE VIEW THAT IT WILL 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
 INFLUENCE."

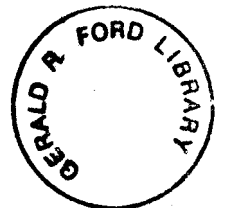
AND WHEN ALL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD AS HAVE THE
 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OF
 AMERICA SUBSCRIBED TO AND SUPPORTED THAT PRINCIPLE,
 THEN THERE WILL BE REAL PEACE AND SECURITY FOR ALL
 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

IN HIS REMARKS TONIGHT THE ACTING PREMIER HAS
 SPOKEN ELOQUENTLY OF THE REDWOOD SAPLINGS THAT WE
 HAD THE HONOUR TO PLANT AT THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF
 HANGCHOW 4 YEARS AGO. WHEN MY DAUGHTER JULIE
 AND HER HUSBAND DAVID EISENHOWER RETURNED FROM THEIR
 TRIP TO CHINA, THEY TOLD US THAT THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED
 IN HANGCHOW THAT OVER 5,000 SEEDS HAD ALREADY BEEN
 TAKEN FROM THOSE SAPLINGS AND WILL BE PLANTED ALL
 OVER CHINA. AND WHEN A DINNER WAS GIVEN FOR THEM AS
 THEY WERE ABOUT TO LEAVE CHINA FROM SHANGHAI, THEIR
 CHINESE HOST MADE THE STATEMENT THAT THOSE CALIFORNIA
 REDWOODS WERE A SYMBOL OF THE EVERGREEN FRIENDSHIP
 BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES. AND TONIGHT
 I HOPE AND TRUST THAT IN THE YEARS AHEAD LIKE THE
 GIANT CALIFORNIA REDWOODS CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES
 WILL GROW STRONG AND TALL IN THEIR FRIENDSHIP.

AND SO IT IS IN THAT SPIRIT THAT I ASK YOU TO
 JOIN ME IN THE RETURN TOAST

TO CHAIRMAN MAO,
 TO THE ACTING PREMIER HUA,
 TO ALL OF OUR HOSTS AND YOUR GUESTS AND
 TO THE EVERGREEN FRIENDSHIP OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE
 AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. 221804 CHERRY SE 22/1838Z FEB
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 ATTN SECRETARY KISSINGER'S PARTY

23 FEB 76 13 00z

NCNA REPORTS MAO MEETING WITH NIXON 23 FEB

REF OW230716Y (HONG KONG AFP ENGLISH 230714--
 MAO MEETS WITH NIXON)

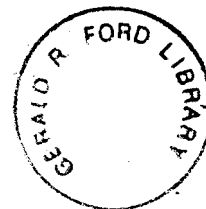
PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH 0805 GMT 23 FEB 76 OW

((TEXT)) PEKING, FEBRUARY 23, 1976 (HSINHUA) -- CHAIRMAN MAO
 TSETUNG TODAY MET WITH RICHARD M. NIXON, FORMER PRESIDENT
 OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MRS. NIXON AND JOHN
 V. BRENNAN, A MEMBER OF HIS PARTY.

AT THE MEETING, CHAIRMAN MAO SHOOK HANDS WITH THE
 AMERICAN GUESTS, WELCOMING THEM TO CHINA, AND HAD A
 FRIENDLY CONVERSATION WITH MR. NIXON ON A WIDE RANGE
 OF SUBJECTS. AT THE END OF THE CONVERSATION,
 CHAIRMAN MAO ASKED MR. NIXON TO CONVEY HIS REGARDS
 TO PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD UPON RETURNING HOME.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING AND CONVERSATION WERE HUA
 KUO-FENG, CHINESE ACTING PREMIER, CHIAO KUAN-HUA,
 FOREIGN MINISTER, HUANG CHEN, CHIEF OF THE LIAISON
 OFFICE OF CHINA IN THE UNITED STATES, WANG HAI-JUNG,
 VICE-FOREIGN MINISTER, AND TANG WEN-SHENG AND CHANG
 HAN-CHIH, DEPUTY DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS OF THE
 FOREIGN MINISTRY. 230805 KESSLER TK 23/0815Z FEB

BT
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ACTION INFO

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ STATE 042919 TOSEC 040210

FOL TEL SENT ACTION SECSTATE INFO HONG KONG TOKYO TAIPEI
SINGAPORE MOSCOW CINCPAC FOR POLAD FROM PEKING DTD 23 FEB 1976

QUOTE

C O N F I D E N T I A L PEKING 304

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5
STATE DEPT, GUIDELINES
BY NR, NARA, DATE 7/10/08

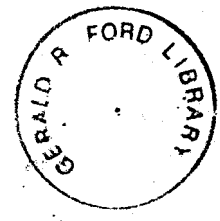
E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR, CH, US
SUBJECT: PRC VISIT OF FORMER PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

1. VISIT TO PRC BY FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON TO THE PRC HAS PROCEEDED ALONG EXPECTED LINES. MR. AND MRS. NIXON AND THE REST OF THEIR PARTY WERE MET AT THE AIRPORT THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 21 BY ACTING PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG, AN NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER YAO LIEN-WEI, THE PRC MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND HEALTH, OTHER OFFICIALS AND 350 REPRESENTATIVES FROM PEKING. ON FEBRUARY 22, THE NIXONS MET CHOU EN-LAI'S WIDOW TENG YING-CHIAO IN THE MORNING, MR. NIXON HAD A SUBSTANTIVE MEETING WITH ACTING PREMIER HUA AND HIS ADVISERS IN THE AFTERNOON, AND THE WELCOME BANQUET WAS HELD THAT EVENING. THE NIXONS HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH CHAIRMAN MAO FOR ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS AT NOON FEBRUARY 23.

2. THE EVENTS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY HANDLED TO DEMONSTRATE A WARM WELCOME FOR THE FORMER PRESIDENT, BUT THE PROTOCOL HAS BEEN KEPT A NOTCH BELOW THAT GIVEN TO PRESIDENT FORD LAST DECEMBER IN ORDER TO AVOID OFFENDING THE USG. THE NUMBER OF HIGH-LEVEL GREETERS IS FEWER AND ALTHOUGH NCNA REPORTED MORE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MASSES, THE AIRPORT ARRIVAL WAS LOW KEY AND DID NOT INCLUDE FORMAL CEREMONIES. EVEN THE LENGTH OF THE MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN MAO WAS HALFWAY BETWEEN THE HOUR MR. NIXON HAD IN 1972 AND THE TWO HOUR SESSION BETWEEN THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT FORD IN DECEMBER. NCNA AGAIN DESCRIBED THE CONVERSATION AS "FRIENDLY" AND "ON A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS", BUT ADDED THE STATEMENT THAT THE CHAIRMAN "ASKED MR. NIXON TO CONVEY HIS REGARDS TO PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD UPON RETURNING HOME."

3. PARTICIPATION BY USLO IN THE VISIT HAS BEEN CONSONANT WITH CHINESE HANDLING OF VISIT. ACTING CHIEF, ALONG WITH ECONOMIC COUNSELOR AND WIFE, MET NIXONS AT AIRPORT ON ARRIVAL. ACTING CHIEF AND THREE COUNSELORS WITH THEIR WIVES

CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

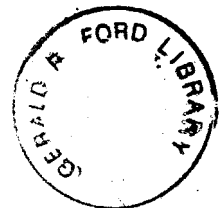
ATTENDED WELCOMING BANQUET AND WILL GO TO CULTURAL PERFORMANCE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 23. USLO REPRESENTATIVES WERE NOT AT HEAD TABLE DURING BANQUET (MR. AND MRS. NIXON WERE THE ONLY AMERICANS AT THE HEAD TABLE) AND HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN SUBSTANTIVE CONVERSATIONS.

4. IN HIS FEBRUARY 22 BANQUET SPEECH ACTING PREMIER HUA
1) PRAISED THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S "FARSIGHTEDNESS" IN ESTABLISHING CONTACTS BETWEEN THE PRC AND THE UNITED STATES; 2) ESSENTIALLY REAFFIRMED FOREIGN POLICY POINTS MADE IN PRC TOASTS DURING PRESIDENT FORD'S VISIT AND 3) SUGGESTED THAT (CONTRARY TO MUCH OTHER PRC MEDIA COMMENT) THE PRC'S INTERNAL "REVOLUTIONARY MASS DEBATE" WILL BE LIMITED TO THE EDUCATION AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SPHERES.

THAYER UNQTE INGERSOLL

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



3 (in EX-04) 16

I. 23 Feb 76

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

HUA KUO-FENG, OTHERS WELCOME NIXON PARTY

Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 21, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon arrived in Peking by special plane this evening on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were greeted at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council; Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Fu Yu fang, member of the NPC Standing Committee; leading members of departments concerned Chang Han-chih, Chu Lin, Lin Ping, Tang Wen-sheng, and Fu Shun-ho; and more than 350 other people from the Chinese capital including personages of various circles who have visited the United States.

During his tenure of office as U.S. president, Mr Nixon paid a historic visit to China with Mrs Nixon 4 years ago, arriving in Peking on February 21, 1972.

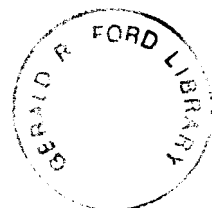
When they alighted from the plane, Mr and Mrs Nixon were warmly welcomed by Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yao Lien-wei and others at the planeside. After shaking hands with their hosts, Mr and Mrs Nixon walked round to greet the clapping welcomers. Also meeting them at the airport were Harry E. T. Thayer, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and members of Mr Nixon's entourage who arrived in Peking earlier. Chu Chuan-hsien, director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, made a special trip to Los Angeles in the United States to greet Mr and Mrs Nixon and accompanied them to Peking.

Nixon Itinerary

Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 21 Feb 76 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb 21 (AFP)--Former U.S. President Richard Nixon, due here today as a personal guest of the Chinese Government, will have ample opportunity to see, photograph and have translated the wallposters which reflect the open political "struggle" which has been going on here since the beginning of the month. Mr Nixon, who is to arrive late in the evening for a week-long visit to China, will, according to his programme, visit Peking's Tsinghua University--one of the "hot spots" in the open campaign against certain Chinese leaders, and [words indistinct] against Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping.

The programme drawn up for Mr Nixon and his wife, Patricia, and revealed today to resident journalists here by Chinese authorities, provides for a 5-day stay in the capital and a brief visit to the southern towns of Kueilin and Canton. In Peking, Mr Nixon will have "talks" and "interviews" with Chinese leaders whose names are not yet known, an authoritative Chinese source said. Observers believe he will almost definitely meet Chairman Mao Tse-tung.



A welcome banquet Sunday night for the Nixons will be offered by China's "Council of State," that is, the entire government and not in the name of Hua Kuo-feng who now is Premier in place of the late Chou En-lai.

Apart from Tsinghua University, Mr Nixon will visit Peking's history museum and an agricultural exhibition on the showpiece production brigade of Tachai. Mrs Nixon will visit several places of interest including a children's garden. A "cultural soiree" is also scheduled for the Nixons. The former U.S. president and his wife will in all probability stay in the residence where Mr Nixon stayed in 1972 and where U.S. President Gerald Ford resided last December.

The couple will leave Peking on the morning of February 26 for Kueilin, renowned for its countryside. After a brief stay in Canton they will head back to the United States on February 29.

NIXON MEETS WITH CHOU EN-LAI'S WIDOW

Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 22, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs. Nixon called on Madame Teng Ying-chao, widow of the late Premier Chou En-lai, here this morning. They expressed their deep condolences on the death of the late premier.

Madame Teng Ying-chao had a cordial conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon. She thanked them for the sympathy they had extended to her after the death of Premier Chou En-lai. Present on the occasion were Chiao Kuan-hua, Huang Chen, Wang Hai-jung, Chang Han-chih, Chu Lin and Chu Chuan-hsien.

AFP Report

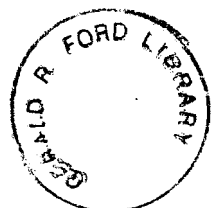
Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Excerpts] Peking February 22 (AFP)--Former president Richard Nixon met with the widow of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai here this morning to convey his condolences to her on the first full day of his visit to China.

Accompanied by his wife Pat and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Mr Nixon met for 55 minutes in the National People's Congress building here with the 71-year-old Mrs Teng Ying-Chao, who is herself a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The meeting was seen as a significant gesture by Mr Nixon because it was with Mr Chou that he worked to bring about the establishment of relations between China and the United States.

The congress building was decked out with dozens of red flags, signifying the presence in the city of a foreign guest on an official visit.

During the first few minutes of the meeting, reporters heard Mrs Teng, who was dressed in a light grey tunic and trousers, tell Mr Nixon that she had informed her husband in the hospital that the former president had accepted his invitation to return to China. "Chou was quite pleased," she said. "It was a great pity that Chou could not welcome you as he has left us."



Mr Nixon, dressed in a blue suit, said he much regretted that he had not come in time to pay a last visit to the premier with whom he drafted the 1972 Shanghai Communique which "normalised" Sino-U.S. relations after 20 years of hostility. "I have seen many world leaders," he said, "but Chou was a great man. He had a good understanding of the whole world, not only his part of the world, and a great ability to analyse problems.

"He was pragmatic in his decisions in the best interest of his nation as well as of other nations. The word 'great' is used so much when leaders pass away and it begins to mean nothing, but in Chou's case he truly was a great leader. He left a legacy behind," Mr Nixon said.

The Sunday edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, published a large frontpage photograph of the Nixons' arrival at Peking airport the previous evening. The photo showed the American visitors, walking ahead of Hua Kuo-feng, and smiling at dozens of little girls waving bouquets of paper flowers.

HUA KUO-FENG TALKS WITH NIXON 22 FEB

Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 22, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council, held talks here this afternoon with Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America. Among those present were Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States Huang Chen, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Tang Wen-sheng and Chien Ta-yung.

AFP Report

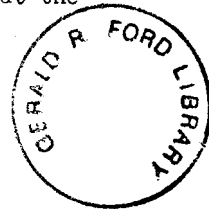
Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[By Rene Flipo]

[Excerpts] Peking, Feb 22 (AFP)--Former United States President Richard Nixon this afternoon had a first session of talks with Chinese leaders in the People's Congress buildings. Mr Nixon, who arrived here for a visit yesterday evening, met principally with Mr Hua Kuo-feng, China's interim prime minister since February 7. The former president, who is the personal guest of the Chinese Government, thus began the "official" part of his visit to Peking which authorized Chinese sources continued to describe as a "private visit".

The first meeting today took place in the same room where in 1972 the late Premier Chou En-lai had long hours of talks with Mr Nixon who was then president of the United States. It was also in this same room that President Ford had talks last December with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Interim Premier Hua Kuo-feng reminded Mr Nixon at the start of today's meeting that exactly 4 years ago he was sitting in the same place opposite Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

Mr Hua Kuo-feng then "officially" greeted Mr Nixon with a "welcome in the name of the Chinese Government" and recalled the "important significance" of his 1972 visit. An impressive number of high government officials attended the meeting, as many as are customary during talks in Peking between Chinese leaders and foreign heads of state. In addition to Mr Hua Kuo-feng, they included Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington Huang Chen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung, and Lin Ping, director of the Department of America and the Pacific at the Foreign Ministry.



During their first meeting which lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes, Mr Nixon and Mr Hua had an "exchange of views on international questions of common interest", an official Chinese spokesman reported. An American source said the talks would resume tomorrow afternoon.

STATE COUNCIL GIVES BANQUET FOR NIXON

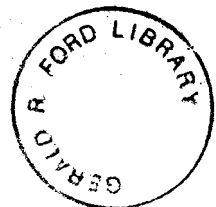
Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 22, 1976 (HSINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to warmly welcome Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon.

Acting Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng hosted the banquet. Present at the banquet were Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; Yu Hui-yung, minister of culture; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Chuang Tse-tung, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of China in the United States.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Mr Nixon proposed toasts at the banquet. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng extended a warm welcome to Mr and Mrs Nixon and other American guests. Speaking of his revisit to China, Mr Nixon said that it was a special pleasure to meet someone after a long period of being apart. He wished the friendship between the Chinese people and the American people evergreen. Present at the banquet were members of Mr Nixon's entourage, Deputy Chief Harry E.T. Thayer and other officials of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China and the journalists covering the China visit by Mr and Mrs Nixon. In the course of the banquet, hosts and guests chatted cordially and the band played Chinese and American music.

Also present were: Members of the NPC Standing Committee Pei Shih-chang, Lin Chiao-chih and Fu Yu-fang; leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments Wang Hai-jung, Chu Mu-chih, Hsieh Ching-i, Chai Shu-fan, Hsiao Peng, Liu Cheng-ching, Liu Hua-ching, Wang Yeh-chiu, Teng Kang, Shen Tu and Tseng Shao-tung; and representatives of Peking workers and commune peasants Han Cha-hsien, Chang Ping-kuei, Wang Hsueh-li, Wang Yu-hu, Ma Feng-ming, Chen Yung-hsiang, Yin Wei-chen, Li Chin, Chu Tsung-i and Kuo Li-yun; representatives of minority nationalities Tien Chung-shan, Jeyihan, Hsu Ming-yueh, Shuang Pao and Chahsiwanghsu; and representatives of scientific, medical, educational, literary and art and sports circles. Tu Yu-ming, Huang Wei and Yang Nan-tsun were also present.



Hua Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 22, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's toast at the banquet in honour of Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, here this evening:

Mr and Mrs Nixon, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, Four years ago, President Nixon visited our country, and China and the United States issued the famous Shanghai Communique. That historic event has played a major role in improving and developing Sino-U.S. relations and exerted a far-reaching influence internationally. Mr Nixon certainly showed farsightedness in taking this courageous action in his capacity as U.S. President at a time when contacts between the Chinese and American peoples had been suspended for more than 20 years. The redwood saplings President Nixon brought here as a gift from the American people to the Chinese people are growing sturdily, symbolizing a new phase of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. In the 4 years since then, contacts between our two peoples have resumed and the relations between our two countries improved on the basis of the principles set forth in the Shanghai Communique. On the significant occasion of the fourth anniversary of President Nixon's first visit to China, Mr and Mrs Nixon have come again to visit our country at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It is my pleasure to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our warm welcome to you and the other American guests.

The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. Our two peoples have always been friendly to each other. True, China and the United States have different social systems and ideologies and there are differences of principle on quite a number of issues; however, our two countries have many points in common in the world today. The Chinese Government has always pursued and will consistently pursue the line, principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao in the field of foreign affairs. We remain convinced that so long as both sides earnestly implement the principles of the Shanghai Communique, Sino-U.S. relations will further improve, and that this conforms to the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples.

In the past 4 years, the world has witnessed a series of important events, and encouraging changes have taken place in the international situation. The situation characterized by great disorder under heaven is developing further and becoming better and better. The danger of the outbreak of a new war keeps growing as a result of the intense rivalry for world hegemony, and in particular, that imperialism which flaunts the signboard of "socialism" has reached out its grasping hands everywhere and carried out rapid expansion; it has become the main source of war. This is a fact which attracts people's attention today. The only realistic and effective way to cope with this situation is for the peoples of the world to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and get well prepared against war. It will be recalled that Mr Nixon wrote in June 1972 that aggressive ambitions are held in check not by idealism. It should also be noted that this expansionism is pitiable, being lacking in capabilities though wild in ambition. [paragraph continues]



Its aggression and expansion everywhere bear the seeds of defeat. History has time and again proved that expansionists never come to a good end; such was the case with Hitler, and the hegemonism of today will come to no better end. It is the people, and definitely not hegemonism, that is really powerful.

In China, a revolutionary mass debate is going on in such circles as education, science and technology. It is a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It fully demonstrates the extensive democracy practised in our country under the system of socialism. We are confident that, through this debate, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people, and our socialist motherland will be further consolidated. It will also enable us to do better in making a greater contribution to humanity in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

The next fifty to a hundred years or so will be a great era of radical change throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. The road of advance of human history is always tortuous, but we firmly believe that the people of the world, by waging unremitting struggle, will usher in a most splendid future.

Finally, I propose a toast to the health of former U.S. President Nixon and Mrs Nixon, to the health of the other American guests, to the health of all friends and comrades present, and to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples!

Nixon Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

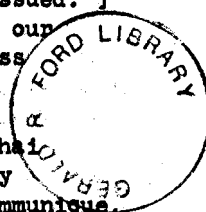
[Text] Peking, February 22, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon's toast at the banquet given in his honour by the State Council here this evening:

Mr acting Premier, Mr Foreign Minister, and all of you distinguished guests on this very happy occasion,

Soon after we arrived last night in Peking for our second visit, a Chinese friend said to me that to meet someone after a long period of being apart is a special pleasure. That is exactly the way we feel tonight.

As it has already been indicated that it was just 4 years ago this week that the Shanghai Communique was issued, [as received] [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 22 February renders this sentence as follows: "As it has already been indicated, it was just 4 years ago this week that the Shanghai Communique was issued."] That historic document ended a generation of confrontation and conflict between our two countries and began an era of negotiation and consultation and also progress toward both goals we share together.

Acting Premier Hua tonight has eloquently supported the principles of the Shanghai Communique. And President Ford in his state visit to China in December strongly affirmed the support of the United States for the principles of the Shanghai Communique. This indicates that this document was something more than the usual statement signed by two leaders of a nation or two nations at any particular time. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 22 February renders this sentence as follows: "This indicates that this document was more important than any usual statement of a general nature signed by the leaders of two countries and by two countries."] Because what we see here is that while the interests of great powers are involved that even though the leaders may change the interests remain the same. And this is because the principles of the Shanghai Communique were principles that were in the interests of both the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. Those principles are just as strongly held today as they were 4 years ago.



I recall that I first had the honour of meeting Chairman Mao 4 years ago. We spoke very candidly and honestly about the fact that we came from different backgrounds and that we had many areas in which our beliefs on philosophical, political and economic matters were different.

What then brought us together? This was the answer: History has brought us together. And now 4 years after that meeting history calls on our two nations to continue to work together to build on the foundation that we laid 4 years ago and to build on the document which set forth the principles on which we had agreed. We must realize how vital it is to do so, because the future not only of the 800 million people who live in the People's Republic of China and the 200 million people who live in the United States of America but the future of all the people in this world depend upon the reliability, and the capability and the determination of our two nations to work together for the cause of peace with security for all nations.

There are of course some who believe that the mere act of signing a statement of principles or a diplomatic conference will bring instant and lasting peace. This is naive. There cannot and will not be lasting and secure peace until every nation in the world respects the security and independence of every other nation large or small. Let me illustrate that point by reading directly from the Shanghai Communique: "Both sides are of the view that it will 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 influence." [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 22 February renders the final phase as: "spheres of interests."]

And when all countries in the world as have the People's Republic of China and the United States of America subscribed to the supported that principle. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 22 February renders the immediately preceding words as: "supported those principles,] then there will be real peace and security for all countries in the world.

In his remarks tonight the acting premier has spoken eloquently of the redwood saplings that we had the honour to plant at the beautiful city of Hangchow 4 years ago. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 22 February omitted the words "beautiful city" in referring to Hangchow] When my daughter Julie and her husband David Eisenhower returned from their trip to China, they told us that they had been informed in Hangchow that over 5,000 seeds had already been taken from those saplings and will be planted all over China. And when a dinner was given for them as they were about to leave China from Shanghai, their Chinese host made the statement that those California redwoods were a symbol of the evergreen friendship between China and the United States. And tonight I hope and trust that in the years ahead like the giant California redwoods China and the United States will grow strong and tall in their friendship.

And so it is in that spirit that I ask you to join me in the return toast: To Chairman Mao, to the Acting Premier Hua, to all of our hosts and your guests and to the evergreen friendship of the Chinese people and the American people.



AFP Report

Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 22 Feb 76 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, Feb 22 (AFP)--Speaking at a banquet given for him by Chinese leaders, Mr Nixon clung to the subject of Sino-American relations since his "historic" visit to Peking exactly 4 years ago when he was the American president.

Mr Nixon's speech followed one made by his host, Hua Kuo-feng, who was speaking officially for the first time since being named as interim prime minister on February 7.

Mr Nixon spoke with dignity and barely-concealed sentimentality of what was probably his greatest success in international affairs: The establishing of better relations between People's China and the United States following his last Peking visit.

Mr Nixon said: "This document (the Shanghai Communique) is something more than a statement signed by two leaders of two nations at any particular time. Even if the leaders may change, the interests remain the same.

"The principles of the Shanghai Communique are in the interests of the peoples of the USA and of China".

Through that statement, the former president seemed to be referring at the same time to his own forced resignation in 1974, to prime minister Chou En-lai's death and, perhaps, to the disgrace that is apparently threatening Teng Hsiao-ping who, only 2 weeks ago, had seemed destined to succeed Mr Chou.

Previously, Mr Hua had emphasized that Sino-American relations "will further improve so long as both sides earnestly implement the principles of the Shanghai Communique".

Among the Chinese present at the banquet were three former Kuomintang (Nationalist army) officers who were freed last year after having been in prison since 1949. The diplomatic corps was not present at the reception, with the exception of certain members of the U.S. Liaison Office here. The musical programme was very similar to that of Mr Nixon's last visit and included "Home of the Range", "Turkey in the Straw" and "Beautiful America".

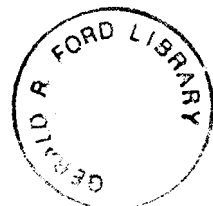
PEOPLE'S DAILY FEATURES NIXON'S VISIT

Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 23 Feb 76 TK

[Text] Peking, Feb 23 KYODO--The Chinese Communist Party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY Monday carried on the front page three articles and two photos concerning the current China trip of former U.S. President Richard Nixon. The articles covered Sunday's welcome reception for Nixon, his talks with new Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and condolatory call on the widow of Chou En-lai.

One of the photos was a souvenir picture taken prior to the reception and the other showed Nixon meeting with the acting premier.

The paper also carried the full texts of speeches made by the former U.S. president and Hua at the reception on the second page, apparently signifying China's high appraisal for Nixon and China's position to attach great importance to Sino-American relations. It was the first time that Acting Premier Hua's movement was reported on the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.



I. 23 Feb 76

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN MAO MEETS WITH NIXON 23 FEB

Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 23, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Mao Tsetung today met with Richard M Nixon, former president of the United States of America, Mrs Nixon and John V Brennan, a member of his party.

At the meeting, Chairman Mao shook hands with the American guests, welcoming them to China, and had a friendly conversation with Mr Nixon on a wide range of subjects. At the end of the conversation, Chairman Mao asked Mr Nixon to convey his regards to President Gerald R Ford upon returning home. Present at the meeting and conversation were Hua Kuo-feng, Chinese acting premier, Chiao Kuan-hua, foreign minister, Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of China in the United States, Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, and Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

HUA KUO-FENG, NIXON CONTINUE CONVERSATIONS

Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 23 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 23, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Acting Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng and former president of the United States of America Richard M Nixon continued talks here this afternoon.

NIXON VISITS PEKING AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT

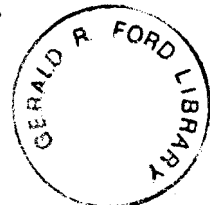
Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 23 Feb 76 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb 23 (AFP)--Former President Richard Nixon, here on an official visit, said today that in the future China would become "a great industrial power". Mr Nixon was speaking after a visit lasting more than 2 hours to an agricultural exhibition aimed at showing progress made by China in the agricultural sphere over recent years. He said that China had avoided the "mistake" often made by developing countries which sought "instant" industrialisation and let agriculture fall behind". He added: "As a result neither succeeds because without a firm and strong agriculture there cannot be the industrial growth that a country needs.

"This exhibition does indicate emphasis on agriculture that speaks well for the future development of the People's Republic of China not only as a nation that can feed and clothe and house its people thanks to agriculture but also as a nation that will be a great industrial power". Mr Nixon, who was accompanied by his wife Pat, showed great interest in all aspects of Chinese agriculture asking a number of questions of mechanisation and distribution networks etc.

On leaving the exhibition hall accompanied by Deputy Chinese Agriculture Minister Hsiao Peng, who acted as a guide to President Gerald Ford when he was here last December, Mr Nixon, who is being received here as if he were a head of state, seemed to forget that he is now no more than an ordinary visitor. It was as a representative of the United States that he proposed agricultural cooperation between America and China saying that the two countries could work together because they had both made great progress in agriculture not only on the production side but also in the field of distribution.



SOVIET UNION

NCNA DETAILS 'ABUSIVE RHETORIC OF NEW TSARS'

Peking NCNA in English 1718 GMT 21 Feb 76 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, February 21, 1976 (HSINHUA)--The new tsars have recently indulged themselves in abusive rhetoric and gone to such length as to trot out a philosophy of abuse. Singing high praises of abuse, the Soviet LITERARY GAZETTE not long ago carried a remarkable article tracing the "history of abuse" and summing up the Russian "art" of using invectives. In all seriousness, it calls abuse a weapon "to be used to confirm moral superiority". "Civilized abuse" and "positive abuse" will be very useful, it asserts. How invectives could be "civilized" and what "art" is needed when they are used to pursue political aims--these are best exemplified in the Soviet press and by the performances of Soviet diplomats abroad.

In a vociferous frenzied campaign of abuse launched recently by the new tsars, all their mouthpieces have been cranked up, their news agencies TASS and APN taking the lead, followed by PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, LITERARY GAZETTE and many other journals. Soviet ambassadors, counsellors and correspondents in London, Bonn and Vienna have also taken the field themselves to pour out a torrent of vituperation. Incomplete figures show that in just a little over a month, at least a dozen West European political and military figures have been attacked by name. They include British Conservative leader Mrs Margaret Thatcher, British former Conservative cabinet minister Julian Amery, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Defence Minister Georg Leber, Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and Belgian National Defence Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants. Many radio stations and journals of West Germany, Britain, France and Austria have also become their targets of attack. The charges are that they "oppose detente", "revive cold war," they are "fanatical" and "pursued by nightmares" and so on and so forth. In some cases, the abuse is as coarse as it is personal. Soviet diplomats, from ambassador to counsellor accredited abroad, went so far as to hurl abuse at others face to face. A Soviet newsman once even tried to thrust his abusive article on a foreign journal and demanded a prompt reply. All this bullying is too far from "civilized". Why such insane fury of the gentlemen in the Kremlin?

It transpired that they go berserk because they have been stung on a raw spot by the political and military figures and journalists of Western Europe who speak the truth. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for one, was viciously attacked in person simply because the British Conservative leader said in a speech that the Soviet Union is "bent on world dominance", because she warned against the dangers of "falling for an illusory detente" and stressed the need to increase national defence. The Russians are irritated by her speech, notes the TIMES of London because they dislike "any forthright and convincing statement to Western public opinion which might disturb the mesmeric but nervous trance induced in the West by detente."



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET~~ SENSITIVE
CONTAINS CODEWORD

February 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BRENT SCOWCROFT

SUBJECT:

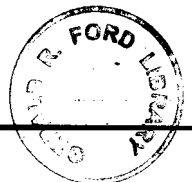
Information Items

Peking Uses Nixon Visit to Indicate Desire for Strengthened U.S.-PRC Ties: Official statements by senior Chinese officials and media play given the visit of former President Nixon are being used by PRC leaders to communicate their desire for more movement in U.S.-PRC relations. The official party paper, The People's Daily, front-paged three articles and two photos of the Nixon visit, and published the full texts of the welcoming banquet toast by Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Mr. Nixon's response. Peking's media continued to give the visit of the former American president high-profile treatment on the second day of his visit to the Chinese capital as a result of his meeting with Chairman Mao.

In his welcoming toast, Acting Premier Hua highlighted the Chinese view that Mr. Nixon had taken "courageous action" in opening relations between China and the U.S. and signing the Shanghai Communique in 1972. Mr. Hua said that Mr. Nixon's 1972 visit to China had "opened a new phase of friendship between the Chinese and American people" and that relations between the two countries had improved since that time on the basis of the Shanghai Communique principles. Hua added that despite differences of philosophy, social system, and policy between the two countries, relations between China and the U.S. would further improve as long as both sides "earnestly implement the principles of the Shanghai Communique." Elsewhere in his welcoming toast, Mr. Hua noted that the world was in a period of great turmoil and that the chances for a new world war were increasing. Hua recalled that in 1972 Mr. Nixon had written that "aggressive ambitions are not held in check by idealism." He also noted that China was going through a period of mass debate on education and other issues, but that this would only further consolidate support in China for Chairman Mao's revolutionary policies (of which his line of dealing with the U.S. to counter Soviet "hegemonism" is considered to be one).

In his reply toast, Mr. Nixon noted that you had "strongly affirmed" U.S. support for the Shanghai Communique, and said

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NSC/state Guidelines

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AUTHORITY

BY *MS*

NARA, DATE 3/9/2011

9/7/2004

that common interests between China and the U.S. sustained the relationship "even though leaders may change." He said that "history calls on our two nations to continue to work together to build on the foundation that was laid four years ago and to build on the document which set forth the principles on which we had agreed." Mr. Nixon also said that "there are of course some who believe that the mere act of signing a statement of principles or a diplomatic conference will bring instant and lasting peace. This is naive."

An official PRC press release issued on the second day of Mr. Nixon's Peking visit reported his meeting with Chairman Mao. The sparse announcement, which said that the Chairman and Mr. Nixon had discussed "a wide range of subjects," reported that at the end of the conversation Chairman Mao "asked Mr. Nixon to convey his regards to President Gerald R. Ford upon returning home."

While American press reaction to the Nixon China visit is going off in a variety of directions, Chinese press play and official handling of the visit indicate that the PRC leaders are seeking to communicate two messages by way of the Nixon trip: Their desire for full realization of the "principles" of the Shanghai Communique as it affects U.S.-PRC bilateral relations; and their desire for a strong U.S. role in countering Soviet "hegemony."

Mr. Nixon "Stands Up" for U.S. China Policy at Peking Song Fest: The following report is from a French news service account of Mr. Nixon's attendance at a cultural show in Peking yesterday, at which the former President was hosted by Chiang Ch'ing, the wife of Chairman Mao:

During tonight's concert Mr. Nixon had the chance to show that although he is no longer the U.S. President, he had kept up with his country's political positions and acted like a responsible leader: A Chinese revolutionary singing star failed to win his applause after singing with obvious conviction the song, "People of Taiwan, Our Brothers." This song led to the cancellation last year of an American tour by Chinese artists after the American organizers refused to allow the singing of that song. Among its lyrics are the words, "we are determined to liberate Taiwan province."

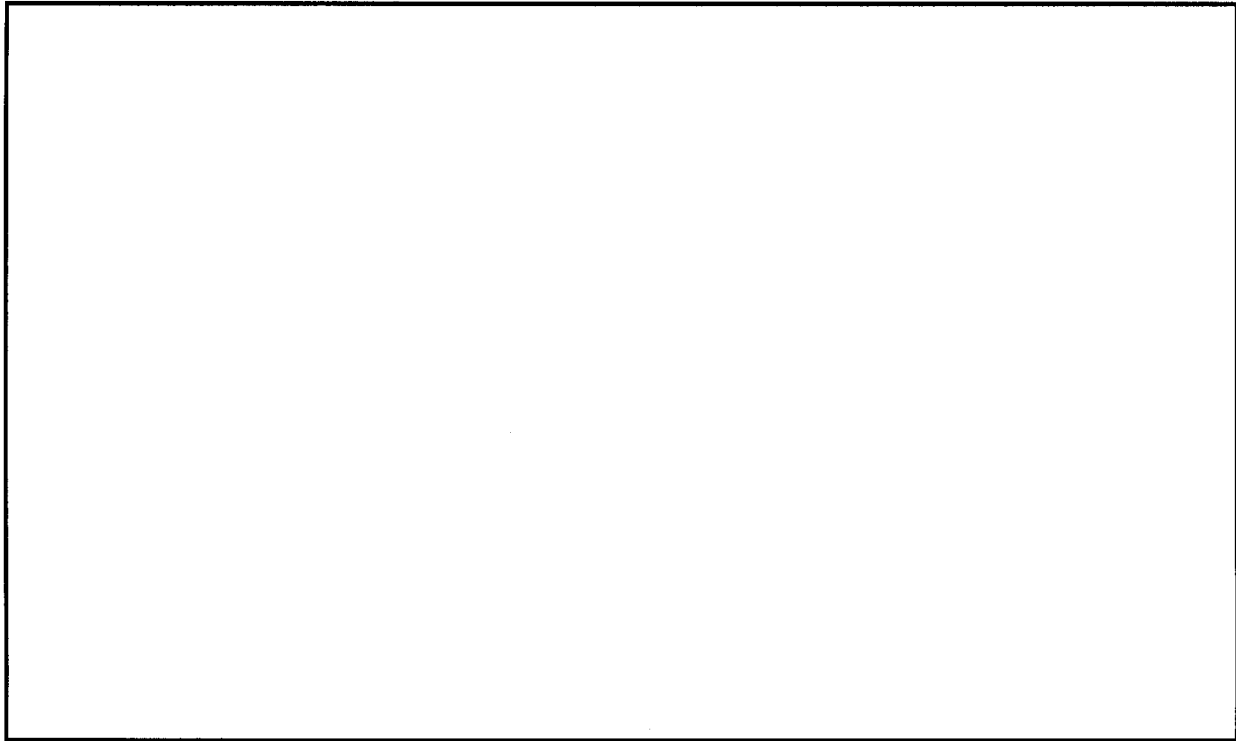
When Chiang Ch'ing rose conspicuously to her feet to applaud, giving an example to three or four hundred representatives of the Chinese masses present, Mr. Nixon simply



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rose very slightly as if to make a polite gesture." Mrs. Nixon, on the other hand, fell into the little diplomatic trap laid by the Chinese: She got up to applaud on every possible occasion.



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Senator Stevenson's Middle East Trip: Illinois Senator Stevenson -- a strong critic of Senator Percy's Middle East travels last year as too "pro-Arab" and a sponsor of stiff boycott legislation on the Hill -- is wrapping up his own visit to the area with a visit to Israel. The highlights of the non-Israeli portion of his trip were meetings with the Shah of Iran, Syrian President Asad and other top Syrian officials, Egyptian Vice President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Fahmy, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and PLO leader Arafat.

Senator Stevenson has been greeted very warmly in all capitals but Baghdad, where meetings were at a low level and involved the usual hardline Iraqi posture. In the principal states, all urged rapid movement towards a "comprehensive" solution to the Middle East problem, including particularly the Palestinian issue, and stressed the desire for continued progress in U.S.-Arab relations. In Cairo, Stevenson told

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Fahmy (Sadat had the flu) that he is an advocate of economic aid but could probably support "some" military assistance for Egypt, and that he might consider delaying somewhat his boycott legislation. In Saudi Arabia, Prince Fahd made a strong pitch for on-going U.S. peace efforts and for close U.S.-Saudi relations, particularly in support for U.S. military aid. Fahd told the Senator that progress on easing the Arab boycott was possible by quiet diplomacy but not by high-profile moves such as his Foreign Boycotts Act. Both Cairo and Jidda chided the Senator for congressional inaction in Angola. In Syria, in response to strong appeals for increased U.S. private business activity in Syria, the Senator promised to follow-up with interested U.S. companies, particularly in the oil exploration field. The Syrians also stressed the great importance they place on continued U.S. economic assistance. The Senator was warmly received by President Asad whose straightforward presentation focused on the need for PLO involvement and for Israeli recognition of the PLO if further progress is to be made.

In all capitals, the Senator probed for ways in which the negotiations might move forward but the most interesting portion of the trip came in his meeting with Arafat in Beirut and a follow-on initiative in Tehran. According to embassy debriefings, Arafat, arguing that he must have something "to show his people," proposed that Israel make a gesture of withdrawals from a narrow strip along the borders of the West Bank and Gaza with the UN stepping in as interim administrator. Following this the PLO would take a seat at an ensuing peace conference; Arafat was vague on PLO recognition of Israel, although he implied that this could follow the Israeli pull-back. It is also implied in agreeing to attend Geneva, a position the PLO has not yet officially adopted. Though this would obviously appear to be a non-starter with the Israelis, Stevenson nonetheless surfaced the proposal in talks this weekend with the Shah, suggesting that Iran might join with the U.S. in urging the Israelis to consider the idea.

The Senator will wind up his trip with a visit to Israel this week where he can be expected to be queried on the Arafat meeting. What net effect the Senator's travels will have on congressional consideration of Middle East issues remains to be seen but, at a minimum, he will have had first-hand exposure to the Arab side of the issue, including Arab opposition to his Foreign Boycott Act as counter-productive. His decision to meet Arafat (widely publicized in the Lebanese press) represents a considerable departure from his past position on the Palestinian issue.

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UNITED STATES

CANTON TV FEATURES NIXON ARRIVAL IN PEKING

[Editorial Report OW] Canton Domestic Television Service in Mandarin, relaying Peking TV, at 1100 GMT on 22 February carries a 3.5 minute filmed report on the arrival in Peking of former U.S. President Nixon and his wife on the evening of 21 February. The film begins with scenes of a dimly lit airport and shows Hua Kuo-feng, Yao Lien-wei, Chiao Kuan-hua and Huang Chen on the ramp. After a brief view of the cheering crowd, Nixon and his wife emerge from the plane followed by Chu Chuan-hsien. Nixon shakes hands first with Hua Kuo-feng, while Tang Wen-sheng stands between them and serves as an interpreter. Nixon then proceeds along the reception line to shake hands with Yao Lien-wei, Chiao Kuan-hua, Liu Hsiang-ping, Huang Chen, Wang Hsi-jung and Chu Mu-chih. Then Nixon shakes hands with a line of foreign guests.

Later the Nixons and Chinese leaders apparently pose for a group picture. The lineup is: Liu Hsian-ping, Chiao Kuan-hua, Yao Lien-wei, Mrs Nixon, Nixon, Hua Kuo-feng, Huang Chen and Chu Mu-chih.

Then the Nixons, accompanied by the Chinese leaders, walk past the cheering crowd. Nixon is shown in front flanked by Hua Kuo-feng to his right and Mrs Nixon to his left. Immediately behind them are, from left to right, Tang Wen-sheng, Chiao Kuan-hua and Yao Lien-wei. Liu Hsiang-ping and Wang Hai-jung are shown among others further behind. The cheering crowd either wave bouquets or clap hands, and Nixon responds by clapping his hands and occasionally bowing, smiling broadly all the time. The concluding shots show Nixon, followed by Hua Kuo-feng and Tang Wen-sheng, boarding a waiting car and being driven away.

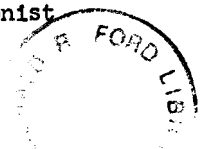
The narration is as follows: Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon arrived in Peking by special plane on 21 February on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Greeting them at the airport were Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng, NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Public Health Liu Hsiang-ping, chief of the PRC Liaison Office in the United States Huang Chen, Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and others. More than 350 other people from the Chinese capital, including personages of various circles who have visited the United States, were present. Also meeting them at the airport were Harry E.T. Thayer and others. During his tenure of office as U.S. president, Mr Nixon paid a historic visit to China in February 1972. This was the same day they arrived in Peking 4 years ago.

NIXONS VISIT TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, BOMB SHELTERS

Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Former President of the United States Richard M. Nixon and Mrs Nixon visited Tsinghua University this morning. Chih Chun, chairman of the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee, briefed the American guests on how the revolutionary teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers of the university, with the kind attention of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, have united as one in carrying out the revolution in education and the current great debate on this revolution. Mr and Mrs Nixon viewed big-character posters on the university campus which fought back at the right deviationist trend to reverse decisions of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and made a round of the university's factory and library.



The American guests were accompanied by Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States Huang Chen, and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee Hsieh Ching-i. Mr and Mrs Nixon inspected an underground air defence system in the city later this afternoon.

AFP Report

Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[By Rene Flipo]

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb 25 (AFP)--Richard Nixon spent Wednesday afternoon, his last in the Chinese capital, visiting an underground airraid shelter in the Ta Cha La District of southern Peking.

During the visit, which lasted 45 minutes, the former U.S. president saw for himself the protective measures that would be taken by the people of Peking in the case of a conventional or nuclear attack. The explanations were illustrated by a luminous electronic indicator panel showing major sections of the underground network. Mr Nixon was told that the main danger of war came from the Soviet Union.

Replying to numerous questions put by Mr Nixon, a party member from the district explained that the shelters had filters to keep out radioactive dust. The underground sector visited by Mr Nixon and his wife is linked with a network covering the whole of the capital which could theoretically enable its population of about 3 million to take shelter in 5 minutes. These shelters have medical centers, hygiene centers, restaurants, shops, and rest and recreation rooms. Their water comes from natural wells. Mr and Mrs Nixon entered the underground network through a sliding panel in the floor of a clothing shop.

HUA KUO-FENG, OTHERS ATTEND NIXON BANQUET

Peking NCNA in English 1840 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Attending the banquet were Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council; Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; Yu Hui-yung, minister of culture; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Chuang Tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of China in the United States.

Mr Nixon and Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng proposed toasts at the banquet. In the course of the banquet, the band played the Chinese and American music, and hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of China and the United States.



Also present were: Members of the NPC Standing Committee Pei Shih-chang, Lin Chiao-chih and Fu Yu-fang; leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments Wang Hai-jung, Chu Mu-chih, Hsieh Ching-i, Chai Shu-fan, Hsiao Peng, Liu Cheng-ching, Liu Hua-ching, Wang Yeh-chiu, Teng Kang, Shen Tu and Tseng Shao-tung; and representatives of Peking workers and commune peasants Han Cha-hsien, Chang Ping-kuei, Wang Hsueh-li, Wang Yu-ju, Ma Feng-ming, Chen Yung-hsiang, Yin Wei-chen, Li Chin, Chu Tsung-i and Kuo Li-yun; representatives of minority nationalities Tien Chung-shan, Jeyihan, Hsu Ming-yueh, Shuang Pao and Chahsiwanghsu; as well as representatives of scientific, medical, educational, literary and art and sports circles and representatives of the Chinese special plane crew. Tu Yu-ming, Huang Wei and Yang Nan-tsun were also present.

Present were members of Mr Nixon's entourage, Deputy Chief Harry E.T. Thayer and other officials of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China and journalists covering the China visit by Mr and Mrs Nixon.

Nixon Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1928 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of former U.S. President Richard M Nixon's toast at the banquet he gave here this evening:

Mr Acting Premier, and all of our very special guests from China and the United States:

It is a very great privilege for Mrs Nixon and me to be the hosts this evening and before proposing my toast to the acting premier and to our very special guests, I would like to ask the audience to join me in what I know all of you will believe is a very, very proper gesture. Both tonight and at the previous dinner given by the acting premier, we've been entertained by the army band. Four years ago, I remember, this band and its splendid performance and its ability to entertain us not only with the music of China but also with some of our special American numbers had struck us all and moved us all and entertained us all very, very much. I would like to ask that all of us join in a round of applause for this band.

Mr Acting Premier, as we bring our visit to Peking to a close and leave the city to go to cities to the south that we have not visited before, I know that all of us will carry with us many memories, memories of four very exciting days. I of course will always feel honoured that I had the opportunity to meet with, again with, Chairman Mao to meet with you, Mr Acting Premier, your colleagues in the government. And I have greatly profited from the opportunity to discuss with you, your colleagues and of course with Chairman Mao some of the major issues confronting the world today. As far as all of us are concerned, we have had certainly the benefit of some of the most magnificent dinners that we have ever experienced. Last night we had the opportunity to hear a musical concert which combined the best of classical music with some of the modern music and especially a rendition of what for many of us is one of our favourite American patriotic songs "America, the Beautiful" by a pianist and composer. [paragraph continues]

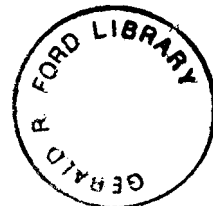


I think I have heard "America, the Beautiful" played over a thousand times in my life. I have never heard it played with so much imagination, so much excitement and so much feeling as it was played by the composer-pianist who played it last night at that magnificent concert that we heard here in this Great Hall of the People.

We remember also our visit to the agricultural exhibition, our visit to the university, our visit to the historical museum, and our visit today also to the air raid shelters. There are so many memories that we will carry away that it is difficult of course to select any one of them out as one that has special meaning. But there are three that I would like to refer to just briefly in my remarks tonight. First, in visiting the historical museum, we had the opportunity to be reminded of China's great history, of its great past, and then when we visited the university, we were reminded of the tremendous promise of China's future, and then when we saw the air raid shelters that have been built by the people themselves in the very blocks in which they live, we were reminded of the threat and the danger to that promise of China's future and the future of all people in the world in the event that war would come.

As we consider those three incidents that I have referred to, I think we can relate it to the relationship between our two countries. For a period of almost twenty-five years after 1949, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China were separated by an enormous gulf, a gulf 16,000 miles wide in terms of water and covering twenty-two years in which there was virtually no contact between the two countries and also conflict and potential conflict and confrontation almost throughout that period. Four years ago the leadership of both countries reached the conclusion that the time had come to try to build a bridge across that gulf, 16,000 miles wide and twenty-two years long. It was an enormous project to consider. There were skeptics who said it was impossible. But on the other hand the stakes were high. They were high for a number of reasons, reasons that we have often discussed in our private talks and many of us of course have discussed them publicly as well.

It was a difficult gulf to bridge, in summary, because of the differences that we have in our systems of government, the differences that we have in some instances which regard diplomacy and the differences that we have in so far as some of our national interests are concerned. But it's against that of course there were also areas in which our interests were the same and they were far more important than those areas in which our interests were different. Yes, we would have to say that when the decision was made to build a bridge or to start to build a bridge across that gulf that separated our two countries it was a very difficult task and almost by some considered to be an impossible one. But as Chairman Mao has said: "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." And so as we think of what he has said and as we consider that problem, we dare to scale the heights. We started to build the bridge. In the Shanghai Communique we set forth the blueprint for the building of that bridge. We have not finished the bridge. There is much work to be done. But we are determined to complete. We must complete it and we must not fail. [paragraph continues]



We must not fail because of the young people that we saw at the university today and young people like them in America and all over the world, their future is involved. And whether the United States and the People's Republic of China can find a way to work together in those areas where our interests are similar, if we can find that way, it could make the difference between whether or not those young people that we saw today and all over the world of that same age grow up in peace and use their enormous creative energies for works of peace or grow up in a period of war and use their energies in the activities of war. This then is a great goal. It has often been said that only great nations and great peoples are called upon to face great challenges. When they fail to meet those challenges, they cease to be great. But we shall not fail. China will not fail, the United States will not fail, because it is our destiny we believe to where we can find a way to work together in the course of building a new world, a new world in which every nation, large and small, may have the opportunity to choose its own way to be independent and to live without fear of any aggression from any foreign power. That is a common goal that both our nations share. And so I would say in conclusion tonight that we have begun to build a great bridge, a bridge that will reach all the way from the Golden Gate of California to the Golden Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking. And as we build that bridge we will remember that it will be a bridge of understanding, a big bridge of mutual respect and a bridge also of lasting friendship between the great people, the Chinese people, and the great American people.

Now I ask you all to join me in drinking a toast to the health of Chairman Mao, of acting Premier Hua, and to lasting and creative friendship between the Chinese people and the American people.

Hua Kuo-feng Banquet Toast

Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's toast of the banquet given by former U.S. President Richard M Nixon here this evening.

Mr and Mrs Nixon, comrades and friends:

First of all, I would like to express thanks on behalf of my Chinese colleagues present to Mr and Mrs Nixon for the banquet they kindly give for us this evening.

Mr Nixon visited China in 1972 in his capacity as U.S. president and contributed to reopening the door to contacts between the Chinese and American peoples. He is still interested in the development of Sino-U.S. relations although he no longer holds any public office. Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Mr and Mrs Nixon during their stay in Peking and had a friendly conversation with Mr Nixon on a wide range of subjects. Our two sides have also held several candid and unconstrained talks in which we reviewed the great changes which have taken place in the international situation since 1972 and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. Both sides hold that it is the common desire of our two peoples to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and further the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of the Shanghai Communique. Mr and Mrs Nixon have also come into extensive contact with people of various circles in our capital, thus increasing mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. This second visit of Mr and Mrs Nixon to China is of positive significance.



Mr and Mrs Nixon and the other American guests are leaving Peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of China. You will see everywhere that the people of various nationalities of our country, taking class struggle as the key link, implementing our party's basic line and adhering to the principles of independence and self-reliance, are working hard for new successes in our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Finally, I wish our distinguished guests a pleasant journey and request you, on your return, to convey to the American people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people.

I propose a toast to the health of President Gerald Ford, to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. To the health of Mr and Mrs Nixon. To the health of the other American guests, and to the health of all comrades and friends present!

NIXONS LEAVE PEKING FOR KUEILIN 26 FEB

Peking NCNA in English 0135 GMT 26 Feb 76 OW

[Text] Peking, February 26, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Richard M Nixon, former president of the United States of America, and Mrs Nixon left here by special plane this morning on a visit to Kueilin in the company of Yao Lien-wei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. They were seen off at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council; Chiao Kuan-hua, foreign minister; Liu Hsiang-ping, minister of public health; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Fu Yu-fang, member of the NPC Standing Committee; leading members of departments concerned Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih and Fu Shun-ho; and more than 350 local people and personages of various circles who have visited the United States.

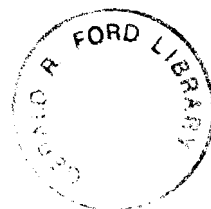
While Mr and Mrs Nixon went round to bid farewell to the wellwishers at the airport, people clapped their hands and waved bouquets, congratulating them on their successful visit to China and expressing the hope that the friendship between the people of China and the United States would be further developed. Accompanying Mr and Mrs Nixon to Kueilin were also Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States; and Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Chu Lin, and Chien Ta-yung, leading members of departments concerned. Also present at the airport was Harry E T Thayer, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China.

SOVIET UNION

BRITISH MP'S CONDEMN SOVIET INTERVENTION

Peking NCNA in English 1714 GMT 25 Feb 76 OW

[Text] London, February 25, 1976 (HSINHUA)--British MP's strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Angola during debate in the House of Commons on "East-West relations" yesterday. Opening the debate, Reginald Maudling, shadow foreign secretary, said the performance of the Soviet Union since Helsinki had been disappointing. "There have been continuing political aggression and the Soviet arms build-up had continued." He pointed out that the presence of a vast army of paid, regular soldiers with Russian political and logistical support inside Angola is a new phenomenon. "This could not be regarded as consistent with the spirit of detente."



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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CONTAINS CODEWORD

February 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BRENT SCOWCROFT

SUBJECT:

Information Items

Chinese Hosts Somewhat Reserved on Nixon's Departure from Peking: Richard Nixon departed Peking on February 26 after four days of high-level treatment by Chinese officials, although acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's toast at Mr. Nixon's farewell banquet seemed somewhat more aloof in its treatment of the former president than his welcoming toast. Mr. Nixon's statement at the farewell banquet was a long and rambling set of comments on his recent visit and his efforts four years ago to "build a bridge" over the political gulf that had separated China and the U.S. for more than 20 years. Mr. Nixon said that "in the Shanghai communique we set forth the blueprint for the building of that bridge. We have not finished the bridge. There is much work to be done. But we are determined to complete it."

In his reply toast, acting Premier Hua, in a very sparse statement that contrasted with the longer and more effusive tone of his welcoming remarks, noted that Mr. Nixon had visited China in 1972 in his capacity as president and had "contributed to re-opening the door to contacts between the Chinese and American peoples." Hua observed that Mr. Nixon "is still interested in the development of Sino-U.S. relations although he no longer holds any public office." Hua briefly reviewed the former president's recent activities in Peking, commented that Mr. Nixon's second visit to China had been of "positive significance," and stated that both sides (Nixon and the Chinese) "hold that it is the common desire of our two peoples to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and further the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of the Shanghai communique." At the end of his farewell remarks the acting Premier toasted to your health, something that he had not done on the first night.

Presidential Library Review of NSC Equities is Required

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DECLASSIFIED w/portions exempted NSC/State Guidelines
 AUTHORITY RAC NLF - CODEWORD - 3-19-3-5
 BY MO NARA DATE 3/9/2011
 11/30/2004

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We have one report that Mr. Nixon offered to pay his hosts for the farewell banquet, but that his offer was not accepted by the Chinese. Our Peking liaison office also reports that Chiang Ch'ing (Mao's wife) showed almost effusive attention to the Nixons on their last two days in Peking, perhaps in an effort to make up to them for the embarrassment she had caused the former president in front of the foreign press when she vigorously clapped for the song about liberating Taiwan during the cultural event. The somewhat more aloof treatment given Mr. Nixon on the eve of his departure from Peking, [redacted]

[redacted] suggests that the Chinese now realize they have generated a good deal of ill will in the U.S. through their hosting of Mr. Nixon, and while they have been trapped in their own initiative they may be trying to back off a bit from their initial high-profile treatment of the former president's visit. Several Chinese correspondents abroad, who receive official guidance from the foreign ministry, have professed total innocence concerning the allegation that the Chinese invitation to Mr. Nixon was an effort to interfere in the U.S. domestic political scene. They consistently emphasize it is an expression of their appreciation for Mr. Nixon's actions in opening the door to renewed contacts between China and the U.S. and their continuing desire to improve U.S.-PRC relations.

Embassy Bangkok Predicts a Coup in Thailand: Ambassador Whitehouse has forwarded his assessment of the current prospects for a military takeover of the government in Thailand. While his best judgment is that a military coup will not take place in the next few days, Whitehouse now believes that a takeover will occur sometime before the April 4 elections. He does not expect a traditional style coup involving military seizure of the radio station and other key installations by force. Rather, his judgment is that some military, in alliance with like-minded civilians, will carry out a "quiet takeover" with the King's blessing to "protect the nation." Whitehouse warns that no matter how quiet the takeover is, students and other groups will not accept a return to military rule, and that serious clashes will erupt in Bangkok when the coup occurs. He also warns that "certain elements" will find it useful to connect

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CONTAINS CODEWORD

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a military takeover with the U.S. residual force issue, and will claim that we encouraged or orchestrated the whole affair to preserve our military presence.

Jordanian Air Defense System: Will Saudis Finance Soviet Equipment? In a recent series of telegrams, Ambassador Pickering has reported from Amman that both King Husayn and Prime Minister Rifai believe the prospective purchase by Jordan of the Hawk air defense system, using Saudi Arabian financing, is now virtually a dead letter. The Jordanians had predicted their purchase of the Hawk system, valued at \$780 million, on full Saudi financing; Crown Prince Fahd, however, has sent King Husayn a letter in response to several high-level Jordanian approaches stating that Saudi Arabia is not prepared to provide more than \$300 million. The Jordanians have told us and the Saudis that if Saudi financing is not available for the full 14-battery Hawk system, they would not take anything less.

According to Prime Minister Rifai, the Jordanians consider this to be the final Saudi word and intend to go to the Soviets to negotiate the air defense system Moscow offered during the visit of a Jordanian military team at the end of January. Husayn and Rifai have interpreted Fahd's letter to mean that \$300 million which the Saudis promised for Hawk financing would be at their disposal for the Soviet system, but have stated that even if this is not the case, they will acquire the Soviet system on their own.

Our charge in Jidda has noted that the introduction of a Soviet weapons system into Jordan with hundreds of Russian advisors would dismay the Saudis, who would see in this a threat to their sensitive northern frontier and an incentive to the acceleration of Jordanian alignment with Syria; he believes that it might still be possible to prevail upon the Saudis to provide sufficient financing for the Hawk deal to go through. The State Department is instructing our charge to clarify with Crown Prince Fahd today the precise Saudi position on (a) whether the \$300 million is final, or whether more financing may be available either now or at a later time, and under what conditions; (b) whether the Saudis have in fact given Jordan carte blanche on \$300 million to acquire the Soviet air defense system, or whether another system (such as a French substitute) was meant; and (c) how the U.S. and Saudi Arabia can concert their positions in dealing with the threat by Husayn and Rifai to go to the Soviets. The

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Saudis and the U.S. have been Jordan's primary sources of external political and financial support (each of us provided over \$200 million in total assistance last year, financing well over half of Jordan's total imports).



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