

The original documents are located in Box C51, folder “Presidential Handwriting, 11/6/1976 (1)” of the Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

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 Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: JAMES E. CONNOR *JEC*
SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Mansfield and
Report on his PRC Visit

The attached was returned in the outbox with the following notation:

"Excellent/will you write Mike a thank you."

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Brent Snowcroft

Excellent will you
write Mike a thank you.

APPENDIX

Handwritten initials/signature

- I. Letter of Transmittal
- II. Report to the President
- III. Meeting, October 7, 1976, with Wang Hai-jung, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
- IV. Meeting, October 9, 1976, with Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien
- V. Notes on October 10, 1976 Meeting with Feng Kuo-chu, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

October 26, 1976

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Together with Senator John Glenn and a party of eight others, I entered the People's Republic of China at Shanghai on September twenty-first. The group departed from China three weeks later. In this third visit to the Chinese People's Republic, I criss-crossed the country, traveling about 9,000 miles by plane, rail, bus, ferry and automobile. My itinerary led from Shanghai on the East coast to the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region whose closed borders extend for hundreds of miles along the frontiers of the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia. The week's visit in Sinkiang was the first of an official U. S. delegation. A warm reception was encountered from the local inhabitants of thirteen or more nationalities.

In addition to Sinkiang in the Northwest, I visited cities in Kiangsu Province, including Wuxi and Nanking, and in the southern province of Kuangtung, the ancestral place of so many Americans of Chinese origin.

Several days were spent in Peking. Conversations were held there with Wang Hai-jung, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council and other Chinese officials. Your ambassador at the U. S. Liaison Office, Tom Gates, and members of his staff also provided me with the benefit of their observations.

In my judgment, this visit to the People's Republic served as an effective expression of the collaboration between the Presidency and the Senate in the evolution of United States policy with regard to China. I am happy to have been a part of this process since its outset which goes back to the Johnson Administration when I made my first attempt to establish contact with the Peking government.

In retrospect, even as it seemed to me at the time, President Nixon's initiative in going to Peking in 1972 was a very wise decision in that it ended a long period of debilitating inertia in United States policy with regard to China. At best, the lapse of friendly contact between the two countries for a quarter of a century undoubtedly contributed to great

