

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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(Peking, People's Republic of China)

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF STATE
THE MIN ZU HOTEL

9:37 P.M. (Peking Time)

MR. NESSEN: Over the past couple of days you have received such a wealth of colorful detail and substantive information about these meetings, I don't know whether you really need to talk to the Secretary tonight. But, if you feel there are any small details you haven't gotten over the past couple of days, we have the Secretary of State. I think Henry will have a few things to say to you in summary of the meetings and then will respond to your questions.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Let me summarize what has gone on, and let me draw some conclusions.

There are three aspects of our relationship. There is the attitude of both the People's Republic and the United States towards international events.

Secondly, there is the problem of the normalization of relations and thirdly, there are the various bilateral arrangements that exist in such fields as trade, culture, and scientific exchanges.

As has been pointed out, in all of the toasts and all of the public statements, the basic concern of both sides, what has brought us together and what has stayed the relationship is the conception of the international environment, and the greater part of our conversations here concern the international situation.

This has been reaffirmed by the President here, both in public statements and towards the leaders of China.

With respect to the bilateral relationships, we have agreed to pursue them, and we will be improving them. They will be improved steadily in the channels appropriate for them; that is to say, trade, in the trade channels, and the others in the channels that are appropriate.

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There has been a great deal of speculation that relations between the People's Republic and the United States have cooled. This is not the perception of the United States, and I am confident it is not the perception of the Chinese leaders.

We believe that the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China are good, and we are confident that they will be improved steadily in the months and years ahead.

We reviewed the global situation in considerable detail, both in the talks between the President and the Vice Premier, as well as in the rather searching and detailed talks that took place between Chairman Mao and the President.

While obviously there are some differences, there are also many common approaches, and the talks were extremely useful in enabling the leaders of both sides to understand the perceptions of the other and to see where parallel policies can be pursued.

With respect to the process of normalization, there is really little to add to what has already been said in the Shanghai Communique and to the fundamental statements which were made there except to confirm that direction again.

As for trade, the exchanges, as I have said, they will be continued and developed in the forums that are appropriate for them.

We are satisfied with the visit. We think the talks have been constructive. The atmosphere has been excellent. I was sometimes shaken when I read some accounts of the "local residents;" but I was reassured again when I went to the meetings. So, the atmosphere was good and the talks were, as I said, extremely useful.

I think with this, I would rather get to your questions and see what more I can say.

I would like to mention one thing. During the course of today, the Vice Premier, in conversation with the President this morning, responded to some requests we had made to the People's Republic over a period of months with respect to individuals that have been missing in action in or near China over the last decade, and we received some detailed information with respect to some of the requests that have been made and also information about the remains of two missing in action.

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Obviously, we will want to notify the next of kin, but we appreciate very much this gesture by the People's Republic.

Q Will any of them turn up alive, Dr. Kissinger?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No. We are talking about two bodies and information about several others. The bodies will be returned.

Q How many others?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think the information concerned eight people altogether.

Q You will release information on the two dead?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Yes. As soon as the families are notified, we will release that information.

Q How soon will they be notified?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Within the next 48 hours.

Q What was the total?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Seven - two dead, five missing.

Q If the 1972 visit by President Nixon was the week that changed the world, how would you characterize this one?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: In 1972, we established a new relationship, and in 1975, the problem was to fit that relationship and to elaborate that relation in an existing architecture. It, therefore, obviously by definition could not have the character of a new departure, but it is now a more mature relationship in which one now does not discuss how to begin, but how in the present environment the United States and the People's Republic of China can pursue parallel policies where their interests converge.

Q Can you, Dr. Kissinger, give us any information to itemize this last remark you made, sir?

Q May we have the question again, sir?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The question is, could I give examples of where we have paralleled policies. I would think that the United States' perception and the Chinese perception of the importance of European unity and European cooperation and European cooperation with the United States would be one. I think the perception of both countries about their relationship with Japan would be very similar, and in many other parts of the world, there would be, as I said, parallel conceptions. I just wanted to give some examples.

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Q Would you reject the suggestion that the parallel policies seem to converge primarily on a mutual fear of what the Soviet Union might be doing?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I would say that the parallel policies consist, or the parallel views consist, of the perceptions of what is needed to maintain world peace and equilibrium?

Q Could you mention how much time that you spent negotiating with the Chinese that you spent on the subject of Soviet detente, and can you give us some information about what the Chinese were requesting of the United States and how the United States responded?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I do not interpret -- first of all. the Chinese did not request anything of the United States with respect to detente, and we didn't request any of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese, as is known from their public statement, as cannot be avoided in their public statements, has some very firm views in the nature of the threat that they believe the world faces.

We are not as convinced of the inevitability of war. But, should the Chinese interpretation be correct, and should there be military expansion, I believe that the United States would see the problem quite similarly.

The United States is opposed to military expansion and were it to happen, the United States, as our whole record in the post-World War period makes clear for 30 years would resist it. We believe that we have an obligation to our people, to our allies, to seek to improve international relations.

But, we have always maintained that we will not do so at the cost of vital interests or that we will not buy time by sacrificing other countries. So, I think we can let the future determine whose prediction was right.

Not much time was spent on this. The statements of both sides have spoken for themselves, but it is not a contentious issue and it is not one in which either side is trying to convince the other to adopt its preferred policy.

Q Mr. Secretary, could you specify what other subjects the Chinese were interested in, besides impressing upon us the unwisdom of detente?

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SECRETARY KISSINGER: I would have to say that in the conversations that took place--you all heard the toast of the Vice Premier the first night. Beyond that statement, there was no other formal statement of this point of view.

There were obviously discussions. There have to be discussions when you talk about the world situation, about the Soviet role in various parts of the world.

There was a great deal of discussion, as I said, on Europe, and indeed on each area of the world, but the debate about detente was not a central feature of the discussion.

Q Did the Chinese discuss the new U.S. grain deal with the Soviet Union?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: It was mentioned in passing.

Q Were they critical of it?

Q Question, please.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The question was whether the Chinese were critical of the grain deal with the Soviet Union.

I would suppose that if they were requested to sell grain, they might make a different decision, but since we are not telling the Chinese how to conduct their relations with the Soviet Union, you should not believe that the major thrust of these discussions is for either side to tell the other how they should conduct their relations with some third party.

So, this was mentioned in passing as an illustration, but it was not a central feature.

Q How much time was spent on Angola?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: It was discussed.

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Q How much time, sir?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: There was an analysis of the situation.

Q Mr. Secretary, would that be an area this process of parallel interest could be included in?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think it is not appropriate for me to speak for the Chinese side, but I think Angola is a question also of concern here.

Q Mr. Secretary, how much of the time was spent in discussion of the Taiwan issue?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: There was a review of the Taiwan issue. The Chinese side explained again its well-known position with respect to normalization. We made clear that we remain committed to the principles of the Shanghai Communique and it is clear that some time will be needed to bring the process of normalization to a final conclusion but also that the process will be continued to a final conclusion.

Q To follow that, we were told that you expected progress toward normalization and you just mentioned this specific point. Specifically what progress was made toward normalization and with specific reference to Taiwan?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Of course until normalization is completed, there is always some progress still to be made. As I have said, I expect that over the months to come our relations will be improved in a number of areas. That improvement by definition will be a step towards normalization.

The United States, if you read the Shanghai Communique, in which we stated certain expectations about our actions in the area, as tensions diminish with respect to our troop levels, for example, we will continue that process. So I believe that the process of normalization can be said to continue.

Q To what extent does the diplomatic position of the Chinese coincide with their propaganda?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: On what subject?

Q On all subjects.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The question is: To what extent do the private positions coincide with their public propaganda?

Of course I don't follow the public propaganda as much as those of you who are here and I am more familiar with the private comments and, therefore, I am not a good witness on this subject.

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Q Sir, you are speaking in code words on the subject of Taiwan. What does normalization mean? What do the Chinese expect us to do, and what is necessary before that issue can be normalized?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think the Chinese have made clear that the general model that they want is something similar to the Japanese model. I think we have also made clear that it will take time for this process to mature and for certain circumstances to exist. We have pointed out our interests in a peaceful solution, in an ultimate peaceful solution to the problem.

Q Mr. Secretary, did you have any discussion --

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We made that clear in the Shanghai Communique.

Q -- about possible assistance to the Chinese in developments of their off-shore oil?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Questions like that would be discussed in the trade channels.

Q Did Korea come up at all?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Korea was discussed, but I would say our views on that subject are not identical but they are understood, and we hope that both sides will exercise restraint in the Korean Peninsula.

Q Were there policies before these meetings that seemed to be converging that are now back on what you call parallel tracks as a result of these talks and, if they were, can you be specific which ones?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I believe that even prior to this meeting there was a perhaps excessive emphasis on certain partial public statements, so I have never subscribed to some of the interpretations that were made, even prior to the meeting, but I would say whatever may have been the situation prior to the meeting, I maintain my position.

It is my firm impression that this is shared by our Chinese hosts, that our relations are good and that in certain areas we will be pursuing better accords.

Q Did you sense any concern on the part of the Chinese about the ability of the American Executive Branch to carry out its foreign policy as planned by you and the President?

Q Question, please?

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SECRETARY KISSINGER: The question is whether I noticed any concern on the part of our Chinese hosts in our ability to carry out our policies, or our declared policy.

I think you all will agree with me our Chinese hosts are extremely polite and they would not express such thoughts.

Q In view of the fact so little seems to have happened here, could you explain the secretiveness over the past four days?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Peter, it depends on your definition of "little."

Q Even if a great deal happened, could you explain the secretiveness on our part over the past four days?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We had agreed with our Chinese hosts, and we have tended to follow in these matters the practices of ours that the briefing should take place only at the end of the visit.

This was appropriate because the discussions were in great detail and on a rather broad scope, and we couldn't have said more at the end of every day than I am saying tonight, and I think tonight we are in a better position to draw the results of it.

Q Mr. Secretary, were there any agreements reached with the Chinese for positive actions in any field, for trade or international policy?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think when the leaders of two countries review the international situation and approach a clearer understanding of what parallel interests they have, that this is bound to have practical results.

With respect to the specific issues like trade, as I pointed out, there was agreement reached to pursue those, to pursue possible intensification in existing channels.

Q Dr. Kissinger, I wonder if you could clarify one point, please. You talked about the Chinese making clear the Japanese position vis-a-vis Taiwan. You said, "We made it clear it will take time for this process." Does that suggest there is some sort of calendar when the United States will break diplomatic relations with Taiwan?

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SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, there is no agreed calendar.

Q In that respect, did our side, the American side, say anything about the fact that domestic politics, as developing over the next year, may have some delaying effect on this process?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Obviously, all of these matters have domestic components on both sides and both sides have to be sensitive to the -- each side has to be sensitive to the necessities of the other.

Q This is the end of the --

Q Please finish that answer.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I have finished that answer.

Q This is the end of the five-year plan. Did they speak about the next five-year plan or what it would concern?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Not in my hearing.

Q Mr. Secretary, can you tell us when the decision was taken not to have a communique? Was it here or in Washington before you left Washington?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The decision was taken in a preliminary way at the end of my last visit, and it was confirmed on the first day in my discussions with the Foreign Minister.

Q Why was it decided there would be no communique?

Q Question?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: First of all, we have both said it in the various toasts.

Q What was the question?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The question is, why was it decided to have no communique.

One reason, not necessarily in order of importance, was that the substance of what I said here has already been said in various public statements. Secondly, we did not want to spend the time that is needed to prepare such a communique. But, most importantly, since on the basic principles, especially on Taiwan, there really isn't much that can be added to what was said in the Shanghai Communique as to the direction. It did not seem appropriate or worthwhile to try to find some nuances on that particular issue.

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Q Neither side seems prepared to change on the Taiwan issue. How can you say this wholesome relationship will in fact keep going on line in the future?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I have said this is our intention, which we have repeatedly reaffirmed in public statements, and that we will work out with diligence over time.

Q Is there indication that either side is willing to change at all?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I said we will want to work this out over time.

Q Did President Ford extend any invitation to the Chinese leaders to visit the United States?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: They have a standing invitation, and they have reaffirmed a standing obstacle.

Q Mr. Secretary, on the subject of Korea --

Q What are the obstacles?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: That they don't want to visit Washington until full normalization has been achieved.

Q Mr. Secretary, can you elaborate on the Korean question? Was there any explicit request that the United States withdraw forces from South Korea?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think the Chinese position on Korea has been stated repeatedly. I think it is clear that in the present international context, any exacerbation of the situation by either side would not serve common purposes, and we think that this is understood by both sides.

Q Sir, in discussing the Korean question, was there a suggestion that China and the United States had a cooperative role in perhaps restraining their respective friends in the North and South?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think I have pointed out that our perceptions in Korea are not identical. What conclusions each side should draw from the need for restraint I think is for each side to determine.

If you don't let me out of here soon, I am going to be declared persona non grata. I hope you realize that.

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Q By whom?

Q No matter how valuable an exchange of views might be, would you say this meeting amounted to an exchange of views and nothing more than that?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, I would say this meeting amounted to a very detailed, to a very substantial, and in many areas very concrete discussions that went beyond an exchange of views, but given the scope of it, it is not necessarily something that can be encompassed in one document.

Q Has the decision in fact been made now that when there will be normalization with Taiwan -- I mean, normalization between Peking and Washington -- that it will be conducted on the basis of the Japanese model?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think that will have to be decided when the normalization in fact takes place.

Q You suggested that before.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I suggested this is the Chinese position, which we understand.

Q What do we do about the defense treaty?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think China has made clear its view and obviously, if we were prepared to answer all those questions now, we could have settled the issue right now.

Q Dr. Kissinger, did the President indicate to the Chinese leaders that, if he is still in office in 1977, that the timing would be better toward making specific progress toward normalization?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The discussion did not reach that degree of concern about specific events on our domestic calendar. But, as I said, both sides have to be sensitive to the domestic requirements of the other.

Q Why does the United States disagree with the Chinese position on the inevitability of war?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Because we believe that war can be avoided by a combination of firmness, preparedness and willingness to settle outstanding issues, and that is our policy.

MR. NESSEN: Let's have two more questions.

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Q What is the date on which you are going to Moscow?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The decision about going to Moscow has not yet finally been made, but it will be decided within the next week or so. But, there is a good chance that I will go.

Q You said there will be some improvement not towards normalization, but some improvement in the relations between the two countries in the months to come. You mentioned broad areas like cultural exchanges and trade. Can you be a little bit more specific about what we can expect.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: That will have to be worked out in detail.

Q You said there was no coolness in the meetings. Did you discover any warmth in the speech by Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping tonight?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think for those who understand the entire Chinese context, the requirement of the Chinese situation and their method of expressing themselves, I believe it expressed what I have stated: The Chinese commitment to good relations with the United States.

I am confident our Chinese hosts, if you are in contact with them, will confirm this.

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Q Mr. Teng devoted only one sentence of his toast to the talks. There is only one sentence in that toast in which he devoted himself to the talks.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I haven't counted the number of sentences that the President devoted to the talks and I haven't analyzed what Mr. Teng said with that care. I can only tell you what our impression is, an impression we took obviously since we are briefing here in China, we took some care to check with our Chinese hosts and I am confident what I have said here reflects a view that will not be disputed.

MR. NESSEN: Let's have the last question from Bob.

Q Before the trip you said Soviet-American relations were not a bar to better relations with China. Do you still feel that way?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I still feel that way, yes. Any more than we will permit -- when we are in Moscow, we do not discuss our relations with China. But I would maintain what I have said.

Q Is there anything more you can tell us about the friendly Ford meeting with Chairman Mao, that is both as to attitude and substance and can you tell us whether he himself made any expression on the Chinese position on detente?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The atmosphere -- this was the fifth meeting with Chairman Mao that I have had an opportunity to attend. I would describe the atmosphere as friendly and cordial. The discussions did not concern detente except in a very minimal way, a really minimal way.

Of course I had the benefit of the Chairman's views on that subject a few weeks earlier. The overwhelming part of the conversation concerned a review of the world situation but not of American detente policy, which played a very minimal role in the discussions.

Q Can you give us an idea of what substantive areas were discussed in that meeting?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: It was a general review of the world situation in almost every part of the world.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END (AT 10:15 P.M. PEKING TIME)