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Reagan Trip – Accomplishments

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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name Laux, David: Files Withdrawer

MJD 1/18/2012

FOIA

File Folder CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - REAGAN TRIP -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS F00-174/2

Box Number 14 TUCKER

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
127618	CABLE	BEIJING 01432	10	1/26/1984	B1
127619	CHECKLIST	RE PRESIDENT'S VISIT	1	1/26/1984	B1
127620	DRAFT MEMO	RE PRESIDENT'S TRIP	7	1/24/1984	B1
127621	CABLE	BEIJING 01432	10	1/26/1984	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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System #

(Date/Time)

Package #

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THE

FAIRBANKS

INN

5/1/84

Bud:

John asked for this China accompliahments memo, for we by Larry/Bob and those in D. This is a good furt cut by David hours, Please review and edit as quoquite.

A Westours Hotel

Bob Kimmitt		<u> </u>	
John Poindexter			
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			·
David Laux	_2_		<u>I</u>
I = Information A = Action	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action

OBE, but thought you would want to see bud's notes.

Should be seen by: ____

COMMENTS

Sob-Need a

File: China U.S. MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT KIMMITT May 2, 1984 FROM: DAVID N. LAUX SUBJECT: Accomplishments of The President's Trip to China The most important accomplishment of the trip was that the President improved U.S. - China relations and enhanced the prospects for continued development of the relationship. He met and had useful discussions

with four key Chinese leaders, three of whom he had not met before:

-Chairman Deng Xiaoping,

-General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and

-Presidentt Li Xiannian.

(Premier Zhao Ziyang, he had met before)

As a result of these discussions, the Chinese leaders now have a better understanding of President Reagan as a man, as well as his policies and priorities. Similarly, the President has a better personal understanding of the Chinese leaders and people, and of Chinese positions on a host of multilateral and bilateral issues. This personal rapport and increased understanding on both sides has enhanced the prospects for a continuing development of friendly relations, and reduced the chances of misunderstandings and disruptions in the relationship. Both sides have a clearer understanding of where we agree and disagree on a wide range of multilateral and bilateral issues.

Secondly, the President extended, ainvitations to two of China's top leaders to visit the United States, and they accepted: General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and President Li Xiannian. Neither has ever been to the United States before. Both are members of the six-man Standing Committee of the Politburo, the all-powerful body which holds the real power and makes the decisions in China. Hu Yaobang, 68, as head of the Communist Party, is the heir apparent to Deng Xiaoping's informal but widely recognized role of "supreme leader" in China. Hu has not had much formal education (only through ninth grade) and, until last fall, had not traveled outside Communist bloc countries. Last November he made a trip to Japan which evidently impressed him considerably. Li Xiannian, 79, is one of the four older members of the Politburo Standing Committee (along with Deng, Ye Jianying and Chen Yun). He has traveled extensively in Africa and Southern Asia and the Middle East, but not to the U.S. Li has played a key role in the past in mediating disputes in China's top leadership circles. The visits of these two leaders to the U.S. will enhance their understanding of us and our policies and should improve the prospects for a continuing development of the relationship.

The President also signed or presided over the signing of several agreements:

1) a Tax Treaty which avoids double taxation and encourages U...S. trade with and investment in China and makes it easier for Chinese and American firms to engage in cooperative ventures.

- 2) Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. This was initialed by Ambassador Richard Kennedy and his Chinese counterpart, Jia Weiwen, in the presence of President Reagan and Premier Zhao. This agreement represents a major advance for American non-proliferation objectives and was made possible by the evolution of Chinese attitudes on non-proliferation issues. Moreover, this agreement opens up the Chinese market to the sale of American nuclear energy generating equipment. China, which has attached top priority to the development of its energy sector, has very ambitious plans for the construction of nuclear power plants, and contracts with U.S. firms will mean jobs for a depressed industry in the U.S., as well as major sales of exports which will help to reduce the trade deficit.
- 3) Implementing Accord for Cultural Exchanges. The renewal and expansion of our cultural exchange agreement, ends a rift that began in April, 1983, when the Chinese curtailed such exchanges in retaliation for the granting of asylum to Chinese tennis star, Hu Na, by the U.S. The accord provides for exchanges in the fields of art, education, literature, sports, journalism, broadcasting, television, publication, social sciences, translation and park construction. Performing arts groups, films, and painting and other exhibitions will be exchanged.
- 4) Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Management of Industrial Science and Technology. This agreement expands the very successful management training program which has been conducted for several years at Dalian in Liaoning Province, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Department of Commerce and three Chinese organizations: the Ministry of Education, the State Economic Commission and the Science and Technology Commission. A three-year MBA program will be added to the present curriculum.
- 5) Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Information.

In other areas, the President's visit:

- advanced progress toward a future bilateral investment agreement;
- -advanced progress toward a future agreement of cooperation in space research;
- advanced progress toward an agreement on search and rescue cooperation;
- -set the dates for the visit to the U.S. of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang &iping in June of this year;
- -advanced the arrangements for the visit of a Presidential Trade Mission to China in the third quarter of this year, to be followed by several other high level trade missions over the next two years, organized by the Department of Commerce.
- All of these objectives were achieved without in any way compromising our moral and legal commitments to the people of Taiwan, with whom we enjoy a productive and growing unofficial relationship in cultural and trade matters.

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FOIA

CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - REAGAN TRIP -

F00-174/2

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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Box Number

14

6

ID Document Type

Document Description

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

127618 CABLE

10 1/26/1984

B1

BEIJING 01432

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127619 CHECKLIST

1/26/1984

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RE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

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WASHFÀX RECEIPT

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1. P. 59,

URGENT

MESSAGE NO.	1260 CLASSIFICATION	ON	No. Pages
FROM: R. Kauzl (Officer name) MESSAGE DESCRIPTIO and obj	(Office symbol) Cable to Beijir	(Extension) ng re Proposed Overvi sident's trip to Chin	
TO: (Agency) NSC	DELIVER TO:	. <u>Extension</u> 395-304	Room No.
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	Sigur Laur Tyson	URGENT	
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CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - REAGAN TRIP - F00-174/2

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127620 DRAFT MEMO

7 1/24/1984 B1

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