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Collection Name Laux, David: Files

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File Folder

CHINA - FOREIGN POLICY - U.S. - WEINBERGER'S 1983

TRIP (7)

FOIA

F00-174/2

TUCKER

Box Number 18

				62	
ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages		Restrictions
132755	CABLE	BEIJING 15366	23	9/30/1983	B1
132756	CABLE	301736Z SEP 83	1	9/30/1983	B1
132757	CABLE	STATE 283333	2	10/4/1983	B1
132758	CABLE	BEIJING 15146	4	9/27/1983	B1
132759	CABLE	BEIJING 15186	4	9/28/1983	B1
132760	CABLE	STATE 262992	2	9/15/1983	B1
132761	CABLE	241522Z SEP 83	1	9/24/1983	B1
132762	CABLE	TAIPEI 05634	2	9/27/1983	B1
132763	CABLE	HONG KONG 17388	2	9/27/1983	B1

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

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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CHINA - FOREIGN POLICY - U.S. - WEINBERGER'S 1983 TRIP

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BEIJING 15366

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301736Z SEP 83

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	Document Description	pages	tions

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2 10/4/1983

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STATE 283333

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ID	Document Type
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132758 CABLE

4 9/27/1983

B1

BEIJING 15146

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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ID	Document Type
	Document Description

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

132759 CABLE

4 9/28/1983

B1

BEIJING 15186

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WEINBERGER SCHEDULE (G. Sieur)

Thursday, Sept. 22

0900 Lv. Andrews Arr. Travis, Calif. for refueling 1100 (Lunch at Travis)

1230 Lv. Travis 1530 Arr. Honolulu Friday, Sept. 23

Hula

HK

Box

0900

Lv. Honolulu 1230 Arr. Midway for refueling

1400 Lv. Midway

(lose a day)

Saturday, Sept. 24

1330 Arr. Tokyo

Sunday, Sept. 25

0900 Lv. Tokyo T400 Arr. Beijing

Thursday, Sept. 29

Lv. Beijing 0900

T200 Arr. Hong Kong

Friday, Sept. 30

0900 Lv. Hong Kong Arr. Colombo for refueling 1230

Lv. Colombo 1400

1830 Arr. Islamabad, Pakistan

Sunday, Oct. 2

Lv. Islamabad, Pakistan 1100

1500 Arr. Cairo for refueling

1630 Lv. Cairo

T900 Arr. Rome

Monday, Oct. 3

1300 Lv. Rome Arr. Shannon A/P, 1500 Ireland for refuel.

1630 Lv. Shannon, Irela: Arr. Andrews AFB 2000

office = Tues. AM

File = Weinberger Irigi/

News Conference by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger At the Great Hall of the People Beijing, China 32, Wednesday, September 25, 1983

5) China tup file

Good morning, ledies and gentlemen. A short statement and then I will be giad to try to take your questions.

I am very pleased to announce that President Reagan has invited Premier Zhao to make a state visit to the United States and the Premier has accepted the invitation and he will meet with the President at the White House in January of 1984. I am equally delighted to be able to tell you that President Reagan has also accepted an invitation from the Premier to visit the People's Republic of China in the Spring of 1984. And finally, the Minister of National Defense, Minister Zhand, has accepted my invitation and he will visit the United States at a mutually convenient they, and I hope that will be soon.

As we depart Beijing I would just like to say first of all that the entire delegation has enjoyed their visit here very much. We appreciate the very warm hospitality provided by our Chinese friends and they have certainly lived up to their reputation as hosts. We feel that our meetings and discussions have been very useful and positive and my talks with the Premier and the Chairman this morning were very friendly and they will certainly assist, I think, in furthering mutual understanding between our two governments.

Our meetings with the Defense Minister and our staff level discussions have been very friendly and frank and productive. Our exchange of views on the global situation enhanced our mutual trust and confidence. We have divergent views of course in some areas, but our positions on most important issues, I think, are close and both sides have been reassured on that.

The staffs of our two sides have been engaged in intensive and detailed discussions of military technology cooperation, including discussions of specific weapons systems, and these discussions will continue with my personal participation. We've also had discussions of the civilian technology and dual use technology.

On the basis of the work here I'm really confident that we have secured the basis for a continuing relationship that will add greatly to the ability of both countries to deter war and thereby increase the chances of peace. I think we've made substantial progress in understanding each other's position, and I anticipate greatly expanded cooperation in the future in this area. Future exchange of visits by personnel in various military specialists from both countries, I think further develop the friendship and the cooperation between our armed forces.

I will be very glad to try and take your questions.

Q: Mr. Secretary, do you have any agreements on arms sales or on the exchange of military missions with the Chinese?

A: Well, we have general discussions, and general agreements in a number of areas and we have the continuation of these discussions and exchanges of views and letters and things of that kind that will mature into, I think very quickly, actual transfers of weapons systems, if that is what the Chinese want. We are fully pre-

- Q: Mr. Secretary, was any progress made on other outstanding bilateral issues on which there have been strong divergencies, notably Taiwan arms sales and other issues relating to Taiwan?
- A: Taiwan was obviously mentioned, of course. We have, I think, well known positions on that and I think that we were able to give continued assurances of the President's full commitment to the Shanghai Communique and to carrying out the terms of that and interpreting that act is that connection, and I am very hopeful this will result in a better understanding of these issues. But I think there has never been any doubt as to the President's full commitment to the Shanghai Communique. That is an agreed upon statement and agreed upon way of resolving this particular issue.
- Q: Sir, you have several times mentioned that President Reagan is committed to and has promised to honor the Shanghai and August 17 communiques and also his new policy on technology transfer. What assurances do we have that the United States Covernment will do so?
 - A: You have the assurances of the President of the United States?
- Q: Mr. Secretary, when you talk about strategic cooperation with China, what kinds of things are you talking about and has your understanding of that shifted since you have been here?
- A: No it hasn't shifted because generally what we have been talking about have been ways in which we could find out the things that the Chinese military felt were of most importance to them and to help with the acquisition of those things that we can do under our own guidelines and within our own regulations. I think one of the things that has been clearly advanced during the trip has been the greater personal knowledge and friendship with the various military people and leaders and counterparts within our whole delegation. And that I think this is the very first and most important step, building that kind of a foundation and building on that kind of foundation. I have every feeling of satisfaction with the way things have gone and with the future that we see on both the military to military relationships and on improving the arms situation to the extent and in the directions that the Chinese wish to have it done.
- Q: Have the Chinese given assurances that the will not re-export American dualuse technology?
- A: I think they are completely aware of the fact that is an integral part of our regulations and our requirements. The discussions that I've had have not led me to have any feeling that that isn't either fully understood or fully capable of resolution.
- Q: What's the status of the new regulations on keeping export technology and how come these rags have not been published yet?
- A: Well, the status is that they have been discussed very intensively here and their application, how they would apply to specific requests, and, the point that was made a moment ago, the need, indeed the absolute requirement under American law for the agreement with respect to re-export and I think a lot of misunderstandings, and indeed possibly some of the things that were causing some concern as to whether or not those could be applied, have been removed. I would say that the whole matter has been advanced in a major way. We are aware of certain needs. We hope and expect to have continuing military-to-military and technical discussions. I don't see, personally, at this point any kind of insurmountable obstacles or even major obstacles.

- Q: But there are still things to work out before these guidelines can be implemented?
- A: Oh yes, there are exchanges of letters and there are discussions of individual systems, things of that kind.
- Q: Mr. Secretary, you said there were some divergencies in certain areas and on the most important problems your views are very close. Can you list some of these most important problems on which....
- As Well, since you are all very well aware of the major threat to the peace of the world, that certainly would not be news to anyone here. We had a very thorough discussion of our concerns with respect to the rapid growth of Soviet military power and strength and were a great deal of that strength is being deployed, which is in the Pacific, and the problems that this causes. I am speaking now of the discussions we had. I refer you to the Chinese officials for their interpretation of what their statements were, but from the point of view of responding to your question about the discussions from what we said and the agreements that I felt were clearly there, were those related to the principal threat of world peace and to the basic stability of all of our countries in the future. As I say, I found a major agreement on these subjects.
- Q: Mr. Secreary, has there been any kind of agreement to exchange military people from both sides?
- A: Well, what we are talking about are ways and mechanisms of having some military-to-military relationships develop further and that could conceivably take the form of a number of visits beyond the ones I had the privilege of announcing this morning. The Defense Minister will be visiting me in the United States and inevitably and certainly in association with such visits there are other officials who will come and then there will be other levels and other types of discussions. So, I think that certainly will go on. These will be mutual exchanges and they will be exchanges designed to help both our countries.
- Q: Mr. Secretary, in 1981, the Chinese had submitted a list of military equipment. What is the status of that list?
- A: Well, we have discussed those. A lot of changes have occurred in the two year period since then and our guidelines will permit the transfer of a great many items on that list without any further consideration should they still be desired by the Chinese.
 - . Q: Are they still desired?
- A: Well, those are some of the things we are developing in this, the things that are needed now and the priority of those things and the ways in which they can be transferred. As I say, the new regulations, the new guidelines will permit a very large number of those items that were requested then and many of which I think are still wanted to be transferred very quickly.
- Q: Mr. Secretary, in your official banquet speech you referred to unjust criticism of each other's policies. Do you think that as a result of your visit this unjust criticism will cease?
- A: We are talking about the problem of both sides. And that little talk was based upon the fact that that kind of criticism can arise from lack of understanding of each other's positions. One of the things that I think we have accomplished is a much clearer understanding of each other's positions and we very much hope that the results that will flows from that will eliminate the possibilities of this type of criticism on both sides.

A: I always try not to answer questions relating to what the other side said in these talks, leaving it to them to say. So you should direct your question to the Chairman as far as that particular portion is concerned. As far as we are concerned, the points we made many times with the Shanghai Communique and the other Communiques have been clearly committed to by the President. He is carrying them out and that I hope will be the way in which these matters can be resolved because that Communique was the result of intensive negotiations and full agreement by both governments.

Q: Mr. Secretary, when can we expect the guidelines on technology transfer to be made public and why has there been a delay in making them public?

A: Well, I don't know that there has been any delay. This is always an interesting phenomenon. Someone starts a rumor that the guidelines are going to be published on Monday then the next question is why has there been a delay. I don't think there has been any fixed date for publication. We are discussing many of the things involving the guidelines and the general tenor of the guidelines is rather widely known. There is no doubt as I mentioned that the guidelines as presently drafted do authorize the transfer of a great many items that previously China had expressed considerable interest in.

Q: Could you tell us the type of weapons systems you were discussing and the range of discussions on military weapons sales?

A: Well, not in too much detail because I think the Chinese side would quite properly regard that as confidential. But it has been mentioned many times that there is a genuine interest in anti-aircraft weapons. Those were certainly duscussed, and should be in my opinion because they are very important aspects of military strength. There were other weapon systems discussed, too, but again I think it would be more appropriate for the Chinese side to discuss those that they wish to do so in public.

Banquet Toast by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger Beijing, China Tuesday, September 27, 1983

Mr. Zhang and Madamu and representatives of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army and friends, old and new, it is a great pleasure indeed to welcome you all here to this beautiful hall, and we are very grateful indeed to our Chinese friends for letting us have the privilege of entertaining you here.

Tomorrow our delegation departs Beijing to visit some military activities in other parts of China. We have enormously enjoyed our stay in Beijing, and we deeply appreciate your very warm hospitality. This afternoon I met with Premier Zhao and we had a friendly and useful discussion and we agree that visits between leaders of our two countries are certainly contributing to improved relationships.

Our meetings and discussions with you, sir, have been very useful and positive and our exchange of views of the global situation enhanced our mutual understanding and our trust and our confidence and can say that while we have some different views, of course, in certain areas, our positions on many of the most important issues are close.

President Reagan has said that he believes that talks on these subjects between leaders of our two countries are of very great importance and a necessity. The United States, of course, does not threaten any other country and, as you have said, Mr. Minister, China does not either. Unfortunately, there is a serious threat to world peace and the independence of many nations and many people. This visit has enhanced our understanding of our respective policies for dealing with this threat.

Our talks on the military technology issues have been very useful in learning how we can cooperate in this area in accordance with each side's laws, regulations, and guidelines, and I think we have a better understanding of your requirements and interests and we hope you have a better understanding of ours. We believe that these talks have set the stage for a greater degree of cooperation than in the past and that that will be of great benefit to both sides. I think our very frank and very friendly discussions on a very broad range of areas in which we can cooperat in force modernization for mutual benefit have produced a much greater degree of truibatween us on these important issues, and now that we have been made more aware of each other's sincere and friendly intentions in this regard, I think we can proceed to attain the level of cooperation that we both agree is very desirable.

The future exchange of visics between personnel in various military fields which we have discussed during our talks could certainly develop further the cooperation and the friendship between our two armed forces. It is a maxim, I think, of both Chinese and Western military thought, that successful strategy requires deep knowled of friendly forces, and the continuation of our military exchange programs could help us both to achieve this.

Speaking of military-to-military exchanges, I greatly enjoyed my visit today to the 3rd Garrison Division and I look forward very much to seeing other units in other parts of China to which we will have the opportunity of visiting. This visit and our various meetings can be described, I think, as having been not only very friendly, but frank and, most importantly, very productive.

We look forward very much to continuing this sort of dialogue with you in the future, and continuing and expanding our cooperation in all areas, and in that spirit I propose a toast to the health of President Li, and Premier Zhao and Chairman Deng and Mr. Zhang and all our friends here and to the growth of cooperation between the Defense Departments of our two great countries in the Interest of maintaining world peace and stability, and to the friendship between the people of China and the people of the United States.

END

Banquet Toast by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger Shanghai Naval Basc Thursday, September 29, 1983

Fleet Commander Shi, Ambassador Hummel, representatives of the East China Fleet, representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, and all our friends:

I am surprised to hear about some rain. It has been my impression that China is always sunny, beautiful and bright because that is the way it has been all the days of our visit. In any event, sun always follows those of us from California, wherever we go.

- It is a great pleasure, a long-awaited pleasure, for us to visit this great city. We have long known of this city's importance in terms of modernization programs, and we are delighted to have the opportunity to see its dynamism, its vigor, and its strength.
- -- Of course, Shanghai is also well known for its place in the history of the U.S.-China relationship. It was here that the communique was signed by the then-Premier Zhou Enlai and President Nixon which began the process under which our relations were normalized, and under which they continue to develop and to grow.
- -- The work that you all do here at the East Sea Fleet is critically important because it is designed to protect this region, which is so vital to China's economy, as well as a very large area of the whole coast. That task has been made more difficult in recent years by the growing threat of the power to the North, the Soviet Union; that is a threat I know you are deeply concerned with, and it is a threat with which we are concerned. It is for that reason that your tasks are extremely important. I think that the military discussions for cooperation and the friendly spirit which you spoke of in your toast will continue to grow and develop.
- We hope that the military technology cooperation which we discussed, I think very successfully, in Beijing with your leaders there will soon bring developments and improvements to both our navies. In that relation, I am very happy indeed to be able to announce that the military-to-military exchanges which we also discussed in Beijing have been agreed to. They will start in 1984, and I very much hope and believe that they will include military exchanges in this port as well as in many other parts of China, and in the United States.
- -- And in that spirit, I would like to ask all of you to join with me in a toast:
- -- To the health of your good commander and all of our Chinese friends who have been responsible for this superb luncheon;
- To successful accomplishment of your mission by the officers and sailors of East Sea Fleet:
 - -- To the successful modernization of the navies of both of our two countries;
- -- To continued cooperation between us toward achieving that goal; and the gre friendship also between our countries, our peoples, and our armed forces -- long may it continue.

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132761 CABLE

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241522Z SEP 83

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132762 CABLE

2 9/27/1983

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HONG KONG 17388

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