

ARTICLE APPEARED
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12 August 1983**JACK ANDERSON****Kissinger Had
A Key Role in
Shift on China**

Henry A. Kissinger played a key role in the behind-the-scenes machinations that led to a change in U.S. policy toward China. Hereafter, the Chinese communists will be able to purchase high-technology equipment of potential military value.

The former secretary of state, meanwhile, has turned up as a consultant to a Hong Kong company that will buy high-tech items for the People's Republic of China. In fact, he made a special trip to Peking last April to help launch the company. Kissinger assured me, however, that he has "absolutely no business connection, no financial relationship" with the new firm.

The company, Everbright Industrial Corp., is a front for the Peking regime. It is run by Wang Guangyin, a businessman who was sent to Hong Kong by China's highest authorities to seek high-tech and other imports that are urgently needed.

In a trans-Pacific telephone interview, an Everbright executive told my associates Jock Hatfield and Donald Goldberg that Kissinger had been retained as an "employee" of the company and would go on the pay-

roll at the end of this month. But Kissinger swore to me that "this is absolutely untrue."

A business associate acknowledged that Kissinger had flown to Peking to advise Wang on setting up Everbright and will continue to counsel the company. But the associate said Kissinger would offer his advice as "a friend of China" and would not accept any remuneration.

Here is the backstage story:

Kissinger came back from Peking last October convinced that the United States should sell high-tech equipment to the mainland. He began lobbying Secretary of State George P. Shultz and national security affairs adviser William P. Clark for a change in U.S. policy.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger opposed any relaxation of export rules that would allow the Chinese to pick our technological brains. He warned that the acquired U.S. technology could be used by the Chinese to modernize their military forces.

But Kissinger argued: "China could not represent a military threat to American interests for the rest of this century, by which time current technology will be superseded."

Last February, Shultz flew to Peking for discussions with Chinese leaders. On the eve of his departure, Kissinger asked him to give "urgent attention" to the "transfer of technology."

On April 2, Kissinger paid a visit to Peking at the request of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The purpose was to sit down with Wang and advise him on how to establish the Everbright Industrial Corp. The company set up offices in Hong Kong, and Wang told reporters it was owned by "private" Chinese citizens operating outside the communist bureaucratic structure.

Yet intelligence sources say that Wang carries a diplomatic passport, that he holds cabinet rank and that he reports directly to Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Kissinger, meanwhile, has continued to consult with both Shultz and Clark about China policy. They joined in adopting the policy change that Kissinger wanted.

Before his last visit to Peking, Kissinger was told by Clark that Weinberger would visit Peking in September to work out details of the technology transfer, that this would be followed by a visit to Washington in October by Foreign Minister Wu, that Premier Zhao would also come to Washington at an undetermined date and that President Reagan hoped to reciprocate by visiting China next year.

A spokesman explained that Kissinger was merely "briefed" and did not act as a "messenger" or "negotiator" for the Reagan administration. But he has been right in the middle of the tech-transfer battle.