

CONF.

10/21/73

(because of notes)

1. US must drop Lon Nol to get an agreement on Cambodia.
2. Prince Sihanouk must be recognized as the only Cambodian leader.
3. The US must drop Chiang Kai-shek all together or there can be no improvement in Washington-Peking relations.



Henry Kissinger and Chou En-lai to  
REFER TO DOS

DOS REVIEWED 22-Dec-2010: NO OBJECTION TO DECLASSIFICATION

# Peking demands may doom Kissinger's China mission

By Otto Zausmer  
Globe Staff

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WASHINGTON, D.C.—Dr. Kissinger's long-planned trip to Peking may have to be postponed because of the Mid-East crisis, but in any case, if and when it takes place, it promises to be an almost complete failure.

Very well informed sources feel that the Chinese are not going to make any major agreements with Kissinger in Peking.

As things stand now, a highly placed Chinese diplomat says:

1. Washington must drop Marshall Lon Nol if Kissinger desires an agreement on Cambodia.
2. An agreement can be made only with Prince Sihanouk, because

he is the only recognized leader as far as the Chinese are concerned. Peking may not insist on Sihanouk forever since the Chinese back him only for lack of a better man. But right now it is Sihanouk and no one else.

3. There can also be no improvement in the diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington, unless the United States drops Chiang Kai-shek all together.

(c.f. Teng Hsiang-p'ing  
DEAL WITH HANOI to Japanese)

These are the three conditions Premier Chou En-lai will insist on before any agreement can be made on Cambodia or on full diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Dr. Kissinger's chances are no

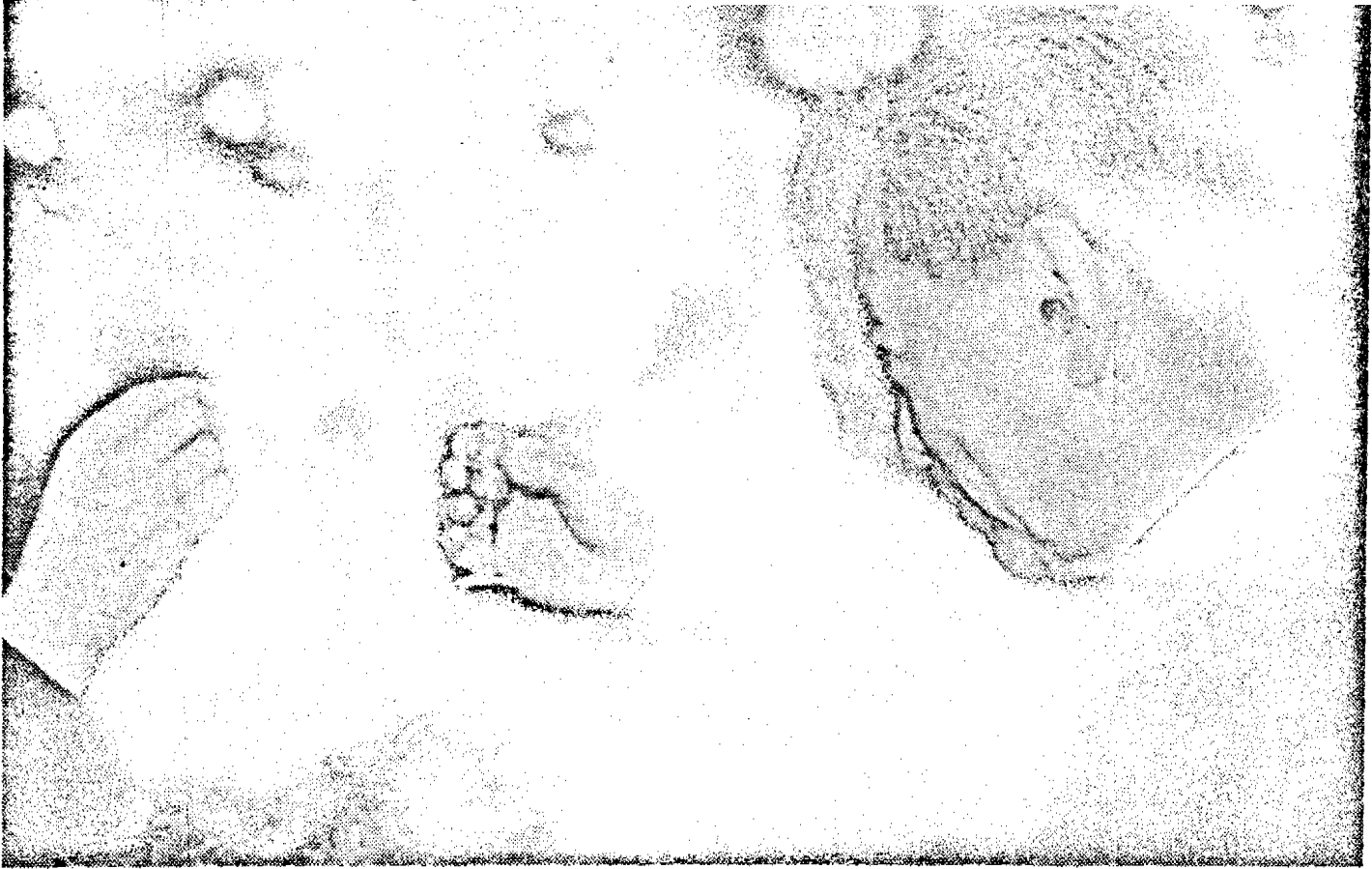
better when it comes to straightening out the difficulties which have arisen since the armistice in Vietnam last January.

The Chinese feel that what is going on between North and South Vietnam is not a problem for the Chinese, and Chou En-lai is hardly going to offer any aid to the American Secretary of State. The Chinese are quite happy with the present situation in Vietnam and feel that if Dr. Kissinger is not happy he has to talk to Hanoi, not Peking.

The Chinese emphasize that American aid in reconstructing North Vietnam physically has not materialized and there are no indications as to when it will.

In fact, some Chinese doubt Washington sincerely wants to re-

Chang  
Hai-fiao  
in NY  
(Conf.)



st each other in 1972, but the outlook for his next trip to Peking is not nearly as bright.



**CHIANG KAI-SHEK**  
... he must go



**PRINCE SIHANOUK**  
... only recognized leader



**LON NOL**  
... US must drop him

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construct North Vietnam and they say they doubt Washington really wants a new government in Saigon.

**SILENT ON AIMS**

These are some of the reasons why Dr. Kissinger cannot expect to come back from Peking with meaningful agreements.

What he might perhaps gain is a few exchange trips of Chinese and American musicians, artists, scholars or athletes.

But even those agreements will be lower key. And there is every indication from the way Peking feels at the moment that the flood gates for American visitors to China and Chinese visitors to the United States will not be thrown wide open.

It seems that Dr. Kissinger himself has few illusions about this trip.

One of the biggest guessing

days is what "Henry" is up to in Peking. He hasn't told even some of his closer assistants and staff members whether he will make a pitch for full diplomatic relations, for real peace in Vietnam, for a solution in Cambodia or what else.

These officials find it a tragic irony that Dr. Kissinger's prospects on his first trip abroad as Secretary of State might end unsuccessfully in China where he has had his most