

MEMORANDUM

Handwritten signature: Hak Chin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

July 24, 1971

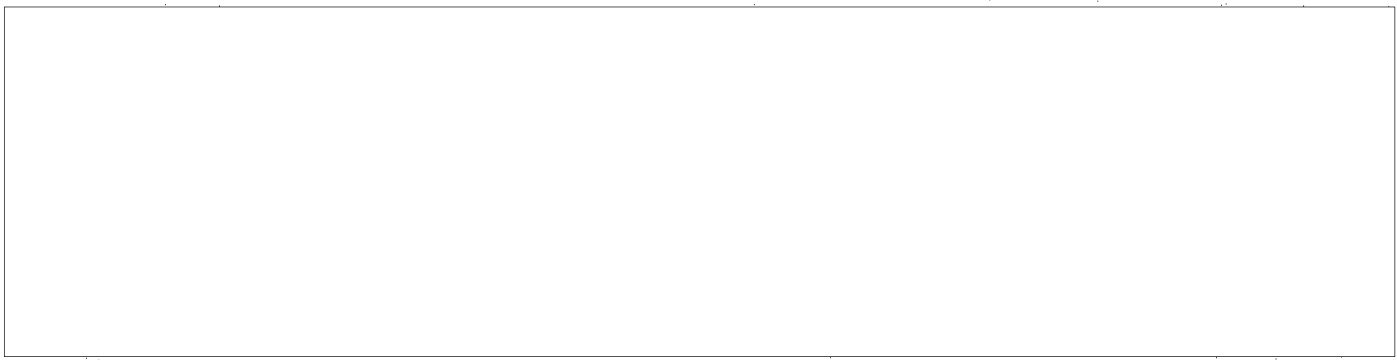
SECRET/NOFORN

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT ✓
FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER HK
SUBJECT: Continuing World-Wide Reaction to Your
China Initiative

There follows a summary of the continuing world-wide reaction to your
China initiative:

25X1

People's Republic of China



PRC media have continued their usual output of anti-U. S. propaganda although this includes a decided diminution of personal attacks on you and a lack of comment on specific issues in Sino-U. S. relations that has been noted in the past two to three months.

MORI/CDF
C03318694

Elsewhere in Asia

Although the basic theme of Asian reaction continues to be one of approval of the initiative, official and unofficial comment seems to be turning increasingly to the implications of this breakthrough. In Japan attention continues to be focussed on the domestic political implications. Sato, who had been put on the defensive in the past few months by certain provisions of the Okinawan Reversion Agreement, difficulties in Japan's economic relations

SECRET/NOFORN

ON-FILE NSC RELEASE
INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

SECRET/NOFORN

H note
Some strong to be made when
re-examination should be made to smaller
countries in Asia. Rogers can do this
best

with the U. S., and his party's poor showing in the recent upper house elections, has been made even more so by our not having consulted the GOJ in advance on this move toward Peking. Some dissident elements in his party are now calling for his resignation, and others are suggesting a re-examination of the basic U. S. -Japan relationship.

Philippine President Marcos, applauding your move, has suggested that you visit his country and others after your Peking trip. He thought that Peking still would have to prove its good intentions in international relations, but believed it might now get into the U. N. this year. Thai and Cambodian leaders, while generally approving the move, are concerned over the terms of a possible Washington-Peking settlement on Indochina worked out over their heads. (Thai officials also are showing some anxiety over Taiwan's fate.) Official and unofficial Indonesian comment has given cautious approval, but has likewise expressed concern as to what U. S. -PRC talks might portend for smaller nations. Foreign Minister Malik has reiterated that restoration of Djakarta's relations with Peking depends on Peking's ending its support for insurgents in Indonesia. Australian Prime Minister McMahon apparently is searching for ways to catch up with our China policy, but finds himself hampered by his criticism of Opposition Labor Party Leader Whitlam's recent Peking trip. (McMahon has just written you complaining strongly over a lack of prior consultation to try to prevent Taiwan's expulsion from the U. N.)

On Taiwan, criticism continues at a high pitch. Foreign Minister Chou Shu-kai has publicly counselled restraint, but many lesser GRC officials are alleging a U. S. abandonment of principle and betrayal of an ally. Editorial reaction, turning from shock to anger, is advising an end to dependence on the U. S. and a determination to fight on regardless of the odds, calling the U. S. action reminiscent of its sacrificing the ROC in the forties.

In India the Government has welcomed the U. S. initiative as easing tensions and promoting an Indochina settlement. In Pakistan, aside from approval of the thaw in U. S. -PRC relations, the press reaction has included gratification at the alleged discomfort of the Indian Government as well as Pakistan's role in Dr. Kissinger's mission, and speculation that Pakistan's assistance with the Kissinger visit will make the U. S. more forthcoming on aid to Pakistan.

SECRET/NOFORN

SECRET/NOFORN

3

Europe

Both official and unofficial comment in Western Europe and Canada continue to give almost unqualified approval to your initiative. The Western European press is speaking almost ecstatically of a new era in diplomacy, and is comparing this development to other major turning points in modern Asian history. (The Canadian Government has, however, announced it will oppose the Important Question resolution even in modified form if we propose it for handling Chirep in the U. N. this year.)

Moscow has still failed to comment officially on the development, and the Soviet press is reporting the event factually in low-key. The reaction from Eastern Europe remains somewhat mixed. Hungarian, East German, and Bulgarian media now profess to see an anti-Soviet animus in the Washington-Peking announcement.

Mid-East and Africa

The response in the Mid-East and North Africa has run from an enthusiastic reception of the news in Iran and Turkey to cautious approval in Cairo. The relatively limited reaction in Sub-Sahara Africa has been highly favorable, interlarded with expressions of concern for Taiwan's future.

Latin America

The sparse comment thus far available welcomes your upcoming visit to Peking, except in Bogota where a ranking Foreign Office official saw it complicating the Chinese Representation question in the U. N.

SECRET/NOFORN