No Objection to Declassification in Part 2013/01/04 : LOC-HAK-537-7-8-0

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NSA review completed

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INFORMATION

TOP SECRET/UMBKA

March 6, 1972

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. KISSINGER

FROM:

RICHARD H. SOLOMON

SUBJECT:

Is Argentina Bumbling Into A "One China,

Two Governments" Precedent?

The Argentine government may have unwittingly bumbled into a situation which will test Peking's willingness to tolerate a country with which it has agreed to establish diplomatic relations maintaining political ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan. It is our judgment that this will not prove to be the case, but the current state of Argentina's relations with Peking and Taipei is presented below because of its possible implication for Taipei maintaining political as well as economic ties abroad.

On February 19 Argentina and the PRC announced that they would establish diplomatic relations as of that date. Argentina recognized the PRC as "the only legal government of China," and "took note" of Peking's position that "Taiwan is an inalignable part of Chinese territory." Both sides agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as administratively feasible. Both sides also agreed to adopt effective measures for development of commercial relations.

This approvacement,	however, was not	followed by an Ar	gentine statement
that it was breaking	relations with the	Republic of China.	. Taipei, as well,
did not sever diplom	atic relations with	Buenes Aires or	withdraw its
ambassador.			

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Thus, at the moment, Buenes Aires and Peking have established relations and publicly agreed to exchange ambassadors, the Argentine ambassador has closed down the Taipei embassy quietly and without a formal break in relations, there has been no public announcement of his departure from Taipei, and Taipei's ambassador remains in Buenes Aires. As far as we know Peking has not indicated to Buenes Aires that it will stail on the exchange of ambassadors until Taipei's ambassador is withdrawn from the Argentine capital.

This complex situation apparently resulted from confusion within the Argentine government about Peking's terms for establishment of diplomatic relations. The Foreign Ministry apparently was anxious to be one of the first major countries in Latin American to establish relations with Peking. Through negotiations with the Chinese in Romania they gained Peking's support for a 200 mile limit to their torritorial waters. The military advisers to the President of Argentina, however, are not happy about abandoning Taipei. They countermanded the Foreign Ministry's orders to close down the Taipei embassy while President Lamusse was out of the country. Lanusse himself apparently had not been told by the Foreign Ministry that he would have to break relations with Taipei as the price for establishing ties with Peking, and believed he could assistain relations with both Peking and Taipei.

President's military advisers are enraged at the Foreign Ministry and will attempt to remove the Foreign Minister when he returns to Argentina.

There mish to analyze the Republic of China "to the end."

Taipei has "caused extreme dissatisfaction within the Argentine military and will probably cause an internal split and struggle."

While we would not advocate any U.S.G. response to what is obviously a complex and delicate situation, it is evident that at the moment there exists something of a "One China, Two Governments" arrangement. If Taipel and Buenos Aires respond to the current circumstances with a dual representation objective in mind, they will certainly test the limit of Peking's toleration of "One China, Two Governments." If the United States wished to encourage the GEC and Argentina in this direction, there is available either a direct diplomatic representation to Buenos Aires or o President Lanuage, as well as our contacts

with Taipet. Such intervention, however, holds the dangers of involvement in a potentially unstable Argentine domestic fight, or aiding Taipei in a manner which -- if publicly disclosed -- would undercut the progress made by President Nixon during his recent talks with the Peking leadership.

Concurrence: John A. Froebe, Jr.
Ashley C. Hewitt

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