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FILE

NOD388:BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91

U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU:  
BILATERAL ISSUES

RELEASED IN PART  
B1, 1.4(B), 1.4(D)

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1. SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT

2. SUMMARY: DURING LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS WITH VICE FOREIGN MINISTER LIU HUAQIU ON MAY 5 AND 6, U/S KIMMITT ADDRESSED A NUMBER OF KEY PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE SINO-U.S. RELATIONSHIP, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREAS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, NON-PROLIFERATION, AND THE TRADE DEFICIT. THE U/S POINTED OUT THAT, WHILE HE WAS NOT DRAWING A DIRECT LINKAGE, THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER TO EXTEND CHINA'S MFN STATUS WOULD INEVITABLY BE MADE AGAINST THE BACKDROPE OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THESE THREE PROBLEM AREAS. SPECIFICALLY, THE U/S ASKED FOR AGNESTY/LENIENCY FOR THOSE ARRESTED IN THE CRACKDOWN FOLLOWING THE BEIJING MASSACRE; COOPERATION FROM THE PRC ON PROLIFERATION MATTERS; AND A MEANINGFUL ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS THE TRADE DEFICIT. THE U/S STRESSED THAT HE WANTED TO SEE THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP MOVED FORWARD, BUT THAT PROGRESS WAS POSSIBLE ONLY IF BOTH SIDES TOOK STEPS WHICH MIGHT BE POLITICALLY DIFFICULT.

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3. WHILE RECITING STANDARD LANGUAGE ON CHINA'S VIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS, VFM LIU STATED THAT THE PRC WAS WILLING TO CONSIDER FAVORABLY U/S KIMMITT'S REQUEST FOR A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT AND STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF A BAN ON PRISON EXPORTS. LIU ADMITTED THAT THE PRC WAS STILL "CONSIDERING" THE REQUESTS MADE BY A/S SCHIFTER DURING HIS DECEMBER VISIT, AND VIGOROUSLY DENIED THAT THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES ARRESTED INDIVIDUALS FOR THEIR POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. LIU CONCEDED LITTLE ON PROLIFERATION ISSUES.

DISCUSSION. ON TRADE, LIU INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS CONCRETE ISSUES, BUT COMPLAINED THAT U.S. COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA WERE UNFOUNDED. IN SUMMATION, LIU SAID THAT, THOUGH THE PRC WISHED TO SEE MFN EXTENDED UNCONDITIONALLY, CHINA WOULD SURVIVE MFN WITHDRAWAL -- AND INDEED WOULD PROSPER, GIVEN THE MANY OPTIONS IN TODAY'S MULTI-POLAR WORLD. END SUMMARY.

4. U/S KIMMITT MET WITH VFM LIU HUAQIU FOR A TOTAL OF NEARLY SEVEN HOURS ON MAY 5 AND 6. THIS CABLE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
REVIEW AUTHORITY: APPEALS REVIEW PANEL  
APPEAL ACTION: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELEASED  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
REVIEW AUTHORITY: ROBERT H MILLER  
DATE/CASE ID: 09 FEB 2004 200102166

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DESCRIBES THEIR TALKS ON BILATERAL ISSUES. SEPTEL  
WILL REPORT ON THEIR DISCUSSIONS REGARDING VARIOUS  
INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

KIMMITT: SETTING THE SCENE  
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5. U/S KIMMITT BEGAN HIS DISCUSSION OF BILATERAL  
ISSUES BY NOTING THE EFFORT THAT CHINA HAD MADE OVER  
THE PAST TWELVE YEARS IN THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC AND  
POLITICAL REFORM. THE UNDER SECRETARY NOTED THAT THE  
U.S. WAS WELL AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE FOR ASIA OF A  
STABLE AND MODERNIZING CHINA. U.S. RELATIONS WITH  
CHINA WERE AT A CRITICAL POINT, MR. KIMMITT POINTED  
OUT. HE STRESSED THAT THE QS. WISHED TO COOPERATE  
WITH CHINA ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS BUT COULD NOT  
SEPARATE SUCH COOPERATION FROM BILATERAL CONCERNS.  
THE U.S. DESIRED TO LOOK FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD, MR.  
KIMMITT STATED, BUT BILATERAL ISSUES HAD TO BE  
ADDRESSED.

6. IN THIS REGARD, THE U/S CONTINUED, THE CHINESE  
SHOULD NOT LOOK UPON PROLIFERATION, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND  
TRADE MATTERS AS MERELY BEING TOOLS WHICH THE U.S.  
WAS USING TO INFLUENCE CHINESE POLICY. RATHER, THESE  
WERE SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT HAD TO BE ADDRESSED. THE  
U.S. COULD NOT ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS UNILATERALLY  
AND NEEDED THE COOPERATION OF THE CHINESE SIDE.

7. THE U/S POINTED OUT THAT THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE  
ON CHINAOMFN STATUS HAD BEGUN. IF THERE IS  
PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO PROLIFERATION, HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND TRADE ISSUES, MFN STOOD A MUCH BETTER CHANCE OF  
BEING RENEWED. BOTH PRESIDENT BUSH AND SECRETARY

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NOD412:BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91

U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU

BAKER APPRECIATED THE STEPS THAT THE CHINESE HAD TAKEN TO DATE, BUT NEEDED MORE ASSISTANCE FROM THE PRC IN ORDER TO MOVE THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP FORWARD. KIMMITT ADDED:

LIU: CHINESE STEPS

8. IN REPLY, LIU SAID THAT THE PRC ALSO ATTACHED GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP WHICH, HE ADDED, WAS IMPORTANT FOR THE PEACE AND STABILITY OF THE WHOLE WORLD. THE PRC HAD, THEREFORE, TAKEN A NUMBER OF STEPS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS TO IMPROVE ITS RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

-- WITH RESPECT TO THE GULF, CHINA HAD TRIED ITS BEST TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH THE U.S. AND HAD ALWAYS TAKEN U.S. VIEWS INTO ACCOUNT IN FORMULATING ITS POSITION. FOR EXAMPLE, LIU NOTED, CHINA HAD VOTED IN FAVOR OF UNSC RESOLUTION 687 AND HAD INDEED DRAFTED CONSTRUCTIVE AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THAT RESOLUTION.

-- ON CAMBODIA, CHINA HAD COOPERATED CLOSELY WITH THE U.S. AND WAS CONTINUING CLOSE CONSULTATIONS.

-- ON BILATERAL ISSUES, CHINA HAD ADOPTED A PRAGMATIC ATTITUDE. LIU ASSERTED, FOR EXAMPLE, CHINA HAD SENT A SENIOR DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO RESOLVE IPR PROBLEMS. CHINA HAD ALSO BEEN EXPLORING WAYS TO SOLVE THE BILATERAL TRADE DEFICIT AND HAD SENT PURCHASING TEAMS TO THE U.S. CHINA WAS ALSO TAKING STRICT MEASURES TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF PRISON PRODUCTS.

THEREFORE, LIU CONCLUDED, THE FACT THAT THE RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS HAD NOT PROCEEDED AS DESIRED WAS CLEARLY NOT CHINA'S FAULT.

LIU: COMPLAINTS ABOUT U.S. ACTIONS

9. LIU COMPLAINED THAT THE U.S. WAS USING THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE TO PRESSURE CHINA. FOR EXAMPLE, LIU CHARGED, PRESIDENT BUSH HAD RECENTLY MET WITH THE DALAI LAMA, SOMETHING WHICH NO OTHER HEAD OF STATE FROM WESTERN EUROPE OR JAPAN HAD EVER DONE (SIC). LIU SAID THAT THIS MEETING WAS TANTAMOUNT TO SUPPORT FOR TIBETAN INDEPENDENCE AND NOTED THAT THE PRC HAD

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ALREADY LODGED AN OFFICIAL PROTEST. STAYING ON THE SUBJECT OF TIBET, LIU CLAIMED THAT VOA'S BROADCASTING TO THAT REGION ADVOCATED THAT THE TIBETANS RISE UP AND OVERTHROW THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CCP.

10. TURNING TO OTHER ISSUES, LIU STATED THAT THE U.S. DECISION TO DESIGNATE CHINA UNDER SECTION 301 WOULD HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS. LIU ALSO COMPLAINED THAT CHINA HAD SUFFERED HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSSES AS A RESULT OF THE U.S. DECISION NOT TO RETURN VARIOUS ITEMS OF MILITARY HARDWARE INCLUDING F-8-2S, ARTILLERY SHELLS AND TORPEDOES. LIU ALSO RAISED THE "GOLDFISH" CASE, NOTING THAT THE U.S. HAD RENEGED ON ITS COMMITMENT TO RETURN TO CHINA A DRUG SMUGGLER WHO HAD BEEN SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO TO TESTIFY IN A TRIAL AND HAD ASKED FOR ASYLUM. LIU SAID THAT THIS INCIDENT CAST A SHADOW OVER SINO-U.S. COOPERATION ON NARCOTICS PROBLEMS. FINALLY, LIU CHARACTERIZED THE ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION NOT TO GRANT EXPORT LICENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DONGFANG HONG-3 SATELLITE AS BEING UNFAIR AND UNJUST.

11. LIU AGREED THAT THE SINO-U.S. RELATIONSHIP WAS AT A CRITICAL POINT. MFN WAS NOT A FAVOR THAT THE AMERICANS GRANTED THE CHINESE BUT RATHER A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PROGRAM. CHINA COULD NOT ACCEPT ANY LINKAGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, PROLIFERATION OR TRADE PROBLEMS WITH THE EXTENSION OF MFN, LIU SAID. THE MUTUAL GRANTING OF MFN WAS THE CORNERSTONE OF THE BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONSHIP. IF MFN WERE REVOKED OR CONDITIONED, NOT ONLY WOULD THE TRADE RELATIONSHIP SUFFER, A "MAJOR RETROGRESSION" IN SINO-U.S.

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NOD390.BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91

U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU

RELATIONS WOULD BE INEVITABLE. LIU STATED. MOREOVER, THE REVOCATION OR CONDITIONING OF MFN WOULD ALSO REPRESENT A SEVERE SETBACK TO HONG KONG, TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN CHINA AND TO THE PRC'S POLICY OF REFORM AND OPENING UP. FURTHERMORE, UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, CHINA'S ENTERPRISES WOULD BE RELUCTANT TO DEAL WITH AMERICAN SUPPLIERS, LIU STATED.

12. IN A WORD, LIU CONCLUDED, IF MFN WERE CONTINUED AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONTINUED TO DEVELOP, CHINA WOULD RESPOND POSITIVELY. IF NOT, CHINA WOULD BE FORCED TO PREPARE FOR THE WORST. CHINA WOULD SURVIVE, LIU STRESSED.  
KIMMITT: THE MECHANICS OF MFN

13. UNDER SECRETARY KIMMITT REITERATED THAT THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP WAS AT A CRITICAL STAGE. BOTH SIDES NEEDED TO TAKE STEPS THAT WERE DIFFICULT POLITICALLY. THE UNDER SECRETARY NOTED THAT IT WAS NOW LESS THAN A MONTH BEFORE THE PRESIDENT HAD TO MAKE A DECISION REGARDING THE EXTENSION OF MFN. IF THE PRESIDENT DECIDED TO EXTEND, IT WOULD BE A VERY DIFFICULT FIGHT WITH THE CONGRESS.

14. THE UNDER SECRETARY CONTINUED BY NOTING THAT PRESIDENT BUSH HAD SAID ONLY LAST WEEK THAT HE WANTED GOOD RELATIONS, INCLUDING GOOD TRADE RELATIONS, WITH CHINA. THE U.S. WAS WELL AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF MFN FOR BOTH BILATERAL RELATIONS IN GENERAL, AND TRADE RELATIONS IN PARTICULAR, AS WELL AS FOR THE FUTURE OF HONG KONG. TURNING TO THE MECHANICS OF MFN, THE U/S NOTED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD UNTIL JUNE 3 TO MAKE HIS DECISION. UNDER THE JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT, EXTENSION OF MFN WAS BASED UPON FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION. CONGRESS HAD BROADENED THIS SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE A WIDE VARIETY OF HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS. THE U/S NOTED THAT CONGRESS WAS NOT REQUIRED BY LAW TO GIVE ANY SPECIFIC REASONS IF IT CHOSE TO REFUSE EXTENSION OF MFN. THE BILL WOULD CERTAINLY TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION A WIDE VARIETY OF QUESTIONS IF THE PRESIDENT WERE TO EXTEND CHINA'S MFN STATUS.

15. U/S KIMMITT NOTED THAT CONGRESS ADJOURNED BEFORE TAKING FINAL ACTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO EXTEND MFN IN 1990. NEW LEGISLATION MADE SUCH A TURN OF EVENTS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THIS YEAR. FAST TRACK PROVISIONS PROHIBITED PARLIAMENTARY DELAYS AND

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AMENDMENTS. THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD FACE SEVERE PROBLEMS WITH THE CONGRESS, IF THE PRESIDENT DECIDED TO EXTEND MFN, THE U/S REITERATED; PROSPECTS FOR NON-CONDITIONED EXTENSION OF MFN WOULD BE GREATLY ENHANCED BY PROGRESS IN THE AREAS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, NON-PROLIFERATION, AND TRADE. WHILE HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WAS NOT DRAWING ANY FORMAL LINKAGE, MR. KIMMITT STATED THAT THE POLITICAL DECISION ON MFN WOULD INEVITABLY BE MADE AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF CHINA'S ACTIONS ON THESE THREE ISSUES.

PROLIFERATION

16. TURNING TO SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN, THE U/S NOTED THAT NON-PROLIFERATION HAD BECOME AN ISSUE OF GLOBAL ISSUE, PARTICULARLY FOLLOWING SADDAM HUSSEIN'S USE OF SCUD MISSILES DURING THE GULF WAR. MR. KIMMITT STATED THAT NON-PROLIFERATION WOULD BE ONE OF THE KEY TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION DURING THE UPCOMING LONDON G-7 SUMMIT AND STRESSED THAT THE U.S. WISHED TO SEE CHINA BECOME INVOLVED IN A MULTILATERAL EFFORT TO ADDRESS THE PROLIFERATION PROBLEM. MR. KIMMITT ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH U/S BARTHOLOMEW WOULD BE VISITING CHINA, PROBABLY IN JUNE, TO PROVIDE MORE DETAILS ON THE PROLIFERATION PROBLEMS, HE WOULD LIKE TO GO OVER SOME BROAD AREAS OF CONCERN WITH LIU.

17. U/S KIMMITT STATED THAT THE COMMITMENTS MADE BY LI PENG AND DENG XIAOPING NOT TO EXPORT MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES WERE IMPORTANT AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE CHINESE WOULD LIVE UP TO THESE COMMITMENTS. MR. KIMMITT NOTED HOWEVER, THAT THE CHINESE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO CLARIFY THEIR DEFINITION OF A MEDIUM-RANGE

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NOD393:BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91 U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI  
SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU:

MISSILE AND THEREFORE URGED THE CHINESE TO JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS EMBODIED IN THE MTCR GUIDELINES. CHINA HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE FORMULATION OF THOSE GUIDELINES, NOR HAD IT JOINED THE MTCR, THE U/S ADMITTED; THEREFORE, THE U.S. PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED CHINESE ASSURANCES THAT THE PRC WOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS WHEN LOOKING AT POSSIBLE MISSILE EXPORTS.

18. THE ISSUE AT HAND WAS NOT LEGAL INTERPRETATIONS BUT RATHER THE POLITICAL WILL TO ADDRESS CONCRETE PROBLEMS, THE U/S CONTINUED. MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THOSE THAT HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE FORMATION OF MTCR, RESPECTED THE GUIDELINES IN ORDER TO PRESERVE INTERNATIONAL STABILITY. THE U.S. WOULD PREFER THAT CHINA JOIN THE MTCR, BUT IF NOT, AT LEAST HONOR THE GUIDELINES IN ORDER TO FURTHER OUR MUTUAL GOAL OF STEMMING DANGEROUS PROLIFERATION, THE U/S SAID. IF CHINA SAID IT WOULD OBSERVE THE CONSENSUS, OUR SHARED GOALS WOULD BE ADVANCED DECISIVELY. THE U/S POINTED OUT THAT NEW LEGISLATION REQUIRED SANCTIONS AGAINST COUNTRIES WHICH VIOLATE MTCR GUIDELINES. HE STRESSED THAT THIS NEW LEGISLATION WAS NOT CHINA SPECIFIC AND ADDED THAT WE HAD ALREADY DISCUSSED ITS POSSIBLE RAMIFICATIONS WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

19. THE U.S. HAD NOTED THE PRC'S STATEMENTS DENYING PLANS TO EXPORT MISSILES TO THE MIDDLE EAST OTHER THAN THE CSS-2S WHICH CHINA HAD PROVIDED SAUDI ARABIA IN 1987, U/S KIMMITT STATED. IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT ALL ORGANS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOLLOW THE GUIDELINE CASSET DO IN THOSE STATEMENTS. IT WOULD BE EXCEPTIONALLY HELPFUL FOR THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP IF CHINA COULD ISSUE EXPLICIT ASSURANCES, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC ASSURANCES, DENYING ANY PLANS TO EXPORT MISSILES TO A NUMBER OF PROBLEM COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE U/S NOTED THAT RECENT PRESS REPORTS IN THE U.S. HAD FUELLED SPECULATION ABOUT POSSIBLE CHINESE ATTEMPTS TO SELL MISSILES TO SYRIA, A TOPIC WHICH WE HAD ALREADY DISCUSSED WITH THE PRC. THE



20. THE U/S SAID THAT U/S BARTHOLOMEW WOULD CONTINUE PREVIOUS DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CHINESE ON MUTUAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL PRECURSORS. MR. KIMMITT NOTED THAT THE U.S. WANTED

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TO HELP CHINA DEVELOP EFFECTIVE INTERNAL CONTROLS  
OVER EXPORTS IN THIS FIELDS. THE U.S. SOUGHT TO  
BUILD ON SUCCESSES IN THIS AREA OF COOPERATION AND  
EXPAND IT TO OTHER PROLIFERATION CONCERNS.

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21. WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, THE U/S  
SAID THAT THE U.S. APPRECIATED THE MFA'S APRIL 30  
PUBLIC STATEMENT CLARIFYING CHINA'S NUCLEAR  
COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA. MR. KIMMITT STATED THAT  
THE U.S. UNDERSTOOD THAT ALGERIA WOULD BE CONTACTING  
THE IAEA ABOUT SAFEGUARDS FOR THE NUCLEAR REACTOR IN  
QUESTION. THE U.S. WOULD URGE ALGERIA TO CONTACT THE  
IAEA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MR. KIMMITT EXPRESSED THE  
HOPE THAT CHINA WOULD LIKEWISE ENCOURAGE THE  
ALGERIANS IN THIS REGARD. MOREOVER, MR. KIMMITT  
CONTINUED, THE U.S. HOPED THAT CHINA WOULD CONSIDER  
JOINING THE NPT AND RESPECT INTERNATIONALLY

RECOGNIZED NUCLEAR-SUPPLIER GUIDELINES. MR. KIMMITT

22. U/S KIMMITT NOTED THAT BOTH CHINA AND THE U.S.  
DESIRED PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTH ASIA. RECENTLY  
THE TENSIONS OVER KASHMIR HAD UNDERLINED THE DANGERS  
OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THAT REGION. MR. KIMMITT  
EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT CHINA WOULD JOIN THE U.S. IN  
ATTEMPTING TO DEFUSE TENSIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND  
INDIA. HE STRESSED THAT THE U.S. HAD NO BLUEPRINT  
FOR ADDRESSING THE PROLIFERATION PROBLEMS OF THE  
SOUTH ASIAN REGION. KIMMITT NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT

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NOD391:BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91

U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU:

SECRETARY BAKER AND FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN HAD DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF CHINA, THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION JOINING WITH THE TWO SOUTH ASIAN PRINCIPALS FOR FIVE-COUNTRY TALKS

23. THE U/S STATED THAT U/S BARTHOLOMEW WOULD DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF FIVE-COUNTRY TALKS FURTHER WHEN HE VISITED BEIJING. MR. KIMMITT STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT THE U.S. DID NOT SEE THESE TALKS AS A VEHICLE TO PROMOTE REDUCTION OF CHINA'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL NOR AS A VEHICLE TO GET THE CHINESE INVOLVED IN U.S.-SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS. RATHER, THE TALKS WOULD SERVE AS A FRAMEWORK FOR OUTSIDE COUNTRIES TO CONTRIBUTE TO EFFORTS TO CONTROL PROLIFERATION IN AN EXPLOSIVE PART OF THE WORLD.

24. MR. KIMMITT POINTED OUT THAT THE PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM HAD CAUSED MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR THE U.S. THE U.S. HAD A LONG HISTORY OF GOOD RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN AND HAD COOPERATED WITH THE PAKISTANIS ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES, INCLUDING AFGHANISTAN. BECAUSE OF THE PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM, THE U.S. HAD BEEN FORCED TO SUSPEND HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE GOP. THE U.S. WAS WORKING WITH THE PAKISTANIS TO CORRECT THE CURRENT SITUATION IN ORDER TO PROMOTE NOT ONLY U.S.-PAKISTANI RELATIONS BUT STABILITY IN THE REGION. THE U.S. THEREFORE SOUGHT CHINA'S ASSISTANCE ON BOTH A BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL BASIS IN ADDRESSING THIS

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THE CHINESE RESPONSE ON PROLIFERATION.

25. IN RESPONSE, LIU NOTED THAT CHINA HAD ALWAYS ADOPTED A SERIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE REGARDING NON-PROLIFERATION ISSUES. CHINA ENDORSED THE COMPLETE PROHIBITION AND DESTRUCTION OF ALL CHEMICAL AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS. BEFORE REACHING THIS GOAL, CHINA ADVOCATED APPROPRIATE AND IMPARTIAL MEASURES TO LIMIT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND MISSILES. THE PRC HELD THAT PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS THOSE STATES WHICH POSSESS SUCH WEAPONS SHOULD DECLARE THAT THEY

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WOULD NEITHER USE, PRODUCE, STOCKPILE, NOR TRADE IN CW. LIU SAID THAT THE PRC DID NOT POSSESS CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND EXERTED STRICT CONTROL OVER CHEMICAL EXPORTS. CHINA SUPPORTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR FREE ZONES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. CHINA HAD ALSO SIGNED THE SEA-BED TREATY. PRC MISSILE EXPORTS WERE GUIDED BY THREE PRINCIPLES: THEY MUST BE FOR LEGITIMATE SELF DEFENSE OF A GIVEN COUNTRY, THEY MUST NOT UNDERMINE THE PEACE AND STABILITY OF THE REGION, AND THEY MUST NOT PROMOTE INTERFERENCE IN A THIRD COUNTRY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

26. LIU CHARGED THAT THERE WERE CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN U.S. STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS ON PROLIFERATION ISSUES. THE U.S. HAD ENACTED SOME TOUGH POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION BUT OTHER POLICIES ACTUALLY ENCOURAGED SUCH PROLIFERATION. LIU CITED AS SUPPORT FOR THIS CONTENTION, THE U.S. REFUSAL TO MAKE AN UNCONDITIONAL COMMITMENT NOT TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST NZ'S OR AGAINST NON-NUCLEAR COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS U.S. BASING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND U.S. SHIPS SAILING THE HIGH SEAS BEARING NUCLEAR WEAPONS. LIU FURTHER NOTED THAT THE MTCR GUIDELINES PROHIBITED THE

EXPORT OF MISSILES WITH A RANGE OF THREE HUNDRED KILOMETERS AND A PAYLOAD OF FIVE HUNDRED KILOGRAMS, BUT SET NO LIMITS ON THE SALE OF PILOTED PLANES. MOREOVER, THE U.S. FREELY TRANSFERRED ITS MISSILES AND TECHNOLOGY TO ITS ALLIES.

27. LIU NOTED THAT CHINA CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN THAT ALL CHEMICAL WEAPONS STOCKPILES SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

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NOD411:BEIJIN13790 130535 MAY 91

U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU:

HE FURTHER NOTED THAT CHINA NEITHER POSSESSED, MANUFACTURED, NOR TRADED IN CHEMICAL WEAPONS OR THEIR PRECURSORS. CHINA HAD ADOPTED A PRUDENT ATTITUDE ON CHEMICAL EXPORTS, LIU MAINTAINED. CHINA HAD ALREADY ADHERED TO EXPORT GUIDELINES ON CHEMICAL WEAPON PRECURSORS AND HAD INSTITUTED A TOUGH EXPORT LICENSING SYSTEM. CHINA WOULD CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE STRICT CONTROLS AND IN THE MEANTIME WOULD HOPE THAT UNWARRANTED CONCERNS OVER CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION WOULD NOT INHIBIT LEGITIMATE COOPERATION IN THE CHEMICAL FIELD BETWEEN CHINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, LIU STATED.

28. TURNING TO SOUTH ASIA, LIU ASSERTED THAT CHINA WAS IN FAVOR OF REGIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION ARRANGEMENTS, NOTING THAT SUCH ARRANGEMENTS NOT ONLY PREVENTED NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION BUT ALSO ENCOURAGED COOPERATION AMONG STATES. CHINA STOOD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR FREE ZONES ON THE BASIS OF VOLUNTARY TALKS. THE NUCLEAR POWERS SHOULD RESPECT SUCH NFZ'S AND GUARANTEE NOT TO USE THEIR NUCLEAR ARSENALS AGAINST THE NATIONS BELONGING TO SUCH ZONES. LIU POINTED OUT THAT AS A NEIGHBOR OF THE SOUTH ASIA REGION, CHINA FOLLOWED THE QUESTION OF NUCLEAR COMPETITION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA CLOSELY. CHINA FELT STRONGLY THAT IT WAS IN NO ONE'S INTEREST TO SEE THE TWO SOUTH ASIAN STATES ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

29. LIU STATED THAT THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO NON-PROLIFERATION IN SOUTH ASIA WAS INDIA. THE GOI HAD SET TWO PRECONDITIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NFZ IN SOUTH ASIA: 1) ELIMINATION OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT FROM THE PRC; AND 2) PROGRESS ON GLOBAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. LIU ASSERTED THAT BOTH OF THESE PRECONDITIONS WERE INVALID. HE POINTED OUT THAT CHINA HAD DECLARED THAT IT WOULD NEVER BE THE FIRST

TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOR WOULD IT USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST NFZ COUNTRIES. IN ADDITION, LIU DOUBTED THAT THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION WOULD STOP TESTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS OR ELIMINATE THEIR ARSENALS.

30. LIU STATED THAT IF THE OTHER PARTIES MENTIONED BY UNDER SECRETARY KIMMITT ALSO AGREED, CHINA WOULD HAVE NO PROBLEM PARTICIPATING IN FIVE PARTY CONSULTATIONS ON THE SOUTH ASIA PROBLEM. LIU FELT THAT THE PARTIES CONCERNED SHOULD ALL CONSULT WITH ONE ANOTHER. NEVERTHELESS, THE FOCUS OF ANITALKS

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SHOULD BE PAKISTAN AND INDIA AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH THOSE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD ASSUME. LIU ADDED THAT IN NO WAY SHOULD ANY TALKS ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF CHINA'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL.

32. LIU CLOSED HIS COMMENTS BY NOTING THAT DURING THE GULF WAR CHINESE MISSILES HAD NOT POSED ANY THREAT TO THE COALITION FORCES. MOST OF IRAQ'S WEAPONS CAME FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, LIU STATED. LIU REITERATED THAT CHINA WAS A "SERIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE EXPORTER OF WEAPONS." HE NOTED THAT THE PRC HAD TOLD THE JAPANESE THAT WHAT WAS NEEDED WAS AN "IMPARTIAL AND EFFECTIVE REGIME" TO CONTROL WEAPONS SALES.

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U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WI

SUBJECT: U/S KIMMITT'S MEETINGS WITH LIU HUAQIU:

ENDING WITH A DIG AT THE SUPERPOWERS, LIU QUOTED A CHINESE PROVERB: "THE COUNTY MAGISTRATE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BURN DOWN THE HOUSE WHILE THE COMMON PEOPLE CANNOT EVEN LIGHT A LAMP."

HUMAN RIGHTS

33. U/S KIMMITT POINTED OUT THAT ONE OF THE MAJOR AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND THE U.S. WAS HUMAN RIGHTS. MR. KIMMITT STRESSED THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WAS NOT AN ISSUE ONLY BETWEEN THE PRC AND U.S. BUT ONE WHICH THE U.S. FELT COMPELLED TO RAISE WITH A NUMBER OF ITS PARTNERS. THE VISITS OF AUSTRALIAN SECRETARY OF STATE EVANS AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DUMAS TO BEIJING HAD MADE IT CLEAR THAT HUMAN RIGHTS SHOULD NOT BE SEEN AS AN "AMERICAN ISSUE." MR. KIMMITT POINTED OUT THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WERE THE CORNERSTONE OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND THAT AMERICA'S CLOSEST BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS WERE WITH THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH SHARED A MUTUAL RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON THIS ISSUE.

34. U/S KIMMITT STATED THAT THE U.S. HAD NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, BUT FELT COMPELLED TO RAISE HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS SINCE THEY AFFECTED THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP. EVEN BEFORE 1989, CHINA AND THE U.S. HAD DISCUSSED HUMAN RIGHTS, POINTED OUT DIFFERENCES IN EACH OTHER'S POSITIONS, AND AGREED TO WORK WITH EACH OTHER TO RESOLVE THESE DIFFERENCES. THE U/S ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE PRC HAD TAKEN A NUMBER OF POSITIVE STEPS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS FRONT, INCLUDING THE RELEASE OF HAN DONGFANG AND THE RESTORATION OF THE BILATERAL DIALOGUE ON HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS.

35. HUMAN RIGHTS CONDITIONS IN CHINA WOULD HEAVILY INFLUENCE ANY DISCUSSION OF MEN IN CONGRESS, MR. KIMMITT CONTINUED. THUS, IN APRIL THE U.S. EMBASSY HAD RAISED WITH PRC SEVERAL SPECIFIC CASES WHICH WERE OF CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST. THE U.S. WAS STILL WAITING FOR A RESPONSE FROM THE CHINESE SIDE. MR. KIMMITT POINTED OUT THAT THE EARLIER A RESPONSE WAS RECEIVED THE GREATER EFFECT IT WOULD HAVE POLITICALLY.

36. WITH RESPECT TO EMIGRATION, THE UNDER SECRETARY CONTINUED, THE U.S. CONGRESS HAD SINGLED OUT SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN.

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THESE INCLUDED FAMILIES OF PRC STUDENTS AND INTELLECTUALS RESIDENT IN THE U.S. AND RELIGIOUS SEMINARIANS WISHING TO STUDY IN THE U.S. MR. KIMMITT POINTED OUT THAT DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO SUCH INDIVIDUALS BY THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES COULD WELL HAVE A DIRECT EFFECT ON MFN UNDER THE JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT.

37. U/S KIMMITT STATED THAT THE U.S. APPRECIATED THAT SOME OF THE SENTENCES HANDED DOWN BY CHINESE COURTS TO DISSIDENTS RECENTLY WERE NOT AS SEVERE AS THOSE IN THE PAST. NEVERTHELESS, HE POINTED OUT, CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT FOR NON-VIOLENT POLITICAL ACTIVITY WAS A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL NORMS. MR. KIMMITT ADDED THAT THREE CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE DETAINED IN THE CRACKDOWN FOLLOWING THE TIANANMEN DEMONSTRATIONS WERE OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO THE U.S.:

-- PEOPLE CONVICTED AND SERVING SENTENCES FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTIVITY DURING THE DEMONSTRATIONS. MR. KIMMITT NOTED THAT THE LENGTHY SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SOME OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD CREATED A SEVERELY NEGATIVE IMPRESSION IN THE U.S. AND CONTINUED TO BE A MAJOR IRRITANT IN SINO-U.S. RELATIONS. MR. KIMMITT SAID THAT THE U.S. WAS SPECIFICALLY REQUESTING CLEMENCY FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS OR COMMUTATION OF THEIR SENTENCES FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

-- PEOPLE CURRENTLY UNDER JUDICIAL REVIEW FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTIVITY. MR. KIMMITT STATED THAT THE U.S. SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED LENIENCY OR AMNESTY FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS.

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