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SCHEDULE FOR GEORGE BUSH
16 - 18 AUGUST
CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, ALASKA,
JAPAN, CHINA, HAWAII, CALIFORNIA
& MAINE

SATURDAY, 16 AUGUST

10:00am Meeting with Governor Reagan, Marriott Motel,
Los Angeles International Airport.

11:10am Press conference with Governor Reagan, Salon Rooms
1, 2 & 3, Marriott Motel, Los Angeles International
Airport.

11:35am Private time, Marriott.

12:15pm Luncheon with Governor Reagan and Mrs. Bush (private),
Marriott.

1:20pm Depart Marriott en route to Los Angeles International
Airport.

1:30pm Arrive airport.

1:50pm Depart Los Angeles en route to Seattle aboard Western
Airlines flight #711.

4:11pm Arrive Seattle.

4:20pm- Press availability, Seattle Airport.
4:30pm
4:40pm Depart Seattle en route to Anchorage aboard Western
Airlines flight #723.

5:52pm Arrive Anchorage.

6:00pm- Press availability, Anchorage Airport.
6:10pm
6:15pm Depart Anchorage Airport en route to Westward Hilton.

6:30pm Arrive Westward Hilton. Private time in suite.

7:35pm- Reception for Alaska GOP workers, room #1450, Westward
7:50pm Hilton.

8:05pm Depart Westward Hilton en route to Captain Cook Hotel.

GEORGE BUSH SCHEDULE
16 - 18 AUGUST 1980
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SATURDAY, 16 AUGUST cont. ...

8:15pm Arrive Captain Cook Hotel.

8:20pm- Dinner Hosted by the Alaska Republican Party honor-
9:00pm ing Barbara and George Bush.

9:10pm GB Remarks at dinner.

9:20pm Depart Captain Cook Hotel en route to Westward Hilton.

9:30pm Arrive Westward Hilton (907/272-7411).

Over- Westward Hilton.
night

SUNDAY, 17 AUGUST

9:25am Depart Westward Hilton en route to St. Mary Episcopal
Church. PRESS NOTE: Transportation not provided. No
cameras in church.

9:45am Arrive St. Mary Episcopal Church.

10:00am- Church service
11:00

11:30- Totally Private Luncheon and Afternoon at Private Home
3:30 pm

3:15 PRESS: Motorcade Departs Hotel for Airport
Luggage will be picked up in press office at 2:30

3:35 GB Arrives Anchorage Airport

3:30- GB Private Meeting with Governor Jay Hammond
4:15 Alaskan Room at Airport

4:25 DEPART ANCHORAGE FOR TCKYO JAL # 5
(You will gain a day in flight)

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1980 TOKYO

5:45 P.M. ARRIVE TOKYO
2 1/2 HOUR MOTORCADE TO HOTEL

8:15 P.M. ARRIVE OKURA HOTEL

Direct Line
011-81-3-582-0111

SCHEDULE FOR AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1980 TOKYO

8:30 a.m. PRIVATE BREAKFAST & BRIEFING WITH AMB. MIKE MANSFIELD
OKURA HOTEL -- GB SUITE - PRESS POOL AT BEGINNING

9:30 PRESS PROCEED TO MAIN LOBBY ENTRANCE FOR TRANSPORT

9:52 ARRIVE ALASKA PRINCE HOTEL

10:00- PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER TAKEO FUKUDA
10:30 PRESS COVERAGE AT BEGINNING

10:20 PRESS GO TO MAIN ENTRANCE TO DEPART FOR PRE-POSITION AT
KISHI OFFICE

11:00 PRIVATE MEETING WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER NOBUSKE KISHI
PRESS COVERING BEGINNING THEN PROCEED TO MAIN ENTRANCE

here schedule is subject to addition -- DETAILS TO BE SUPPLIED WHEN AVAILABLE

2:20 p.m. ARRIVE OFFICE OF FOREIGN MINISTER MASAYOSHI ITO

2:30 - PRIVATE MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER MASAYOSHI ITO
3:30

4:00 DEPART MINISTRY FOR SUZUKI OFFICIAL RESIDENCE

4:20 MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER ZENKO SUZUKI
PRESS COVERING AT BEGINNING

4:45 PRESS PROCEED TO MAIN ENTRANCE

5:00 ARRIVE OFFICE OF MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & INDUSTRY

5:15 MEETING WITH MITA ROKUSUKE TANAKA
PRESS COVER BEGINNING

5:30 PRESS DEPART FOR HOTEL TO PRE-POSITION FOR PRESS CONFERENCE

6:10 GB ARRIVES OKURA HOTEL

6:13- PRESS CONFERENCE
6:33

6:34- GB PRIVATE TIME
6:50

6:50 DEPART FOR AMERICAN EMBASSY

7:00- MANSFIELD RECEPTION
8:00
PRESS ARE INVITED AS GUESTS - NO PRESS COVERAGE
ADVANCE MAN STEVE STUDDERT HAS YOUR INVITATIONS - NO CAMERAS

8:00- GB PRIVATE MEETING
8:45

TUESDAY SKED CONT.

9:10 PRIVATE DINNER IN HOTEL RESTAURANT YAMAZATO

OVERNIGHT OKURA HOTEL

GEORGE BUSH SCHEDULE FOR WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19, 1980 TOKYO/BEIJING

6:30 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL FOR ALL TRAVELLING PARTY

8:10 GB PROCEED FROM SUITE TO MOTORCADE

8:15 DEPART OKURA HOTEL VIA MOTORCADE FOR AIRPORT

9:30 ARRIVE AIRPORT - TOKYO

9:55 DEPART TOKYO FOR BEIJING JAL# 1789

1:35p.m. ARRIVE BEIJING

OVERNIGHT BEIJING

GEORGE BUSH SCHEDULE FOR SATURDAY AUGUST 23 BEIJING/ HONOLULU

2:10p.m. DEPART BEIJING FOR TOKYO JAL # 784
8:55 ARRIVE TOKYO
10:00 DEPART TOKYO FOR HONALULU JAL # 072
10:05 A.M. ARRIVE HONALULU (SAME DAY)
PRESS PROCEED TO CUSTOMS AREA - SPECIAL BAGGAGE ASSIGNED
10:45 DEPART HONOLULU AIRPORT FOR ILIKAI HOTEL
11:05 ARRIVE ILIKAI 808-949-3811
PRESS ARE PRE-REGISTERED - PICK UP KEYS AT FRONT DESK
COIN TELEPHONES IN MAIN LOBBY AND AT BATHERS ELEVATOR
BAGS DELIVERED
PRIVATE TIME
3:45- MEETING WITH FORMER U.S. SENATOR HIRAM FONG
3:45 PRESS POOL AT BEGINNING
4:00 PRIVATE MEETING WITH ADMIRAL ROBERT LONG USN
4:50
4:57 GB MOTORCADE TO RR/GB HQ
5:00- RALLY/ RECEPTION FOR GRAND OPENING OF RR/GB STATE HQ
5:35
5:35 DEPART FOR HOTEL
5:40 ARRIVE HOTEL
5:45- PRIVATE TIME
6:50
6:58 DEPART FOR WAIALAE COUNTRY CLUB
7:05 ARRIVE WAIALAE COUNTRY CLUB GOP RECEPTION
OPEN PRESS OUTSIDE EVENT
7:50 DEPART RECEPTION FOR ILIKAI HOTEL
8:02 ARRIVE ILIKAI HOTEL 808-949-3811

SCHEDULE FOR GEORGE BUSH FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1980 HONOLULU / L.A.

6:30 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL FOR ALL STAFF & PRESS
8:13 DEPART HOTEL FOR HONOLULU AIRPORT
9:00 DEPART HONOLULU FOR LOS ANGELES PAN AM # 812
5:10 p.m. ARRIVE LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
5:15- BRIEF PRESS AVAILABILITY AT AIRPORT
5:20
5:25 DEPART AIRPORT - MOTORCADE TO HOTEL
REMAINDER OF EVENING PRIVATE
OVERNIGHT LOS ANGELES MARRIOTT 213-641-5700

SCHEDULE FOR GEORGE BUSH FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1980 LOS ANGELES/ K'PORT

10:15 a.m. PRESS CONFERENCE - RR/GB
MARRIOTT HOTEL -- SALON ROOMS 4,5,6
11:20 DEPART FOR AIRPORT
11:30 ARRIVE AIRPORT
11:45 DEPART LOS ANGELES FOR BOSTON TWA# 2
9:44p.m. ARRIVE BOSTON
MOTORCADE TO KENNEBUNKPORT

NOTE: STAFF RETURNING TO D.C. LV. LAX 12:10 P.M. WA# 506
AR. D.C. nat'l 9:04 P.M.

Reagan Mired in Touchy

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Peking's blast at Ronald Reagan yesterday represents the failure of a month-long effort by foreign policy advisers to the GOP presidential candidate to disengage him from a potentially explosive diplomatic controversy. The culprit in the failure was Reagan himself.

The dispute is over U.S. relations with Taiwan, long the insurmountable barrier to full U.S. diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Reagan has been a strong backer of Taiwan ever since he visited the island in October 1971, as a special emissary of President Nixon. Since late 1977, the public relations firm of two of Reagan's closest aides, Michael Deaver and Peter Hannaford, has been on the Taiwan government payroll.

Reagan criticized the Carter administration's action in breaking off diplomatic and official relations with Taiwan in late 1978 in order to establish

diplomatic relations with Peking. Early in 1980 Reagan while campaigning said several times that as president he would support reestablishment of "official relations" with Taiwan.

The reaction from China was sharp disapproval. In Peking's view Reagan was proposing to renounce unilaterally the very basis for the arrangement which permitted full-scale ties with Washington.

Reagan's foreign policy advisers, seeking to head off a dispute which could place in doubt their candidate's diplomatic judgement as well as the future of U.S. relations with China, sought to soften his Taiwan stand. The campaign's senior foreign affairs coordinator, Richard V. Allen, after what he described as a long talk with Reagan about China-Taiwan issues, announced at the Republican National Convention a month ago that Reagan does not intend to "turn the clock back."

"Gov. Reagan recognizes the impor-

tance of our present relationship with the People's Republic of China... The relations that exist with the PRC and the relations with Taiwan will continue," Allen said. This implied, at least, that Reagan had given up his idea of resuming "official relations" with Taiwan. On other occasions, Allen said it is not Reagan's intention to "alter or reform" U.S. relations with Taiwan.

At the Reagan camp's direction, the GOP platform adopted in Detroit made no mention of a change in the nature or form of relations with Taiwan. And after the convention, vice presidential nominee George Bush was assigned to travel to Peking to assure the Chinese that no fundamental change in relations is planned. To emphasize the point, no Bush stopover in Taiwan was scheduled.

The new trouble broke out at a press conference last Saturday near the Los Angeles airport, where Reagan appeared for a personal send-off to Bush and adviser Allen on their trip to Asia.

China Dispute

Reagan, responding to questions, suggested that his previous statements mistakenly had been interpreted as advocating full diplomatic recognition of Taiwan. "I have made it plain, I think from the very first, that I was talking about an official governmental relationship" he said.

He went on to say that the Carter administration had established a "liaison office" in Taiwan, following the shift in relations, as "a private foundation... not governmental." He also asserted that under the recent Taiwan relations legislation, "there are provisions for governmental relations [which] just haven't been implemented."

Reagan said he would advocate the implementation of government-to-government relations under the Taiwan legislation, and said that a "liaison office" in Taiwan "could be official." He then also stressed his desire for continuing improvement in relations with mainland China.

Reagan's remarks appeared to re-

resent either lack of understanding or lack of proper briefing, despite all the previous discussion and controversy on the issue.

A "liaison office"—a governmental office short of a full embassy, such as the United States once had in Peking—is not maintained by the United States in Taiwan because Peking would not agree to such an arrangement. Any contact between Washington and Taipei must be "unofficial," the mainland Chinese insisted, and the Carter administration agreed. Under the act passed last year by Congress, the "institute" handling U.S. affairs in Taiwan is nongovernmental.

In Tokyo en route to Peking yesterday, both Bush and Allen denied that Reagan advocates a "two-China" policy, and they said again that Reagan did not intend to "turn back the clock" on China policy. However, Reagan's press conference remarks remained on the public record, and Chinese continued blasting away.

Molly —
Sturges

9/11/80

Dear Ed:

This is the op-ed
piece by Ramon Mufers
on the Gov's China
policy.

They are going to
saturate the news-
papers with it & hope
it gets wide play.

Molly

Thanks for stopping by.
It was good to see you.

AMERICAN CHINA POLICY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1980

Ramon H. Myers*

America's China policy has suddenly become a major issue in the presidential contest.

Ronald Reagan has criticized the Carter China policy on two counts. When President Carter acknowledged American recognition that the People's Republic of China was the government of China and Taiwan was a part of China, he abandoned a staunch ally of some 50 years and severely damaged the credibility of America's commitments to allies and friends. Second, Carter did not rigorously implement the Taiwan Relations Act which Congress enacted to protect and maintain commercial, cultural and other relations between the peoples of Taiwan and America.

What Reagan has been telling the American people is that Carter's China policy has not been in the best interests of the United States but has been dictated by the Beijing government and domestic political expediency.

It is true that Reagan's staff erred by sending George Bush to Beijing and unnecessarily involved the Chinese in U.S. presidential politics, allowing their press to ventilate Chinese views in an hysterical way. Reagan also stumbled by saying he would initiate official U.S. ties with Taiwan, thus creating the impression he was opting for a two China policy when all he meant to say was that he intended to enforce the provisions of the existing Taiwan Relations Act.

Carter then violated the rules of presidential campaigning and diplomacy by tacitly endorsing our ambassador in Beijing, Leonard Woodcock, to declare that Reagan's China policy could destroy Sino-American relations and endanger Washington's global position. This abuse of presidential power and diplomatic practice also created confusion in the world wide press.

How should the American people interpret the China policy of Reagan and Carter? To answer that question we must evaluate Carter's normalization of relations with Beijing, his feeble enforcement of the Taiwan Relations Act, and consider the China policy a future president ought to pursue for the benefit of the United States.

Since Carter normalized U.S. relations with China, trade and people exchange have increased between the two countries. But shortly after China went to war with North Vietnam and for a month the world apprehensively waited to see if the Soviet Union would intervene. Then the Soviet Union expanded its spheres of influence into the former Indo-China region and into Afghanistan while the U.S. helplessly watched. Events might have been very different had the United States delayed normalization and upon finally doing so, normalized on American rather than Chinese terms. Perhaps tensions between North Vietnam and China might not have led to war? Perhaps Soviet action in Asia might have been more moderate?

As for the morality of Carter's China policy, the President never considered the fate of Taiwan's 17 million people and even expressed "disappointment" with the Congress for drafting the Taiwan Relations Act, a bill he reluctantly signed. His weak enforcement of the Act has merely appeased Beijing and has given the Soviet's additional cause to worry about a "new" Chinese-American alliance.

Ronald Reagan's China policy correctly condemned the timing and manner of Carter's normalization with Beijing and morally upheld the vigorous enforcement of the Taiwan Relations Act. Reagan would end the Carter Administration's practice of ignoring Taiwanese officials at senior levels of the U.S. government, permit Taiwanese military offices to train in the U.S., end the one year moratorium on defensive arms supplies to Taiwan, and

restore the 1947 civil aviation agreement with Taiwan that President Carter abrogated. Further, Reagan's administration would probably maintain cool and distant relations with Beijing to maintain that even-handedness toward the Chinese and Soviets which the Carter administration has failed to do so far.

Extending the Reagan China policy further, we can say that it is predicated upon maintaining a world balance of power and not permitting that balance to tip in favor of either China or the Soviet Union. From that perspective Reagan's current position which is to maintain only trade and peoples' exchange with China while enforcing the Taiwan Relations Act makes sense and is in this country's best interests.

Carter's dangerous tilt toward Beijing showed a lack of understanding of how very easy it is to tip the balance of power in favor of the Soviet Union in Asia. Further, his China policy endangers Taiwan's security and independence; human and national rights this country represents and Carter ostensibly defends.

*The writer is Curator-Scholar of the East Asian Collection and Senior Fellow in the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Bush airport Arrival
in Peking

PM-BUSH SKED 8-20
BUSH ARRIVES IN PEKING FOR TALKS
BY PAUL LOONG

PEKING, CHINA (UPI) -- REPUBLICAN VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GEORGE BUSH ARRIVED TODAY ON A DELICATE MISSION TO EXPLAIN RUNNING MATE RONALD REAGAN'S CHINA POLICY, WHICH PEKING SAID COULD WRECK ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

DURING A PRESS CONFERENCE AT PEKING INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BUSH TRIED TO DISCOUNT THE FLAP OVER REAGAN'S VIEWS, SAYING "THERE IS REALLY VERY LITTLE TO CLEAR UP" WITH THE CHINESE.

IN A BLISTERING ATTACK ON REAGAN'S CAMPAIGN CALL FOR REOPENING "OFFICIAL" RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PEOPLE'S DAILY TUESDAY SAID THE GOP POSITION COULD "DESTROY THE FOUNDATION OF THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA."

BUSH, A FORMER CHIEF OF THE U.S. LIAISON OFFICE IN PEKING, SAID REAGAN HAD ASKED HIM TO MAKE THE TRIP "TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH THE LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

"CHINA'S INFLUENCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS CONTINUES TO GROW, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS RECOGNIZED BY ALL AMERICANS," BUSH SAID.

"AS NOMINEES OF OUR PARTY, GOV. REAGAN AND I SHARE THE VIEW THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES WILL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP HARMONIOUSLY, AND WILL SERVE TO REINFORCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN ASIA AND INDEED IN THE ENTIRE WORLD," HE SAID. BUSH DID NOT MENTION THE TAIWAN ISSUE AND CHINA'S HARSH CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S "TWO CHINA" POLICY IN HIS ARRIVAL STATEMENT, BUT WHEN REPORTERS ASKED HIM ABOUT IT HE SAID "WE WILL CLEAR IT UP (TO THE PUBLIC) AFTER I'VE HAD A CHANCE TO CLEAR IT UP DIRECTLY WITH OUR HOSTS."

RICHARD ALLEN, REAGAN'S CHIEF FOREIGN POLICY ADVISOR WHO IS TRAVELING WITH BUSH, SAID REAGAN'S POLICY DOES NOT INTEND TO "TURN BACK THE CLOCK" ON SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"OUR STRENGTHENING RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS NOT CONTRADICTORY TO OUR STRENGTHENING RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN," ALLEN SAID AT A TOKYO LUNCHEON MONDAY.

THE UNITED STATES CUT OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN IN 1979 TO MEET CHINA'S CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING FULL TIES WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

BUSH'S SCHEDULE HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS A GOOD CHANCE HE WOULD MEET WITH PREMIER HUA GUOFEN AND VICE PREMIER DENG XIAOPING.