

- 16 Oct 71 Kissinger leaves for China, to arrive in Peking 20 Oct for four-day visit.
SFE Examiner 16 Oct 71
- 18 Oct 71 Opening of UN debate on admission of China.
- 20 Oct 71 Kissinger has first discussion with Chou En-lai, "less than five hours after arrival at Peking airport."
NYTimes 21 Oct 71, Peking, Toronto Globe and Mail
- 22 Oct 71 Kissinger visits Great Wall, goes shopping with members of his party, has further discussions with Chinese officials. "Mr. Kissinger is to leave Peking on the weekend [23,24 Oct], although the time of his departure has not been announced."
NYTimes 23 Oct, Peking, Reuters
- 25 Oct 71 Kissinger had been expected to return to Washington today. White House says he is remaining an additional day in Peking and will arrive in Washington Tuesday afternoon, 26 Oct.
Washington Post, giving Ronald Ziegler as source, quotes him as saying additional time was needed "in finalizing details of the President's trip."
New Orleans States-Item 25 Oct, Washington, AP
Washington Post 27 Oct
- 25 Oct 71 At the UN:
"The United States delegate, George Bush, and the members of his delegation knew they were in trouble as soon as the rush toward an early vote got under way early [tonight]. The Americans were opposed to an evening vote Within less than three hours, the key decisions were taken.
"First ... the motion [by Jamil M. Baroody, delegate from Saudi Arabia, who asked that all voting be postponed until the following day] was defeated by a narrow margin. The vote was 56 to 53 with 19 abstentions.
"The second vote was on the American request for priority for the procedural resolution making the expulsion of Nationalist China an important matter subject to a two-thirds majority. This vote had never been in doubt and was won handsomely by the United States.
"But with the third vote the bandwagon was in full swing. This was the vote on the important-question resolution itself. The result was 59 opposed, 55 in favor and 15 abstentions..... The road was open for a vote on the Albanian resolution calling for the admission of Communist China and the expulsion of Nationalist China.
"It was adopted by the overwhelming margin of 76 to 35, with 17 abstentions."
NYTimes 27 Oct 71, United Nations (China file)
- In Peking:
"Mr. Kissinger ... was on his way to Peking airport ... when word came that [the] United Nations Assembly had voted to reject the American draft resolution that would have declared the expulsion of the Chinese Nationalists an 'important question' requiring a two-thirds majority for approval. The Kissinger party was still on the ground in Peking when the voting was under way
NYTimes 27 Oct 71, Peking, Toronto Globe and Mail (China file)
- 26 Oct 71 Kissinger arrives in Washington; to report to Nixon at breakfast meeting tomorrow.
SFE Examiner 28 Oct 71, Washington

(Cont'd)

Kissinger, speaking to the press (27 Oct? - date not given) says UN debate on China was "not discussed on this trip."

SF Examiner 28 Oct 71, Washington

27 Oct 71 "Mr. Kissinger said that the timing of his trip - which occurred during the United Nations debate ... and ended just before the final vote - was a coincidence."

NYTimes 28 Oct 71, Washington (China file)

31 Oct 71 George Bush, US delegate to the UN, "rejected the suggestion that the timing of the second trip of Henry A. Kissinger ... to Peking could have been calculated by the Administration to undermine the American campaign to save [Nationalist China's] seat."

NYTimes 1 Nov 71, United Nations

17 Nov 71 "Last month Ambassador Bush miscalculated the supporting votes for his 'important question' resolution. After the defeat of that resolution he waited too long before he moved his futile amendment to delete the expulsion clause from the Albania resolution then before the General Assembly, only to be ruled out of order by its President. Surprisingly, he did not challenge that ruling, which, according to the rules of procedure, could have been overridden by a simple majority."

NYTimes 30 Nov 71, letter to the editor by James C. Hsiung, Associate Professor of Politics, New York University

(25 Oct 71) "Administration contentions to the contrary [Ross] Terrill claims to have learned from 'fragments of information' that the question of Peking's admission to the U.N. was a crucial item in the talks between ... Chou En-lai and Kissinger during the first encounter in July. Kissinger ... told Chou, according to Terrill, that the United States would back Taiwan's attempt to remain in the U.N., but 'did not know' if this effort would succeed. As Terrill describes it, the administrations's uncertainty about the result of the U.N. vote constituted an oblique signal to the Communists that the United States was 'shadowboxing' rather than fighting strenuously to defend the Chiang Kai-shek regime. More significant in Terrill's estimation was the timing of Kissinger's second visit to China in October. As he relates it, the Chinese not only scheduled the visit to coincide with and thus sway the U.N. vote but kept Kissinger in Peking two additional days should a 'slipup' occur."

Stanley Karnow, Washington Post 19 Mar 72

See also Memo filed Nix Ad 1 Dec 71
15 Jul 71