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Folder Title:

China Policy Framework 1997

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National Economic Council-Brainard, Lael

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Memo for the President from Samuel Berger, Leon Fuerth, Gene Sperling, and Daniel Tarullo. Subject: Trade and Development Agency (5 pages)	12/12/1997	P1/b(1)
002. paper	China Paper. Record ID: 9720181. (11 pages)	03/03/1997	P1/b(1)
003. calendar	Calendar of 1997 Action Events. (1 page)	c. 03/1997	P1/b(1)
004a. note	To Sandy Berger. Record ID: 9720201 (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
004b. memo	Summary of Conclusions for Meeting of the Principals Committee. Record ID: 9720201. (3 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)
005. paper	Key Issues for Discussion and Decision. Record ID: 9720196. (5 pages)	03/06/1997	P1/b(1)
006. note	Handwritten Notes from Meeting with Office of Vice President. (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Lael Brainard
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FOLDER TITLE:

China Policy Framework, 1997

2010-1024-F

vz1792

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Mitsler, Elaine M.

From: Mitsler, Elaine M.
Sent: Monday, December 15, 1997 2:38 PM
To: @ASIA - Asian Affairs
Cc: @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: FW: tda for china - memo for clearance ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Importance: High

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Passed to Lael and Dan.

-----Original Message-----

From: Bader, Jeffrey A.
Sent: Monday, December 15, 1997 2:32 PM
To: @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Cc: @ASIA - Asian Affairs
Subject: tda for china - memo for clearance ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Importance: High

Intecon, Could you please pass to Lael Brainard.

Lael, Could you pass the attached to Dan Tarullo for his approval? Sandy B. told us to put this in motion; we thought the attached memo was the best vehicle to do so. Hope for rapid response. Cheers, Jeff



tda yes potus memo.doc

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White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 1/30/2013
2010-1024-F

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

20181

March 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
Executive Secretary
Department of State

MR. J. BENJAMIN NYE
Executive Secretary
Department of the Treasury

COL. JAMES N. MATTIS
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MS. BETTIE BACA
Executive Secretary
Executive Secretariat
Department of Commerce

MR. STUART SYMINGTON
Executive Assistant to the
Representative of the U.S.
to the United Nations

MR. FRED MONTGOMERY
Assistant USTR for Policy
Coordination
U.S. Trade Representative

DR. GORDON ADAMS
Associate Director for
National Security and
International Affairs
Office of Management and
Budget

MR. RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

MR. DANIEL K. TARULLO
Assistant to the President for
International Economic
Policy

MS. BARBARA STARR
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency

COL. F. C. WILSON, USMC
Secretary, Joint Staff

SUBJECT: Deputies Committee Meeting (S)

There will be an NSC Deputies Committee meeting on China on Tuesday, March 4, from 10:00 - 11:00 a.m. in the White House Situation Room. Attached at Tab A is the agenda for the meeting. A discussion paper is attached at Tab B. (S)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: Joyce A. Harmon
Reason: 1.5 (b) (d)
Declassify On: March 4, 2007

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Attendance is Principals plus one. Please distribute this memorandum only to those individuals who will be attending this meeting. (S)


Joyce A. Harmon
Acting Executive Secretary

Attachments

Tab A	Agenda for the Meeting
Tab B	Discussion Paper

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DEPUTIES COMMITTEE MEETING

DATE: March 4, 1997
LOCATION: White House Situation Room
TIME: 10:00 - 11:00 a.m.

China

Agenda

- I. Introduction.....Mr. Steinberg
- II. Decision Issues Discussion.....Mr. Steinberg

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White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By VZ NARA, Date 1/30/2013

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Classified by: Joyce A. Harmon

Reason: 1.5(b) (d)

Declassify On: March 4, 2007

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Appendix A

Joint Communiqué (February 28, 1972)*

[Editor's note: This document, popularly known as the "Shanghai Communiqué," served as the main charter of Sino-American relations until December 31, 1978.]

President Richard Nixon of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from February 21 to February 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party of China on February 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Pong-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hangchow and Shanghai where, continuing discussions with Chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expounded their respective positions and attitudes.

The Chinese side stated: Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible trend of history. All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. China will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all the oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion. All foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries. The Chinese side expressed its firm support to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goal and its

*SOURCE: *Peking Review*, no. 9 (1972), pp. 4-5.

firm support to the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration of February this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. It firmly supports the eight-point program for the peaceful unification of Korea put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12, 1971, and the stand for the abolition of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". It firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of Japanese militarism and firmly supports the Japanese people's desire to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. It firmly maintains that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the India-Pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and firmly supports the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace: just, because it fulfills the aspirations of peoples and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention. The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communication between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge. No country should claim infallibility and each country should be prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention; its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the Republic of Viet Nam and the United States on January 27, 1972 represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the United States envisages the ultimate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of Indochina. The United States will maintain its close ties with and support for the Republic of Korea; the United States will support efforts of the Republic of Korea to seek a relaxation of tension and increased communication in the Korean Peninsula. The United States places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. Consistent with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of December 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of great power rivalry.

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

- progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries;
- both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict;
- neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony; and
- neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

The two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: The Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", an "independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined".

The U.S. side declared: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

SINO-AMERICAN NORMALIZATION

Both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefit can be derived, and agreed that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

The two sides agreed that they will stay in contact through various channels, including the sending of a senior U.S. representative to Peking from time to time for concrete consultations to further the normalization of relations between the two countries and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the American party expressed their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
JANUARY 1, 1979

The United States of America and the People's Republic of China have agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979.

The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

The United States of America and the People's Republic of China reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communiqué and emphasize once again that:

- Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.
- Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.
- Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.
- The Government of the United States of America acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China.
- Both believe that normalization of Sino-American relations is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The United States of America and the People's Republic of China will exchange Ambassadors and establish Embassies on March 1, 1979.

UNITED STATES STATEMENT

As of January 1, 1979, the United States of America recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. On the same date, the People's Republic of China accords similar recognition to the United States of America. The United States thereby establishes diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

On that same date, January 1, 1979, the United States of America will notify Taiwan that it is terminating diplomatic relations and that the Mutual Defense Treaty between the U.S. and the Republic of China is being terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. The United States also states that it will be withdrawing its remaining military personnel from Taiwan within four months.

In the future, the American people and the people of Taiwan will maintain commercial, cultural, and other relations without official government representation and without diplomatic relations.

The Administration will seek adjustments to our laws and regulations to permit the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other non-governmental relationships in the new circumstances that will exist after normalization.

The United States is confident that the people of Taiwan face a peaceful and prosperous future. The United States continues to have an interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves.

The United States believes that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic will contribute to the welfare of the American people, to the stability of Asia where the United States has major security and economic interest, and to the peace of the entire world.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

January 1, 1979

As of January 1, 1979, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations, thereby ending the prolonged abnormal relationship between them. This is a historic event in Sino-U.S. relations.

As is known to all, the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and Taiwan is a part of China. The question of Taiwan was the crucial issue obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It has now been resolved between the two countries in the spirit of the Shanghai Communiqué and through their joint efforts, thus enabling the normalization of relations so ardently desired by the people of the two countries. As for the way of bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying the country, it is entirely China's internal affair.

At the invitation of the U.S. Government, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to the United States in January 1979, with a view to further promoting the friendship between the two peoples and good relations between the two countries.

**Joint Communiqué of the United States of America
and the People's Republic of China**

August 17, 1982

(1) In the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China, and it acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.

(2) The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States - China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October 1981.

(3) Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States - China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communiqué of February 28, 1972 and reaffirmed in the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

(4) The Chinese Government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979 promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland. The Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981 represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

(5) The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The United States Government understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in

- 2 -

China's Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979 and the Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States - China differences over United States arms sales to Taiwan.

(6) Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. In so stating, the United States acknowledges China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

(7) In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two Governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

(8) The development of United States - China relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and other fields and make strong, joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the Governments and peoples of the United States and China.

(9) In order to bring about the healthy development of United States - China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two Governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communiqué and the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate consultations on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

TO: AGENCIES

FROM: HARMON

DOC DATE: 25 MAR 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: CHINA P R
SOC

PC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR 7 MAR PC MTG ON CHINA

ACTION: HARMON SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DUE DATE: 11 MAR 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: SUETTINGER

LOGREF: 9720182 9720192

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES: CPR

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

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BRAINARD, L
EXECSEC
KERRICK
KRECZKO
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DOC 2 OF 2

~~SECRET~~

RECORD ID: 9720201

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 BERGER
001
001 HARMON
002

Z 97031311 FOR DECISION
X 97032509 BERGER APPROVED RECOMS
Z 97032509 FOR SIGNATURE
X 97032510 HARMON SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 970325 FUERTH, L
002 970325 BURNS, W
002 970325 NYE, J
002 970325 MATTIS, J
002 970325 BACA, B
002 970325 SYMINGTON, S
002 970325 MONTGOMERY, F
002 970325 ADAMS, G
002 970325 BOWLES, E
002 970325 YANNUZZI, R
002 970325 TARULLO
002 970325 STARR, B
002 970325 WILSON, F

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

Rev
3/2

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 20201

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSO INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG A/O

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Harmon	3/4	JA/PA	A-Tra
<u>Burn</u> Donse	1	153/13	
Kerrick	Copy		
Steinberg	2		
Berger			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	3	MC 3/25	
Records Mgt.			

A = Action — I = Information — D = Dispatch — R = Retain — N = No Further Action

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette lyp

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. note	To Sandy Berger. Record ID: 9720201 (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Lael Brainard
OA/Box Number: CF 1193

FOLDER TITLE:

China Policy Framework, 1997

2010-1024-F
vz1792

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

20201

March 25, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
Executive Secretary
Department of State

MR. J. BENJAMIN NYE
Executive Secretary
Department of the Treasury

COL. JAMES N. MATTIS
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MS. BETTIE BACA
Executive Secretary
Executive Secretariat
Department of Commerce

MR. STUART SYMINGTON
Executive Assistant to the
Representative of the U.S.
to the United Nations

MR. FRED MONTGOMERY
Assistant USTR for Policy
Coordination
U.S. Trade Representative

DR. GORDON ADAMS
Associate Director for
National Security and
International Affairs
Office of Management and
Budget

MR. ERSKINE BOWLES
Chief of Staff to the
President

MR. RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

MR. DANIEL K. TARULLO
Assistant to the President for
International Economic
Policy

MS. BARBARA STARR
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency

COL. F. C. WILSON, USMC
Secretary, Joint Staff

SUBJECT: Summary of Conclusions of Principals Committee
Meeting on China

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: Joyce Harmon
Reason: 1.5 (b) (d)
Declassify On: 1.6X6

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 1/30/2013
7010-1024-F

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Attached at Tab A, for Principals' use only, is the summary of conclusions of the Principals Committee meeting on China held on Friday, March 7, 1997. (8)


Glyn T. Davies
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Tab A Summary of Conclusions

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. memo	Summary of Conclusions for Meeting of the Principals Committee. Record ID: 9720201. (3 pages)	03/07/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Lael Brainard
OA/Box Number: CF 1193

FOLDER TITLE:

China Policy Framework, 1997

2010-1024-F
vz1792

RESTRICTION CODES

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

20196

March 6, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
Executive Secretary
Department of State

MR. J. BENJAMIN NYE
Executive Secretary
Department of the Treasury

COL. JAMES N. MATTIS
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MS. BETTIE BACA
Executive Secretary
Executive Secretariat
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Assistant to the President for
International Economic
Policy

MS. BARBARA STARR
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency

COL. F. C. WILSON, USMC
Secretary, Joint Staff

SUBJECT: March 7 Principals Committee Meeting -- China (S)

Attached at Tab A is a discussion paper for use at the Principals Committee Meeting on March 7 regarding China. (S)


Joyce A. Harmon
Acting Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A Discussion Paper

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: Joyce Harmon
Reason: 1.5 (b) (d) 1.6 X6
Declassify On: March 7, 2007

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VL NARA, Date 1/30/03
2010-1021-7

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. paper	Key Issues for Discussion and Decision. Record ID: 9720196. (5 pages)	03/06/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Lael Brainard
OA/Box Number: CF 1193

FOLDER TITLE:

China Policy Framework, 1997

2010-1024-F
vz1792

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. note	Handwritten Notes from Meeting with Office of Vice President. (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Lael Brainard
OA/Box Number: CF 1193

FOLDER TITLE:

China Policy Framework, 1997

2010-1024-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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