

*Notes for letter to Canadian
Ambassador, March 5/70.*

13TH CANADA - U.S. INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

POLICIES TOWARD COMMUNIST CHINA

1. Canadian policy on recognition, 1949-1968

- influence of: Korean War; off-shore islands crisis; the temper of U.S. opinion on China question; the Vietnam war; Chinese ideological emphasis on "wars of national liberation"; the Great Cultural Revolution.

2. Canadian policy on recognition, 1968-70

(a) chronology

- foreign policy statement of May 29/68
- China Policy Review
- announcement of February 10/69 re opening of negotiations
- opening of negotiations in Stockholm - precise details kept secret but essentials of what is under discussion can be inferred from public statements by PM and SSEA
- statement of July 21/69 rejecting "two-China" policy

(b) background

- Mr. Sharp's speech of April 15/69 in Tokyo

3. China and the United Nations: Canadian policy

- position prior to 1966
- move to abstention on Albanian resolution, 1966 - Mr. Martin's speech of November 23, 1966
- Canadian policy in the event of recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China.

4. Recent Sino-American relations

- tentative moves towards better relations in last year (1968) of Johnson regime - remarks by Bundy, Katzenbach, Humphrey
- relaxation of some U.S. restrictions on trade and travel (July 21, 1969 and December 19, 1969)
- resumption of Warsaw talks (January 20 and February 20/70) - previous meeting January 8, 1968 - cancellation of one scheduled for February 20, 1969 - Secretary of State Rogers reiterated U.S. willingness to resume talks (August 4, 1969)
- statements by Rogers and President Nixon containing moderate reference to China (Rogers January 15 and Nixon February 19).