

Excerpts From Ford Speech Declaring New Pacific Doctrine

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (AP) —Following are excerpts from a speech delivered by President Ford today at the East-West Center here:

This morning I reflected on the past at the shrine of Americans who died on a Sunday morning 34 years ago. I came away with a new spirit of dedication to the ideals that emerged from Pearl Harbor and World War II, dedication to America's bipartisan policy of pursuing peace through strength, and dedication to a new future of interdependence and cooperation with all the peoples of the Pacific.

I subscribe to a Pacific doctrine of peace with all—and hostility toward none. The way I would like to re-member Pearl Harbor is by preserving the power of the past to build the future. Let us join with the new and old countries of the Pacific in creating the greatest of civilizations on the shores of the greatest of oceans.

America, a nation of the Pacific basin, has a vital stake in Asia, and a responsibility to take a leading part in lessening tensions, preventing hostilities and preserving peace. World stability and our own security depend upon our Asian commitments.

The center of political power in the United States has shifted westward. Our Pacific interests and concerns have increased. We have exchanged the freedom of action of an isolationist state for the responsibilities of a global power.

As I return from this trip to three major Asian coun-

tries, I am even more aware of our interests in this part of the world.

The security concerns of great world powers intersect in Asia. The United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan are Pacific powers. Western Europe has historic and economic ties with Asia. Equilibrium in the Pacific is essential to the United States and to the other countries of the Pacific.

The first premise of a new Pacific doctrine is that American strength is basic to any stable balance of power in the Pacific. We must reach beyond our concern for security. But without security, there can be neither peace nor progress. The preservation of the sovereignty and independence of our Asian friends and allies remains a paramount objective of American policy.

We recognize that force alone is insufficient to assure security. Popular legitimacy and social justice are vital prerequisites of resistance against subversion or aggression. Nevertheless, we owe it to ourselves, and to those who independence depends upon our continued support, to preserve a flexible and balanced position of strength throughout the Pacific.

The second basic premise of a new Pacific doctrine is that partnership with Japan is a pillar of our strategy. There is no relationship to which I have devoted more attention. Nor is there any greater success story in the history of America's efforts to relate to distant cultures and people. The Japanese-American relationship

can be a source of pride to every American and to every Japanese. Our bilateral relations have never been better. The recent exchange of visits symbolizes a basic political partnership.

We have begun to develop with the Japanese and other advanced industrial democracies better means for harmonizing economic policies. We are joining with Japan, our European friends, and representatives of the developing countries this month to begin shaping a more efficient and equitable pattern of north-south economic relations.

The third premise of a new Pacific doctrine is the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the strengthening of our new ties with this great nation representing nearly one-quarter of mankind. This is another recent achievement of American foreign policy. It transcends 25 years of hostility.

I visited China to build on the dialogue started nearly four years ago. My wide-ranging exchanges with the leaders of the People's Republic of China—with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping—enhanced our understanding of each others views, and policies. There were, as expected, differences of perspective. Our societies, philosophies and varying positions in the world give us differing perceptions of our respective national interests.

But we did find common ground. We reaffirmed that we share very important areas of concern and agreement. They say and we say

that the countries of Asia should be free to develop in a world where there is mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states; where people are free from the threat of foreign aggression; where there is noninterference in the internal affairs of others; and where the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and coexistence share the development of a peaceful international order.

We share opposition to any form of hegemony in Asia or in any other part of the world.

I reaffirmed the determination of the United States to complete the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the Shanghai Communiqué. Both sides regarded our discussions as significant, useful and constructive. Our relationship is becoming a permanent feature of the international political landscape. It benefits not only our two people but all peoples of the region and the entire world.

A fourth principle of our Pacific policy is our continuing stake in the stability and security of Southeast Asia. After leaving China, I visited Indonesia and the Philippines. Indonesia, a nation of 140 million people, is one of our important new friends and a major country of the region. The Republic of the Philippines is one of our oldest allies. Our friendship demonstrates America's long-standing interest in Asia.

A fifth tenet of our new

Pacific policy is our belief that peace in Asia depends upon a resolution of outstanding political conflicts.

In Korea, tension persists. We have close ties with the Republic of Korea. And we remain committed to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, as the presence of our forces there attests. Responding to heightened tension last spring, we reaffirmed our support of the Republic of Korea.

Today, the United States is ready to consider constructive ways of easing tension on the peninsula. But we will continue to resist any moves which attempt to exclude the Republic of Korea from discussion of its own future.

In Indochina, the healing effects of time are required. Our policies toward the new regimes of the peninsula will be determined by their conduct toward us. We are prepared to reciprocate gestures of good will—particularly the return of the remains of Americans killed or missing in action or information about them. If they exhibit restraint toward their neighbors and constructive approaches to international problems, we will look to the future rather than to the past.

The Sixth point in our new Pacific policy is that peace in Asia requires a structure of economic cooperation reflecting the aspirations of all the peoples in the region.

The Asian-Pacific economy has recently achieved more rapid growth than any other region of the world. Our trade with east Asia now

exceeds our transactions with the European community. America's jobs, currency, and raw materials depend upon economic ties with the Pacific basin. Our trade with the region is now increasing by more than 30 percent annually—reaching \$46 billion last year.

Our economies are increasingly interdependent as cooperation grows between developing and developed countries.

There is one common theme which was expressed to me by the leaders of every Asian country I visited. They all advocate the continuity of steady and responsible American leadership. They seek self-reliance in their own future and in their relations with us. Our military assistance to allies and friends is a modest responsibility but its political significance far surpasses the small cost involved.

We serve our highest national interests by strengthening their self-reliance, their relations with us, their solidarity with each other, and their regional security. I emphasized to every leader I met that the United States is a Pacific nation. I pledged that, as President, I will continue America's active concern for Asia and our presence in the Asian Pacific region.

If we remain steadfast, historians will look back and view the 1970's as the beginning of a period of peaceful cooperation and progress—a time of growing community for all the nations touched by this great ocean.

REMEMBER THE NEEDS!