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# FORD PROCLAIMS 'PACIFIC DOCTRINE' OF PEACE WITH ALL

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In Honolulu Speech, He Says  
U.S. Security Depends on  
'Asian Commitments'

## A BASIC POLICY OUTLINE

President, Ending Trip, Cites  
'Common Ground' Found  
on His Visit to China  
*NYTimes*

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

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HONOLULU, Dec. 7—President Ford proclaimed a "new Pacific Doctrine" here today, declaring that the stability of the world and the security of the United States "depend upon our Asian commitments."

In the first comprehensive outline of White House policy

*Excerpts from Ford's speech  
will be found on Page 14.*

in the Pacific since the collapse of the American venture in Indochina, the President said he had found "common ground" with China on his journey to Peking and he held out the prospect of eventual recognition of new Communist regimes in Southeast Asia.

"I subscribe to a Pacific Doctrine of peace with all—and hostility toward none," Mr. Ford told more than 600 dignitaries, including consular officials from Asian nations, in an address at the East-West Center on the campus of the University of Hawaii.

### Basically a Restatement

Essentially, the doctrine is a restatement of existing policy, the various pieces of which had not been assembled as a whole since the American withdrawal from Indochina last spring.

Administration officials here said that the doctrine was, in effect, evolved from former President Richard M. Nixon's so-called Guam Doctrine, which Mr. Nixon proclaimed at the start of an Asian journey in 1969. The Guam Doctrine called, in general terms, for American military withdrawal, a lowered profile and a sharing of burdens.

The principal difference between the 1969 formula and post-Vietnam policy outlined today was in Mr. Ford's acknowledgment of "more modest and more realistic expectations" between the United States and its allies in the Pacific.

### Obligation to Allies Cited

Mr. Ford listed a number of fundamental premises of the Pacific Doctrine that he said had underlain his 27,000-mile journey across the ocean to China, Indonesia and the Philippines and formed the basis of Washington's approach to the region's future.

As "The world's strongest nation," Mr. Ford said, the United States has an obligation to use its power to preserve the sovereignty of Asian allies and deter aggression by potential adversaries.

Beyond that basic premise, the President cited several com-

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plementary principles on his Pacific policy.

An American "partnership with Japan is a pillar of our strategy" in the effort to promote economic harmony with Western Europe and the world's developing nations, he said.

The president called "resolution of outstanding political conflicts" in Korea and in Indochina essential elements of a lasting Asian peace. He specifically rejected North Korean and Chinese overtures for a Washington-Pyongyang peace accord without the participation of South Korea, but offered to "reciprocate gestures of good will" should they be made by the Communist Governments of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

### 'Growing Maturity' Seen

As the final tenet of his doctrine, Mr. Ford called for acceleration of the "growing maturity" marking economic links between the United States and Pacific nations.

He said that Washington was no longer approaching governments in allied countries as "donor to dependent," but dealing with them as partners in trading exchanges and in the transfer of scientific and technological knowledge.

In an aside aimed at Congress, however, Mr. Ford urged approval of a pending military aid request totaling some \$310 million for East Asian allies. Despite their pursuit of self-reliance, the allies continue to rely on the United States for military assistance whose "political significance far surpasses the small cost involved," the President asserted.

Weary but not visibly worn from a journey that began nine days ago, Mr. Ford arrived here early enough this morning to go by Navy launch to the memorial site of the sunken U.S.S. Arizona for a ceremony marking the exact time—7:55 A.M. (12:55 P.M. in New York)—of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on this date, also a Sunday, 34 years ago.

At the alabaster white memorial built on to the hull of the battleship, which still contains the remains of more than 1,000 sailors, lie, the President told a somber gathering of admirals and Hawaiian officials that a policy of "peace through strength" had enabled the United States to survive a quarter-century of "trials that are far from finished."

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Mr. Ford, then a young lawyer in Grand Rapids, Mich., was working on a legal brief in his office.

### Joint Effort Urged

Today, he evoked the memory of the attack as a benchmark of the trauma the world should avoid.

"The way I would like to remember Pearl Harbor," he said at the East-West Center, "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 oceans."

Rather than underline, as Mr. Nixon did six years earlier, an American determination to use military supplies and technical guidance in support of Asian allies, Mr. Ford spoke of a new Asian era.

"We can contribute," he said, "to a new structure of stability founded on a balance among the major powers, strong ties to our allies in the region, an easing of tensions between adversaries, the self-reliance and regional solidarity of smaller nations, and expanding economic ties and cultural exchanges."

### 'Stake in Asia' Stressed

Despite the muted theme — "we recognize that force alone is insufficient to assure security," he said — the President emphasized that the United States, itself a Pacific nation, "has a vital stake in Asia" that it would pursue.

His address, representing a report to the nation on his trip to China, marked a resumption of Mr. Ford's 1976 campaigning. In evident anticipation of the qualms of Republican conservatives about rapprochement with Peking and détente with Moscow, the President said that it was useful to the entire world to "build on the dialogue" with China.

Moreover, he made clear that the "common ground" he explored in talks with Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, and Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party, was in their parallel resistance to "hegemony," a word used by the Chinese to describe

"It is good to be home," Mr. Ford said after reaching American soil at the end of his fourth overseas trip of this year. Although Mrs. Betty Ford planned to remain in Hawaii for several days of rest, the President and his daughter, Susan, flew on to Washington this afternoon. They were scheduled to arrive at the White House in darkness tomorrow morning.