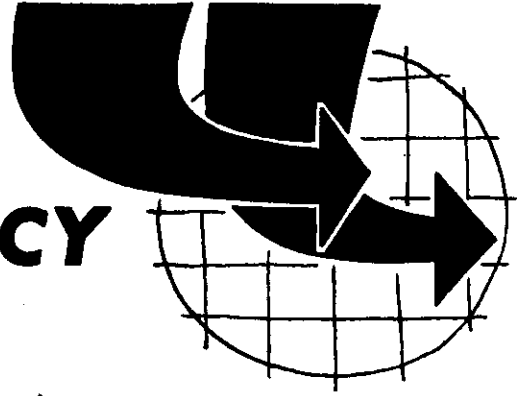


USIS TAIPEI, TAIWAN

中華郵政台字第六五七號●執照登記為第一類新聞紙類

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY DIGEST



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FILE SUBJ
3/73 SUB-CAT

B-73-25

(B, E, BGE, BGC)

March 5, 1973

A SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

State of The Union

On February 2 President Nixon presented to Congress an overview of his annual State of the Union Message. "An America whose word is believed and whose strength is respected," he said, is essential to continued world peace and understanding. "The peace with honor we have achieved in Vietnam," the President said, "has strengthened this basic American credibility."

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Vice President Agnew Tours S.E. Asia

Following the cease-fire agreement, Vice President Spiro Agnew made an eight-nation tour of East Asia to reassure the leaders of South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines of continued U.S. support.

Rogers Testimony To Congress

During testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State William P. Rogers welcomed the Lao cease-fire settlement, which he said "is yet another important step in the overall solution to the Indochina problem" and that "it gives hope for a resolution to the Cambodian situation."

Although some members of Congress expressed a view that the United States should not assist a former enemy at a time when the President was proposing cutbacks in domestic programs, Mr. Rogers received expressions of support from a number of committee members for U.S. financial participation in a rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Indochina, including North Vietnam. Such a program had just been set in motion -- subject to Congressional approval -- by the President and Dr. Kissinger.

During a hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary Rogers said: "One possibility is a multinational arrangement of some kind, either through institutions that presently exist, such as the U.N., or some consortium arrangement. Whatever we do we expect others to assist." (Japan and West Germany have already expressed a desire to help, and other countries are reported interested.) Mr. Rogers expressed confidence that the American people and Congress would support a U.S.-assisted reconstruction program for Indochina if they were convinced, as the Administration is, that it would be "an investment in peace."

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Foreign Aid

On the last day of February, acting under an eleventh hour deadline, the Congress passed legislation providing continued funding of America's foreign aid and military assistance programs through next June 30 at levels lower than requested.

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International Trade and Financial Problems

On February 12, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz announced a 10 percent devaluation of the U.S. dollar and said President Nixon would shortly send comprehensive proposals for trade to Congress. Washington welcomed the concurrent floating of the Japanese yen.

President Nixon said the dollar devaluation "is at best only a temporary solution to the problem of trade imbalance" and that he will seek authority from Congress to raise tariffs if necessary "to get a fair deal for American products abroad."

"We believe that the world is going to be better served by lower tariffs," Mr. Nixon said, "but it cannot be that we lower ours and (other countries) keep theirs up. Other nations must get away from their discriminatory policies and we must be in a position to bargain harder."

In Tokyo on February 10, William Eberle, U.S. Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, said serious differences remained over the trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S. Mr. Eberle said an agreement was reached to hold another working session in April or May, "where there can be some negotiations."

Meanwhile, the White House announced that former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson would journey to Japan in March to discuss trade, political and security questions of mutual interest.

A high U.S. official said the most difficult negotiations of the next year or two are likely to be economic exchanges between the United States and its allies rather than political talks between America and the communist powers.

What Washington will attempt in coming talks with Japan and the European Common Market, he said, will be to find an economic and monetary formula beneficial to all.

The official said negotiations may be easier with Japan than with the Common Market because the Japanese see no advantage to the 4,000 million dollar trade imbalance such as occurred with the United States last year. Neither, he said, do the Japanese see a virtue in the two national currencies being badly aligned. He warned that a trade war would be disastrous to everyone.

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The Paris Conference on Indochina

The Paris Conference on Indochina opened February 26, attended by representatives of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, the U.S., France, the Soviet Union, Communist China, the United Kingdom, the members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision -- Indonesia, Poland, Hungary and Canada -- and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Secretary of State Rogers urged the participants to help bring a stable peace to Laos and Cambodia as well. Mr. Rogers also called on the conference to establish a meaningful relationship with the control commission to see that the terms of the peace agreement were carried out. Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp stressed that the conference should create a broad international body, with responsibilities for keeping the peace in Vietnam, to which the ICCS could report. Otherwise, he suggested, Canada might terminate its membership in the control commission. Secretary Rogers called on the Paris conference to produce a "simple mechanism" which would enable the parley to reconvene if six or more participants think that peace is in jeopardy.

Mr. Rogers opened separate negotiations with Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on private American property claims against the Peking Government and Chinese assets frozen by the United States.

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Mid-East

President Nixon also turned his attention to the Arab-Israeli problem. He conferred in Washington with two top Arab leaders -- King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian envoy Hafiz Ismail -- on the present state of efforts to move towards a negotiated resolution of the problem. On March 1 he began talks with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir.

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Brezhnev

In a letter to President Nixon, Soviet Communist Party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction over the Vietnam agreement. The White House, as is customary, did not disclose details of the letter but press reports said it indicated the peace agreement would have a positive effect on the relations between Moscow and Washington. Elsewhere in Washington, a high official said a visit by Chairman Brezhnev to Washington may take place "sooner rather than later."

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Sky-jacking Agreement With Cuba

At a press conference on February 15 Secretary of State Rogers announced that the United States and Cuba had agreed to prosecute hijackers of aircraft, each in its own courts, or to return the hijackers to the country of origin for prosecution. The United States and Cuba have no diplomatic relations but the agreement was negotiated through the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington and the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

美國外交政策發展摘要

國情咨文

尼克森總統於二月二日向國會發表他一年一度的國情咨文的「綜覽」。他說，「言語受到信任，力量受到尊敬的一個美國」對於持續的世界和平及瞭解是必要的。」總統說：「我們在越南達成的光榮和平，已加強了美國的基本可信性。」

安格紐副總統訪問東南亞

安格紐副總統在停火協定以後，從事一次對東亞八國的訪問，向南越、寮國、高棉、泰國、新嘉坡、印尼、馬來西亞和菲律賓等國的領袖提出美國繼續支持的保證。

安格紐先生說：「越南境內的停火將不終止我們在東南亞所負的職分，而僅是改變這項職分。我們要對受到戰爭毀傷的區域的重建和該地區的發展有所貢獻。我們繼續相信，內部強固和安定是遏阻武裝侵略的主要力量。由於心中有此信念，我們將繼續信守我們的安全承諾。」

季辛吉的新亞洲之行

尼克森總統的國家安全事務特別顧問季辛吉博士，自二月七日至二月二十日，先後前往河內、北京、東京、曼谷和永珍旅行。白宮於二月十四日說，美國和北越已聯合宣佈，設立一個雙邊的經濟委員會，以處理戰後的重建問題。發言人齊格勒在被詢及外交承認河內的可能性時說：「雙方已檢討過旨在使關係正常化的步驟，並已同意某些原則。在那些措施獲得完成以後，我們當能考慮進一層的步驟。」齊格勒先生又說，重建的努力將是遍及中南半島全境的。

在季辛吉訪問北京以後擬定的一項公報宣佈說，兩國均將在最近的將來，在對方的首都內設立一個聯絡辦事處。

此項公報說：「雙方同意，認為時機已適於加速使關係正常化。『爲此目的，將擴大『所有各方面』的接觸。兩國已『同意一項擴大貿易，以及科學、文化和其他交換的具體計劃。』」

曼谷方面，在跟季辛吉博士的一次會商以後，泰國一位高級發言人（查地察里將軍）說：「已感覺到甚大的信心，」相信東南亞將有和平。

羅吉斯國會證詞

羅吉斯國務卿在參院外交委員會作證時，對寮國停火安排表示歡迎，他說這一安排「係中南半島問題全盤解決中另一重大步驟，並爲高棉情勢的解決帶來了希望。」

雖然有些國會議員認為，在尼克森總統建議削減國內計劃之際，美國不應該援助一個以前的敵人，但是羅吉斯國務卿獲得了外交委員會若干委員，支持美國在財務上參與包括北越在內的中南半島修復和重建計劃的表示。甫由尼克森總統和季辛吉博士發動的這樣一種計劃，仍須獲得國會的批准。

羅吉斯國務卿在衆院外交委員會的一項聽證上說：「一項可能是某種型的多國安排，或經由諸如聯合國等現存機構或經由一些財團安排。但無論我們如何做，我們總期望他國提供助力。」（日本和西德業已表示願意協助，另據報導其他國家也有興趣。）羅吉斯先生表示信心說，如果能使美國人民和國會，一如行政當局那樣，深信它將是「一項和平投資，」他們將會支持那一項美國援助的中南半島重建計劃。

對外援助

國會於本月最後一日，在至十一時為止的一項限期內，通過立法規定繼續對美國的外援和軍事援助計劃提供經費，至今年六月三十日為止，但較請求的水平為低。

國際貿易和金敵問題

財政部長舒茲於二月十二日宣佈美元貶值百分之十，並且說尼克森總統將於不久，以包羅廣泛的貿易提議案致送國會。華府對於日圓的同時浮動表示歡迎。

尼克森總統說，美元貶值「至多是對於貿易不平衡問題的一個臨時性解決辦法，而他將尋求國會授權在必要時提高關稅率，「以便使美國產品在國外獲得公平的交易。」

尼克森先生說：「我們相信較低的關稅將對這個世界具有更好的貢獻，却不可以讓我們降低我們的關稅，而讓（其他國家）提高它們的關稅。別的國家必須放棄它們的歧視政策，而我們則必須處於一個較為堅實的談判地位。」

美國貿易會談特別代表艾伯勒於二月十日在東京說，美國和日本之間有關貿易不平衡的問題，仍有嚴重的歧見。艾伯勒說，業已達成的一項協議是在四月或五月內舉行另一次工作會議，「其時可能有所議商。」

同時，白宮宣佈前商務部長皮特森，將於三月前往日本旅行，以討論對雙方相互有關的貿易、政治和安全問題。

一位美國高級官員說，在未來一、兩年內最為艱難的談判，可能是有關美國跟其盟國的經濟交換的談判，而非美國跟共黨國家的政治性會談。

他說，華府在未來跟日本和歐洲共同市場會談中所欲謀致的，將是尋求一項對全體均為有利的經濟和貨幣公式。

這位官員說，跟日本的談判，可能較跟歐洲共同市場的談判容易，因為日本對於諸如去年內跟美國貿易中的四十億美元不平衡並無利益可見。他說，日本也發現兩國貨幣的不良連結毫無裨益。他警告說，貿易戰會使每個人均蒙受大害。

討論中南半島問題的巴黎會議

討論中南半島問題的巴黎會議於二月二十六日開幕，與會人士包括北越、南越、越共、美國、法國、蘇聯、中共、英國等國代表，國際管制監督委員會委員國——印尼、波蘭、匈牙利和加拿大——代表，以及聯合國秘書長華德翰。

羅吉斯國務卿力促參加各國也予協助，為寮國和高棉帶來穩固的和平。羅吉斯並要求巴黎會議跟管制委員會建立一項富有意義的關係，以使和平協定條款的獲得履行。加拿大外交部長夏普強調說，這次會議應該建立一個廣泛的國際機構，負責保持越南境內的和平，並接受國際管制監督委員會的報告。他表示說，否則，加拿大可能終止它在管制委員會內的委員國職務。羅吉斯國務卿要求巴黎會議產生一個「單一機構」，使在六或六以上參加國認為和平瀕於險境時，該會議能夠復會。

羅吉斯先生跟中國外長姬鵬飛，曾就美國人民對北京政府的賠償要求和凍結在美國的中國資產問題，展開單獨的談判。

中東

尼克森總統也把他的注意力，轉注到阿拉伯和以色列問題上。他在華府已跟兩位阿拉伯高級領袖，即約旦國王胡笙和埃及特使伊斯邁

