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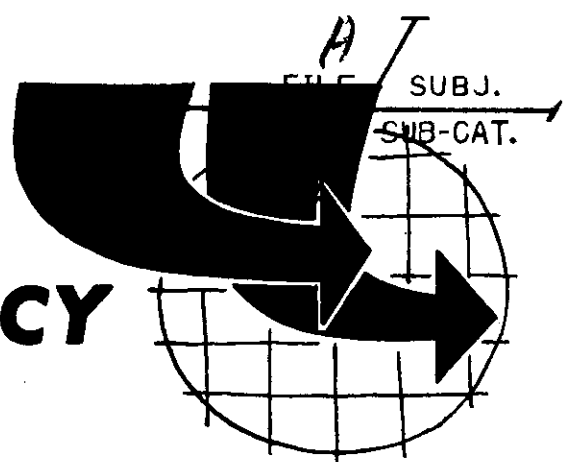
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# U. S. FOREIGN POLICY DIGEST

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## SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENTS

### Indochina

On April 1, in answer to a question on the television program "Meet the Press," Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson said he could not give firm assurance that the United States never would send military forces back into Indochina nor that it never would bomb again in North or South Vietnam. "We very much hope this will not be necessary," Mr. Richardson said. "Our hope and expectation is that the cease-fire agreements will be observed."

Mr. Richardson said that without U.S. support it would be very difficult for the Lon Nol Government in Cambodia to survive "massive threats by well-armed, well-organized guerilla forces which include forces from North Vietnam." The danger, he said, is the use of Cambodia "as a staging area for attacks against South Vietnam."

Secretary Richardson added that any discussion of U.S. activity in Cambodia "should be phrased in terms of the effort to achieve a cease-fire rather than to prevent a communist takeover."

On April 3 and 4, in testimony before Congressional committees, Secretary Richardson ruled out any possibility of the United States sending ground combat forces into South Vietnam. He noted that North Vietnam continued to infiltrate troops and supplies into South Vietnam and "if they should move again the U.S. would have to consider the re-introduction of air support." He said South Vietnam could defend itself against a new offensive by North Vietnam.

President Nhuyan Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam conferred with President Nixon at the "Western White House" in San Clemente, California, at the start of a U.S. tour. President Nixon assured President Thieu "we stand by you" in building peace. He pledged to provide South Vietnam "adequate and substantial economic assistance."

The two leaders viewed North Vietnamese infiltration with concern and agreed that "actions which would threaten the basis of the Paris agreement would call for appropriately vigorous reaction." The two leaders also noted North Vietnam's failure to carry out the provisions of Article 20 of the Paris agreement which calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia.

A few days later communist forces in South Vietnam launched an attack on a helicopter carrying members of the International Control Commission. Nine persons were killed. A U.S. State Department spokesman denounced this "totally callous flouting of the peace agreement."

On April 16, a White House spokesman said the United States was concerned over the magnitude of North Vietnam's violations of the Lao cease-fire. A request was received from the Royal Lao Government that day for U.S. planes to conduct air strikes over Laos.

In a note released by the State Department on April 24, the U.S. State Department said more than 30,000 North Vietnamese troops had "continued moving through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam" since the January 28 cease-fire and had attacked South Vietnamese villages and military posts in "unequivocal violation" of the cease-fire. The U.S. note also accused North Vietnamese and Cambodian communists of waging a "total military offensive" in Cambodia and of using tactics "to stall and obstruct truce observance teams."

On April 25, the White House announced that Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Adviser for National Security Affairs, and Hanoi negotiator Le Due Tho would meet in Paris in mid-May to discuss the Vietnam cease-fire accord.

On April 30, Secretary of State William P. Rogers introduced into the record of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a document entitled "Presidential Authority to Continue United States Air Combat Operations in Cambodia." He told the committee that although developments had been disappointing in the last few weeks, "the fighting in South Vietnam has diminished to about its lowest point and the two sides are discussing the political future of the area."

### The Rogers Report on Foreign Policy

In his annual foreign policy message, presented to Congress on April 17, the Secretary of State said that in 1973 the United States would be "initiating new negotiations and developing new relationships which could determine the political-economic structure of the world for the remainder of this century."

Among the "still difficult problems and issues for the future," Secretary Rogers cited:

-- "The implementation of the peace settlement in Vietnam and the undertaking of an effecting program of reconstruction throughout Indochina.

-- "The need to dampen down externally-supported insurgency throughout Southeast Asia.

-- "The search for widening areas of cooperation and agreement with the People's Republic of China.

-- "The necessity of working out more balanced economic relationships with Japan.

-- "The persistent problems in many nations of East Asia caused by poverty, overpopulation, underdevelopment, corruption and subversion."

On April 24 in a speech to the Overseas Press Club, Mr. Rogers said the United States would continue to play an active world role. "To remain prosperous," he said, "the

U.S. must remain economically engaged with the rest of the world. To build the stable and peaceful world we all want, the U.S. must maintain its political and defense commitments."

In Asia, Mr. Rogers said, "The essential emphasis of U.S. policy in building peace is to increase the responsibility of Asian nations, small and large, to defend themselves."

### Trade Reform Bill

President Nixon sent his proposed trade reform bill to Congress on April 10. It was designed to provide all the authority the President needs to respond to the trade and other economic problems faced by the U.S. in the world today. One of these is authority to reduce or increase import duty levels as part of tariff negotiations; another responds to the need for more effective relief from injurious imports, and a third is designed to help the President cope more effectively with unfair trade practices and unfair competition confronting American firms and workers.

One section of the bill asks for authority to extend most-favored-nation treatment to communist countries as part of agreements aimed at normalizing trade with those countries. If approved by Congress, the bill would fulfill a promise of the U.S. Government to join with other industrial nations in a system of tariff preferences for developing countries.

### "New Atlantic Charter"

In an address to editors of the Associated Press on April 23, Dr. Henry Kissinger said the U.S. is prepared to contribute to a revitalized Atlantic partnership. This, he said, would amount to a "new Atlantic charter" that would create for the Atlantic nations a new relationship "in whose progress Japan can share." He stressed that economic disputes "must be ended and be replaced by a determined commitment on both sides of the Atlantic to find cooperative solutions."

PRC Liaison Office in U.S.

On April 17 an advance party of diplomats from Communist China arrived in Washington to establish a PRC liaison office. An advance team from the United States is already in Peking to set up a counterpart office. The Chinese group was led by Han Hsu, a former counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, who will be the second-ranking official in the Chinese office. The office will be headed by Huang Chen, former Ambassador to France. A similar office in Peking will be headed by David K.E. Bruce, former Ambassador to France, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Visit of Lee Kuan Yew

After a White House meeting with visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, President Nixon said he had told the Asian leader the U.S. "will continue to play an active and constructive role in Asia and the Pacific." At a White House banquet, President Nixon called Prime Minister Lee "a world statesman of the first rank."

Food for Peace

Dr. John Hannah, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, recommended to Congress that "food for peace" donations and sales under public law 480 be continued at present levels -- about \$1,000 million annually -- for the next four years to help hungry people in the developing nations.

Oil Imports

On April 18, President Nixon announced that he was lifting all tariffs and quotas on imported oil -- replacing them with import license fees -- and asking Congress to increase fund for research and development of new energy sources. He asked Americans to conserve energy to prevent shortages of gasoline and fuel oil in months to come.



美國外交事務發展摘要

中南半島

國防部長李查遜於四月一日，在「會晤新聞界」的電視節目上答覆問題時說，他不能給予堅實的保證，美國將永不再派遣軍事部隊到中南半島，或美國將永不再轟炸北越。李查遜先生說：「我們極希望此舉將不是必要的。我們的希望和期望是停火協定將獲遵守。」

李查遜先生說，如果沒有美國的支持，對於高棉的龍諾政府將是很困難的，來在「包括來自北越的部隊的一支精良武裝和良好訓練的遊擊部隊的重大威脅下」獲取生存。他說，其危險是利用高棉，「作為攻擊南越的發動區域。」

李查遜部長又說，有關美國在高棉境內活動的任何討論，「應該就達成一項停火的努力作措辭，而不是以阻止共黨接管作措辭。」

李查遜部長於四月三日和四日在國會委員會作證時，排除美國派遣地面戰鬥部隊前往南越的任何可能性。他指出，北越繼續向南越滲透部隊和供應品，而「如果他們竟再度採取行動，美國勢必考慮再度

使用空中支援。」他說，南越能夠防衛自己，抵抗北越的新攻勢。

越南共和國總統阮文紹於訪美之行開始時，曾在加州聖克里門「西部白宮」，跟尼克森總統從事商談。尼克森總統向阮文紹總統保證，「我們支持你們」建立和平。他保證對南越提供「足夠和大量的經濟援助。」

這兩位領袖對北越的滲透表示關切，並且一致認為「危及巴黎協議基礎的行動，將需要適當的強烈反應。」這兩位領袖並且注意到，北越未能履行巴黎協定第二十款內，要求外國部隊撤出寮國和高棉的條款。

數日以後，在南越的共黨部隊對一架載運國際監督委員會人員的直昇機發動攻擊，造成九人喪生。美國國務院的一位發言人譴責這是「完全無情地蔑視和平協定。」

四月十六日，一位白宮發言人說，美國對北越違反寮國停火的幅度表示關切。當日收到來自寮國皇家政府的請求，要求美國飛機在寮國進行空中攻擊。

美國國務院在四月二十四日所發表的一項備忘錄中說，自二月二十八日停火以來，已有三萬餘北越部隊繼續經由寮國和高棉移動，進入南越，而且「顯然違反」停火地攻擊了南越的村莊和軍事哨所。美國備忘錄也指控北越和高棉共黨，在高棉進行「純然的軍事攻擊」，並且使用手段「阻撓和妨礙停戰觀察小組。」

白宮於四月二十五日宣佈，尼克森總統的國家安全事務顧問季辛吉博士，將於五月中，跟河內的協商代表黎德壽在巴黎晤談，以討論越南停火協議。

羅吉斯國務卿於四月三十日把一份題名為「總統使美國在高棉繼續進行空中戰鬥任務的權限」的文件，列入參院外交委員會的記錄。他告訴委員會說，雖然過去數週內的發展令人失望，「但是南越境內的戰鬥約已減少到最低點，而雙方刻正討論這一地區的政治前途。」

### 羅吉斯的外交政策報告

國務卿在他於四月十七日遞交國會的年度外交政策咨文中說，美國於一九七三年內，將「發動新的談判和發展新的關係，它們將能決定這一世界在本世紀尙剩歲月內的政治經濟結構。」

論及「未來仍很困難的問題和重大問題時，」羅吉斯國務卿說：「越南境內和平解決方案的履行，以及一項有效的越南全境重建計劃的着手實施。」

——「需要遏阻東南亞各地受到國外支持的叛亂。」

——「尋求擴大眼中華人民共和國的協議和合作的範圍。」

——「制定跟日本更爲平衡的經濟關係的必要性。」

——「在東亞許多國家內由於貧窮、人口過多、低度開發、腐敗和顛覆而造成的一些長久未獲解決的問題。」

四月二十四日在向海外報業俱樂部發表的一次演說中，羅吉斯先生說，美國將繼續擔任一個積極的世界角色。他說：「爲了保持繁榮

，美國必須保持在經濟上跟這一世界其餘部份共負義務。爲了建立一個我們大家所需要的安定而和平的世界，美國必須信守它的政治和防衛承諾。」

羅吉斯先生說，「亞洲方面，建立和平上的美國政策的必要重點是增加亞洲大小各國保衛它們自己的責任。」

### 貿易改革法案

尼克森總統於四月十日，把擬議中的貿易改革法案送達國會。這一法案旨在提供總統，爲因應美國在今日世界中所面臨的貿易和其他經濟問題所需要的所有授權。其中之一是降低或提高進口稅水平，以作爲關稅談判一部份的一項授權；另一授權是爲因應對有害輸入作更有效救濟的需要；第三項授權則是旨在協助總統更爲有效地處理，美國公司和工人所面臨的不公允貿易往來和不公允競爭。

這一法案中的一節要求授權對於共黨國家給予最惠國待遇，以作爲旨在跟這些國家達成貿易正常化協議的一部份。這一法案如獲國會通過，將實踐美國政府跟其他工業化國家一同從事一項爲開發中國家提供關稅優惠的制度的諾言。

### 新大西洋憲章

季辛吉博士於四月二十三日在對美聯社編輯人的一篇講演中說，美國準備對復蘇的大西洋夥伴關係貢獻助力。他說，這將等於一個「新的大西洋憲章」，並且將爲大西洋國家創立一個「日本得以分享其

進步」的新關係。他強調說，經濟性爭執「必須終止，並且取代以大西洋兩岸的一項堅決承諾，以謀致合作解決之道。」

### 共黨中國的聯絡處

來自共黨中國的一批先遣外交人員於四月十七日抵達華府，設立一個中華人民共和國的聯絡處。美國的一個先遣小組已在北京，設立一個相對的辦事處。這個中國先遣小組是由中國駐莫斯科大使館前任參事韓敘率領，他將成爲中國聯絡處內身居第二高位的官員。該辦事處的主管將由前任駐法大使黃鎮擔任。設於北京的一個相似辦事處的主管，將由前任駐法、駐德和駐英大使布魯斯擔任。

### 李光耀的訪問

尼克森總統在白宮，跟訪問中的新嘉坡總理李光耀晤談以後說，他已告訴這位亞洲領袖，美國「將繼續在亞洲和太平洋區內擔任一個積極而建設性的角色。」尼克森總統在白宮宴會上稱呼李光耀是「一位第一流的世界政治家。」

### 糧食用於和平

美國國際開發署署長韓納向國會建議，「糧食用於和平」計劃的捐贈，以及「四八〇公法」下的銷售，應在未來四年中，繼續保持目前前的水平——大約爲每年十億美元——以協助開發中國家內的饑餓人民。

## 油料進口

尼克森總統於四月十八日宣佈說，他即解除所有加諸於進口油料的關稅和限額——而以進口證費取代它們——並且即將要求國會增加用於新能源研究和發展上的經費。他要求美國人在未來數月中，保全能源，以防止汽油和燃料油的缺乏。