## STATE OF WORLD

## President's Message Bids Moscow Join Search for Peace

FEB 26 1971

Excerpts from Nixon's report are on Pages 12

## By ROBERT B, SEMPLE Jr. Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 President Nixon appealed to the Soviet Union and other adversaries today to join the search for peace, but he warned that he would not be hurried along the road of disengagement from Indochina or anywhere else.

"Our experience of the nineteen-sixties has underlined the fact that we should not do more abroad than domestic opinion can sustain," he said as he set forth the central theme of a 180-page, 65,000-word accounting of his foreign policies. "But we cannot let the pendulum swing in the other direction, sweeping us toward an isolationism which could be as disastrous as excessive zeal."

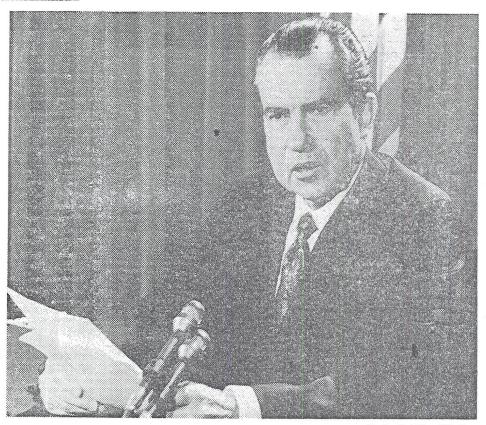
The President's second State of the World Message was both an audit and a defense of the policies set forth in general terms a year ago. The hope he offered then was that a combination of willing allies, strong defenses and continuing negotiations would enable the United States to scale down its overseas ambitions to match its domestic capacities.

## Evidence on Both Sides

But the report card he offered today showed mixed results. He found much evidence to support his hope-and the promise of the Nixon doctrine —that the United States could lower its "overseas presence"; yet he also found enough contrary evidence to lead him to warn of the dangers of "under-involvement" and the risks of "indiscriminate retreat."

That theme-the notion that America cannot disengage too quickly without threatening her vital objectives and the confidence of her alliesflavored Mr. Nixon's region-byregion discussion of Europe, the Middle East and other parts of the world, as well as special sections devoted to the Soviet Union and national security.

It was most fully expressed Continued on Page 14, Column 3



DISCUSSES REPORT: President Nixon after addressing the nation on radio yesterday

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8 sition to a new foreign policy

in his long explanation of the for a new era." role in Indochina. While optiradio speech this morning in romistic about allied progress which he sought to summarize and confident that his strategy which he sought to summarize the massive report to Congress, Mr. Nixon put the point even more sharply. he left little doubt of his belief more sharply: in the importance of a non-Communist South Vietnam and his resolve to remain there unin coming decades. The right

He made no effort to evade what he conceded were "sober-ing problems" chart is crucial to our changing role in the world. ing problems" ahead: the dem-

"The way in which we end til the Saigon Government way out of Vietnam is crucial

"We must strike a balance

what he conceded were "sobering problems" ahead: the demonstrated resilience of the enemy, uncertainties surrounding the economy, politics and leadership in South Vietam, and the futility of the negotiations in Paris.

On the other hand, he said that the incursion into Cambodia had bought valuable time for the South Vietnamese to prepare themselves to take over an increasingly large share of the fighting, and while he made only scant allusion to the operation in Laos, he suggested that he would do whatever he thought necessary to strengthen South Vietnameses security and insure the success of his Vietnamization program. To withdraw at a faster pace, Mr. Nixon suggested, not only would invite humiliation in South Vietnam but, more broadly, would also shake worldwide confidence in the purposes of American foreign policy.

"The Nixon doctrine recognizes that we cannot abandon friends, and must not transfer burdens too swiftly," the President said, adding later in a discussion of Vietnam: "The was treated the most painful vestige of the previous era was crucial to a successful tran-

at the possible impact on allied unity of efforts by European nations to settle differences with the Soviet on an individual basis — for example, Chancellor Willy Brandt's moves to normalize West Germany's relations with its eastern neighbors.

Nations.

Nations.

As for the Middle East, he voiced modest encouragement. "There is still the risk of war," point, the report conceded that naw — for the first time in years — the parties are actively calculating the risks of peace."

The State of the World Message was largely the handiwork of the President's adviser on national security, Henry A. Kis-

bors.

On the subject of Latin America, Mr. Nixon combined praise for the region's new sense of self-reliance with stern warnings to the new Marxist Government in Chile not to go the way of Cuba.

The discussion of Communist China to which he referred as the People's Republic of China, showed him as wary of it yet openly anxious for more contacts and less rigidly opposed to its admission to the United Nations.

The thoughts expressed in the document were the President's, however, and most had surfaced before in various settings — including messages, speeches and news conferences. He is also credited with originating the notion of an annual review to explain and promote his foreign policy, and it was he who determined to use a large part of the report — 28 pages in all — to present what amounted to a full-scale white paper on the Indochina problem. lem.