

Other Points in Review

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Besides the major news points of the President's foreign policy message, other highlights included the following:

THE MIDDLE EAST—The President cited the continuing Arab-Israeli cease-fire along the Suez Canal as a positive factor, but acknowledged that efforts to negotiate either an interim or over-all peace agreement had failed to produce results. He expressed concern over the Soviet Union's "effort to use the Arab-Israeli conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt" and the Eastern Mediterranean.

LATIN AMERICA—Mr. Nixon said that the United States had adopted a "new approach" by soft-pedaling its own ideas on social, political and economic development, and by "eliciting and encouraging" the initiatives of Latin nations. Citing the United States' difficulties with Chile, he observed that that country's leftist leaders "will not be charmed out of their deeply held convictions by gestures on our part."

EUROPE—Despite tensions and strains, Mr. Nixon said, 1971 brought evidence of a "more mature political partnership" between the United States and its increasingly powerful and assertive friends in the Atlantic alliance. On the economic front, both sides have agreed to overdue currency reform; while on the military front, the allies have agreed to share more of the burden of defense.

Mr. Nixon pledged again not to withdraw American forces from Europe unilaterally, or otherwise sacrifice European interest in talks with Moscow. He said that proposals for a mutually balanced reduction of forces by the Western allies and Warsaw Pact nations had received intensive study, but that negotiations should be approached with great caution.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY—Mr. Nixon recapitulated his efforts last year—including his dramatic announcements of Aug. 15—to call worldwide attention to the United States' worsening balance of payments and noted subsequent improvements in exchange rates. But he said that much remained to be done to establish a new and flexible international monetary system, as well as new trading relationships that would restore America's competitive position through mutual reduction of tariff barriers.

THE UNITED NATIONS—The President said that the time had come for "a large dose of realism and candor" in United States policy toward the United Nations. He called for reforms under which the Secretary General rather than the Security Council, would assume day-to-day control over peace-keeping operations and under which the United States' share of the assessed budget of the organization and its specialized agencies would be limited to 25 per cent of the total.

AFRICA—The President noted that he had conferred in three years with leaders of 14 African nations. Africa, he said, has made "impressive achievements" in the second decade of its emancipation from colonial rule, but still faces two "awesome" problems: economic development and racial tension between the black majority and the white minorities.

Vietnam; POWs - filed POWs.