

# Other Key Points in Review of U.S. Foreign Policy

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—In addition to areas of major dispute, President Nixon's State of the World Message dealt with the following subjects:

**UNITED NATIONS**—The world organization is not functioning "as effectively" as it might; more self-restraint and less "intemperate advocacy" are indicated. But United States-Soviet talks are going on to develop ground rules for peace-keeping activity.

**CANADA**—The nation that shares a 4,000-mile border and has more extensive defense ties with the United States than any other country rated three mentions in 65,000 words. It was briefly cited in the economic, space and environment sections but only indirectly.

**JAPAN**—The "third greatest economic power on earth," Mr. Nixon observed, seems to be dragging its feet on opening its "vibrant" domestic economy to outsiders and in discharging its "responsibilities" for regional economic development. He noted agreement on the return of Okinawa to Japan by next year and a cut on forces in Japan. He cited "disappointing" progress in talks on limiting Japanese textiles imports.

**South Korea**—A declining United States presence matched by United States aid to help South Korea defend and develop itself illustrates the Nixon doctrine. South Korea has a vigorous economy, growing by a "remarkable" average growth rate of 10 per cent for each of the last four years.

**India-Pakistan**—United States policy parallels that toward East Asia and the Pacific: Two challenges loom: economic-political development and continuing Indian-Pakistan hostility. Except for a recent "one time" sale of limited amounts of lethal weapons to Pakistan, he said, the

United States will maintain its general arms embargo to the area and will keep its activities in "balance" with those of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

**Africa**—Racism, Mr. Nixon said, was abhorrent to the American people, to his Administration and to him "personally." The United States cannot be indifferent to apartheid; it is cooperating in economic sanctions against the Rhodesian white minority regime, but "we cannot associate ourselves with those who call for a violent solution."

**Environment**—Wastes discharged into air and water befoul a "common" resource, so a broad international approach to pollution control is necessary, Mr. Nixon said. The United States and most other countries are preparing for the 1972 United Nations Stockholm conference on the human environment and talks are proceeding in other international bodies.

**The Oceans**—Oceans, which cover two-thirds of the earth, now offer the prospect of vast wealth, not only in fish but also in petroleum and other mineral deposits, increasingly accessible as technology advances. But, to avoid an "unbridled" international race, Mr. Nixon said, his Administration backs the proposed United Nations conference on law of the sea in 1973 with international control of seabeds and mineral royalties earmarked mainly for international development.

**Hijacking**—Air piracy, once centered on Cuba, has now "cropped up" behind the Iron Curtain, affecting Soviet and East European airliners, Mr. Nixon noted. Moreover, hijackings during the Middle East crisis last autumn, he said, had had "worldwide" implications and led to a world air agreement recognizing hijacking as a "crime." He also forecast intensified international cooperation in fighting crime—especially narcotics smuggling and kidnapping of diplomats.

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