

Y.A.F. SUSPENDS SUPPORT OF NIXON

'Failures' in Foreign Policy
Cited by Conservative Youth

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HOUSTON, Sept. 4 — Young Americans for Freedom, the conservative youth group that campaigned for Richard M. Nixon in 1968, voted overwhelmingly today to suspend its support of the President, principally for what it called his "failures" in foreign policy.

At their biennial convention here, the young conservatives approved a resolution to organize a concerted protest of the President's policies.

They struck from the resolution, a statement that the organization did not plan to oppose Mr. Nixon in the 1972 Republican primaries and an affirmation of "our personal admiration and . . . our affection" for the President.

Such a rebuff to the President was more significant as an indicator of future action by conservative Republicans generally than for its individual political impact. The Y.A.F. organization reports a member-delegate to this convention of about 1,000 is in his early twenties.

There are a number of organizations of senior Republican conservatives, however, that are active in the area of political propaganda and also are influential in providing — or withholding — substantial sources of campaign financing for the party.

Mock Nominations for '72

The Y.A.F. convention was preparing to hold a mock nominating session to indicate its choice for President and Vice President in 1972.

In the prepared text of a speech for tomorrow, the youth group's national chairman, Ronald F. Docksai, listed the winners as Spiro T. Agnew for President and Senator James L. Buckley, Conservative-Republican of New York for Vice President. He predicted that this

selection "will have its immediate media affect."

The anti-Nixon resolution referred briefly to the following "failures" of the Administration in domestic affairs: "inflation and unemployment, excessive taxation and inordinate welfareism" as well as a Supreme Court given in certain matters to ideological abstraction."

But these, the resolution charged, "pale into insignificance" compared to "his failure to respond to the rapid advance of the Soviet Union into the Mediterranean basin . . . to warn against the implications of the current policies of the West German Government . . . [and] his overtures to Red China, done in the absence of any public concession by Red China to American and Western causes."

'Deterioration' Cited

Most serious, however, it concluded, was the "deterioration" in American arms, which "in the absence of immediate and heroic countermeasures, can lead to the loss of our deterrent capability, the satellization of friendly governments near and far and all that this implies."

Other resolutions approved by committee and scheduled for convention action did the following:

¶ Condemned President Nixon's visit to China as "morally offensive" and "a threat to the national sovereignty of the United States."

¶ Opposed the strategic arms productive" to a necessary expansion of military spending for both strategic weapons and conventional forces.

¶ Opposed wage and price controls, preferring that inflation be influenced by "the unfettered forces of the free market."

¶ Urged that the United States "continue the present successful defense against the Communist salient in Indochina and . . . strengthen our Asian alliances against Communism."