

## Full Pullout In '72 Asked By Kennedy

By FRED FERRETTI

Senator Edward M. Kennedy urged yesterday that the United States announce "an irrevocable decision" to withdraw ground combat forces from Vietnam within a year and air and support units no later than the end of 1972.

The Massachusetts Democrat called his proposal, made at a Boston moratorium observance, a "hard compromise." It was a more conservative demand than that of Senator Charles E. Goodell Republican of New York, who has submitted a resolution to the Senate calling for complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam by the end of next year, and who reiterated yesterday his opposition to the war.

Senator Kennedy was one of many elected officials on various levels of government who spoke for and against United States policy yesterday.

The Kennedy proposal was greeted with cheers at the observance of Moratorium Day by the World Affairs Council in Boston, but Senator Kennedy's 1972 date was received in silence.

He said that despite the troop withdrawals made by the Nixon Administration, "we detect in our Government more improvisation than policy, more steps taken in reaction to pressure than ~~but~~ of leadership. The final question of political compromise remains."

"An announcement of a withdrawal timetable by Washington would, Senator Kennedy said, "be demonstrating to Hanoi that we are absolutely serious in our desire for a political settlement, thus giving Hanoi as well as Saigon the choice between continued warfare among Vietnamese or accepting a compromise settlement."

Arthur J. Goldberg, the former United States Representative to the United Nations, called on President Nixon to order a unilateral cease-fire under which American troops would fire only after being fired upon. Speaking to a lawyers' group in Washington, Mr. Goldberg said that the President should accept the principle of withdrawal of all forces, not just ground combat troops. Finally, he said, the United States should "renounce any idea of imposing conditions of our own" in any eventual settlement.

In Washington, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, released the text of a speech that was to be made in Anaheim, Calif., in which he said the moratorium was "playing into the hands of people whose business it is to kill American fighting men."

"No amount of shouting, or banner waving or street clogging or mass assemblies is going to help the cause of peace in Paris or Hanoi," he said. "The Communist press will take full note of the moratorium demonstrations, add their own special brand of exaggeration and misinterpretation and present the leaders of our enemies with more phony evidence that the people of the United States are opposed to the war in Vietnam."

Senator Goodell, in Ithaca, N. Y., criticized Vice President Agnew, who, on Tuesday, called upon the organizers of the moratorium to repudiate an open letter of support from Hanoi.

"This is just one more example of our policy of reaction, Senator Goodell said. We are there only because there are Communists in the North Vietnamese Government and we help any opposition to Communism, no matter where. In South Vietnam we are opposing Communism by supporting corruption.

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, said in New Brunswick, N. J., that far from being "America's first military defeat" which he said was the way in which President

Nixon would regard a withdrawal, "I think history would see nothing wrong if Nixon does preside over the first military defeat of this country, but would regard it instead as a measure of great statesmanship."