

Nixon's Goals for 4 Years

SF Examiner

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Nixon foresees a second term in which he will press major reforms for a trimmer federal government and foster more self reliance by the American people.

He hopes, Nixon said, to lead the nation out of a crisis of the spirit — “the whole era of permissiveness” — toward “a new feeling of responsibility, a new feeling of self-discipline.”

“The average American is just like a child in the family,” Nixon said in an interview with Washington Star-News White House correspondent Garnett D. Horner.

“You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something. He is going to do something.

“If, on the other hand, you make him completely dependent and pamper him and cater to him too much, you are going to make him soft, spoiled and eventually a very weak individual.”

Speaking “with a puritan fervor he has seldom shown

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in public,” Horner said, “Nixon seemed to be closing the door on the time in which he felt the nation had been pampered and indulged, leaving its character weakened.”

Interview

Horner interviewed Nixon at San Clemente, Calif., for nearly an hour last Sunday. The newspaper also published a lengthy transcript which it said quoted all of the President's remarks of substance except for two brief comments Nixon put off the record.

Nixon referred only briefly to the Vietnam negotiations.

“I am completely confident that we are going to have a settlement, you can bank on it,” he said.

On foreign policy generally, he likewise forecast “an exciting period” ahead though not as spectacular as the year 1972” with its Moscow and Peking summits.

Building

He said his second term will accomplish more than the first in foreign affairs because it will build on his initial steps. He spoke for forthcoming negotiations concerning Europe, of more strategic arms cut talks with the Soviets, of a fresh effort for a Mideast settlement.

Mainly Nixon dealt with the domestic scene, indicating a conservative — he called it basically centrist — course for the next four years.

Social Programs

Horner said Nixon rejected the notion that, no longer facing the problem of reelection, he might be more free to advocate massive new social programs aimed at curing the nation's domestic ills.

“Nothing,” Nixon said, “could be further from the mark.”

He singled out the federal

Crude Boost

MONTREAL — (DJ) — A spokesman for Petrofina Canada Ltd said the company will follow shortly the 10 cents a barrel increase in the price of crude oil announced by Imperial Oil Co. Ltd.

Rogers Asks Aides, Envoys To Resign

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of State William Rogers has asked all U.S. ambassadors and presidential appointees in his department to submit their resignations. A spokesman said the request was a routine one.

Press Officer Charles Bray said today the move is customary after a presidential election and should not be construed as a shakeup.

However, in a meeting yesterday with senior department officials, Rogers was said to have asked for recommendations on ways “to promote younger, talented promising officers to new positions of responsibilities.”

Bray said the secretary anticipates that some of the officials “for their own reason,” will return to private life or seek new positions in other areas of the government.

payroll as a prime target for his attention.

Going beyond yesterday's White House announcement of a planned shakeup in the administration's executive staff, Nixon said:

“If you look at the Nixon proposals in the first four years . . . when you look at them over the next four years, this will be known as an administration which advocated—and if we get proper support in the Congress after the election — was able to accomplish more significant reform than any administration since Franklin Roosevelt's in 1932; but in a different direction.

“Roosevelt's reforms led to bigger and bigger power in Washington . . .

Diffuse

“The reforms that we are instituting are ones which will diffuse the power throughout the country and which will make government leaner, but in a sense will make it stronger. After all, fat government is weak, weak in handling the problems.

“It is our responsibility to find a way to reform our government institutions so that in this new spirit of inde-

pendence, self-reliance, pride that I sense in American people can be nurtured.”

A primary target of reform will be the executive branch, Nixon said.

Priorities

“There are certain areas, for example, like in the field of narcotics, crime, law enforcement, social security, et cetera, where you cannot make cuts because as the population grows, the need for more people goes up,” Nixon said.

“But there are other areas where you can. That includes the new agencies — HUD, HEW, Transportation; are all too fat, too bloated . . . But also, may I emphasize the old agencies are not going to be exempt — Interior, Agriculture, Defense, et cetera.”

Nixon said spending cuts would be minimal for weapons, “but in terms of the masses of civilian employees who are getting in the way of each other over in the Pentagon and around the country, they are going to have to take a thinning down.”

The Star-News account quoted these highlights from Nixon's remarks:

The election—

It was settled the day Democratic Sen. George McGovern was nominated for president. McGovern's views “probably did not represent even a majority of Democrats. They certainly represented a minority of the country.”

Foreign policy—

The second round of U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) starting Nov. 22 will be more important than SALT I, which produced agreements to limit defense nuclear weapons and some offensive ones.

The Middle East “will have a very high priority.” U.S. policy toward Cuba will not change unless Castro changes his attitude.

Domestic policy—

He will “shuck off” and “trim down” social programs set up in the 1960s that he considers massive failures largely because they just “threw money at the problems.”

Taxes—

“There will be no solutions of problems that require a tax increase . . .

“I am convinced that the total tax burden of the American people, federal, state and local, has reached

the breaking point. It can go no higher."

The courts—

"I intend to continue to appoint conservative judges to the courts . . . not reactionary judges but men who are constitutional conservatives, because the trend had gone too far in the other direction."

Presidential aides—

Some healthy "friction,

competition" between presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and the State Department, and adviser John Ehrlichman and the domestic agencies is going to continue. "That is the way it is going to have to be with them or their successors."

Political campaigns—

They are too long and they "bore people to death." Shorter campaigns would be

better for presidential candidates "because we don't want to wear our people down to a frazzle before they take on the awesome responsibilities of this position."

Nixon added, however, that he is very pessimistic about whether campaigns actually can be shortened as a practical matter, because they are so competitive.