

Nixon Terms Vote a Call For 'Change That Works'

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—President Nixon, making his first public commentary of any length on the significance of his re-election victory, said today that he did not view it as "simply an approval of things as they were" or "an endorsement of the status quo."

Mr. Nixon said that, on the contrary, he considered the election returns a demonstration of a national desire for change—"change that works, not radical change, not destructive change, but change that builds rather than destroys. He declared, "It is that kind of change that I have tried to stand for and I will continue to work for."

The President's remarks were relayed by a loudspeaker system to the White House from Camp David, where he spoke to a small group of newsmen and where, he said, he will be spending an increasing amount of time during his second term.

Reasons For Changes

Mr. Nixon, in his 20-minute talk, also discussed, at length but without specifics and naming few names, his "re-organization" plans for his second Administration. The members of his new Cabinet, the President said, would be announced at Camp David by the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, starting tomorrow. The roster will be completed, he said, "before the 15th of December."

But the President devoted as much of his rather informal talk to discussing the reasons for certain of his actions and plans — why he plans to use

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the Catoctin Mountains retreat in Maryland to plan and announce "major decisions" during the next four years, why he is restructuring his Administration. And he also talked about his own view of the outcome of the Nov. 7 election and his "rather massive majority."

Mr. Nixon, who has made nearly 120 visits to Camp David during his first term, said that he did so not because of "the facilities here" but because "I find that getting away from the White House, from the Oval Office gives a sense of perspective which is very, very useful."

This pattern of "getting away," he said, is one he plans to follow "even more during the next four years" to resolve the "problem of either getting on top of the job or having the job get on top of you." He said, "I find that up here on top of a mountain it is easier for me to get on top of the job."

After discussing his planned changes in both the Cabinet and Government departments and in the White House staff, Mr. Nixon went on to talk about "the reasons for changing at all."

'Second Terms Downhill'

He said that his "study of elections in this country, and of second terms particularly, is that second terms almost inevitably are downhill." He noted President Wilson's second term, during which the United States entered World War I, as an exception.

"But generally speaking the tendency is for an administration to run out of steam after the first four years, and then to coast and usually coast downhill," he said. "That is particularly true when there is what you call a landslide."

Mr. Nixon said he has "put it to some of my closest colleagues" that "generally when you think of a landslide, you are submerged by it and you also think in terms of a landslide pushing you downhill."

Mr. Nixon said the aim of his widescale overhaul of the first-term Administration was to try "to change that historical pattern," and to imbue his second Administration with the "vitality and excitement" that accompany a new Administration with its "new ideas," new people, new programs."

Follow Voters' Directions

He said it was "simply a statement of fact," that "those who are elected to the highest office in this land" have the responsibility "to see to it that what they consider to be the directions that the people want them to follow are followed out."

Despite what he described as his "rather massive majority"—Mr. Nixon won 61 per cent of the popular vote and all states except Massachusetts and the District of Columbia—the President said he did not see the election as "simply an approval of things as they

were. I do not consider that election to have been an endorsement of the status quo."

Such an interpretation, Mr. Nixon said, "is completely contrary to the American tradition." He declared: "This is not a stand-still country. The American people are never satisfied with things as they are. The American people want change. I think they want change that works, not radical change, not destructive change, but change that builds rather than destroys."

The President, in support of his belief that the voters wanted "imaginative change," described this election year as one of "very significant change," particularly the trips to Moscow and Peking "and to a lesser extent on the domestic front."

Domestically, Mr. Nixon said, "we had many disappoint-

ments," but he said that the enactment of revenue-sharing legislation "will have a massive change effect on the relationships between Federal and state governments."

An Election Mandate

The election, he said, was a mandate "to continue to provide change that will work in our foreign policy and in our domestic policy."

The President indicated that he would remain at Camp David, where he has spent most of his time since the election, "over the next two weeks."

Mr. Nixon returned to New York City, where he and Mrs. Nixon had been joined by their two daughters, one of their sons-in-law and Charles G. Rebozo, a family friend, for a weekend of window shopping, dining out and mingling with crowds.