

Nixon Puts Peace at Top Of 10 Goals for Winner

He Calls Them Not Campaign Promises but Ideals for Whoever Is Elected— Lists Elimination of Fear and Bias

NYTimes By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr. NOV 6 1972

Special to The New York Times

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 5—President Nixon said today that whoever candidate is elected President should dedicate himself to 10 goals in the next four years.

In a nationwide radio address, Mr. Nixon said these goals did not represent "campaign promises" any single man could fulfill in a four-year span, but were ideal targets toward which the victor in Tuesday's national election should aim the country.

The goals included "a world at peace" and ranged from the need to eliminate racial and sexual discrimination in American life to the creation of a country "free from fear."

The speech was the President's only major political activity in an otherwise uneventful and restful Sunday. Mr. Nixon spent the day at his San Clemente home conferring with aides and preparing for tomorrow night's election-eve televised address to the nation.

A general and unmistakable

aura of confidence surrounded the Nixon entourage here, and this optimism extended even to Senator George McGovern's increasingly bitter charges that Mr. Nixon had fooled the nation by promising an imminent peace in Vietnam.

According to aides close to the President, the Nixon staff was informally canvassed following the South Dakota Democrat's original charge against the President in a television speech Friday night.

The canvass, according to these sources, did not produce a single staff assistant who recommended that the President respond in any unusual way to the Senator's complaint or change his campaign plans in any way.

According to these aides, the President remains confident that the draft agreement reached with Hanoi represents a "breakthrough" toward a negotiated settlement and that final

Continued on Page 47, Column 6

NIXON SETS FORTH TEN GOALS FOR U.S.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

details will be resolved in the near future.

Moreover, it is the view of the people around the President, as well as of Mr. Nixon himself, that Mr. McGovern's last-minute charges have an air of what one aide called "desperation" and are therefore not likely to be credible to large segments of the public.

The 10 goals, as outlined in the President's speech this afternoon, were as follows:

¶A "world at peace" in which peace would be defined "not just as an interlude between wars, but a time of lasting friendship and cooperation among all people."

¶The elimination of "discrimination and quotas" in American life so that all citizens, regardless of race or religion, age or sex, wealth or national origin, could enjoy "equal rights before the law and unlimited opportunities for realizing his or her fullest potential."

¶"A healthy America" in which all citizens would enjoy "steadily better health and increasing longevity," where hunger would be "unknown" and where drug abuse would be rapidly curtailed.

¶"An educational system that calls each of us to excellence in all that we do" and that, in Mr. Nixon's words, would provide quality education for all citizens while preserving the concept of "neighborhood schools."

¶Economic prosperity—that is, in Mr. Nixon's words, a "secure and prosperous America where there are jobs for all who can work" as well as a "decent income with dignity for those who cannot work."

¶A clean and "livable America" governed by a sensitivity to the value of an ordered natural environment and "wiser use of limited natural re-

¶An America "free from fear" in which the rule of law would be "supreme" and the rate of crime would decline, and where "civility quiets the angry voices."

The three remaining goals dealt with what Mr. Nixon called the "conditions necessary for achieving" the others.

One was an improved system of representative government in which state and local institutions would be strengthened and renewed.

The second was what Mr. Nixon called "a pluralist, open America" in which government "liberates" the individual so he can flourish in private enterprises and voluntary institutions.

The third would be to insure "our children's right to be born in a great and good America—a land where people's daily lives are guided by deep moral and spiritual principles."

Taken as a whole, these goals were not inconsistent with most of the points Mr. Nixon has been making elsewhere in his campaign rhetoric this year. The stress on moral and spiritual values was characteristic of much of what he has said; so were the references to world peace, neighborhood schools and an economy that emphasizes the dignity of hard work rather than a society that supports "welfare handouts."

Mr. Nixon did not dwell at any length on specific means of achieving these goals, although he mentioned his efforts to reduce crime and return revenues to the states and cities to give them additional leverage over local problems, and his proposals for more generous food assistance and health care.

There was also, in these goals, a deliberate and delicate balance between promises for further Federal generosity—particularly in the field of health—and the more "conservative" themes he has been stressing in his campaign, including his opposition to "welfare handouts" and his defense of neighborhood schools.