

M'GOVERN DETAILS A FOREIGN POLICY TIED TO 'IDEALISM'

Says Nixon Would Continue
'Central Affliction' of War
in Vietnam for Years

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CLEVELAND, Oct. 5—Senator George McGovern, contending that the war in Vietnam will "drag on for years" if President Nixon is re-elected, proposed here today a foreign policy based on international idealism and domestic strength.

In a speech and separate detailed statement describing what he termed a "new internationalism," the Democratic Presidential nominee outlined the philosophy of foreign policy that he would attempt to apply if he is elected Nov. 7.

Specifically, he urged formal recognition of Peking, called for the seating of Japan in the United Nations Security Council, pledged to halt the deploy-

*Text of McGovern statement
will be found on Page 26.*

ment of American nuclear missiles and promised to nominate a Secretary of State of "great capability and unquestioned stature."

These were some of the major points in the Senator's first comprehensive review of foreign policy issues. He was essentially reasserting tenets that he had enunciated before, but never in a single document.

Promises Idealism

In sketching the principles that he would employ in international matters, Senator McGovern sought to contrast his own approach with that of President Nixon, saying that he would substitute idealism for power politics and economic and technical charity for American intervention abroad.

He called the war in Vietnam the "central affliction" of both America's foreign policy and its domestic society, and he termed Mr. Nixon's futile effort to obtain peace in Indochina a "disappointing betrayal" of his election campaign in 1968.

The illustrations he cited—detente with the Communist world, recognition for Japan's use of economic power rather than military influence, a halt to the arms race and a shift of diplomatic focus from the White House to the State Department—served to set the tone for the new approach that Mr. McGovern said was needed.

In his speech to some 550 members and guests of the City Club of Cleveland, the South Dakota Democrat accused Mr. Nixon of basing policy on an outmoded and "naive" balance-of-power theory that was neither suited to the nuclear age nor attuned to the nation's founding spirit.

He returned repeatedly to Vietnam as an example of what he described as the moral bankruptcy of the Nixon Ad-

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ministration.

"I believe," he said in an aside on the war, "it is a bombarding onslaught against the people of Indochina. I believe it has diminished the good name of America in all parts of the globe. I believe it inflates the cost of our living here at home, wastes our resources and weakens our society."

"And furthermore, I believe if Mr. Nixon is re-elected that this war will drag on for years until it either exhausts us or pulverizes the people of Indochina."

No 'Obsession with Power'

Mr. McGovern, who critics in both major parties have charged would weaken the nation's defenses by cutting \$32-billion from the military budget by 1975, stressed that he would maintain a force adequate to "defend our own land and to fill our vital defense commitments."

But he said that he would forward a base of influence that "does not convey to the world a kind of an obsession with military power, as though the only test of internationalism is the number of forces we

have stationed in other people's back yards."

During a question period that followed his speech, Mr. McGovern was challenged by a man to dispute the questioner's assertion that Mr. McGovern's "vision" of the world was "far removed from reality."

The Senator acknowledged that "life is a constant struggle between good and evil" and that the Civil War and the conquest of the continent had demonstrated that we've always been at war with ourselves."

Even so, he continued, "what is most enduring in the American character are these ideals with which we began. They're based on the Judeo-Christian ethic."

"No one can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and Bill of Rights without realizing that those national ideals come out of the great religious traditions of this country and of western civilization. So while it's true that we frequently departed from those ideals—and that happens every time somebody is mugged on the street or hit over the head in an apartment hall—nevertheless that stands in violation of the ideals of this country."

Accordingly, he said in his formal statement, the war must be ended, the United States should seek cooperation with the Soviet Union and China, more than half of the 319,000 American troops in Europe should be brought home over three years, relations with trading partners must be strengthened, and the government must reassert its "moral and political responsibility" to battle poverty and "racism" in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

He did not specify what sanctions would be used to carry out his pledges to "show our concern for the racist expulsion of Asians from Uganda," nor did he explain how his pledge to maintain "sufficient American power" in the Middle East to protect Israel was in concert with his over-all approach.

Examples Cited

But he declared in the statement that it was President Nixon, not Mr. McGovern, who was following policies of isolationism.

"I know of no responsible person who would knowingly call for a return to old-fashioned isolationism," he said in a counter to critics of his philosophy. "As a matter of fact, however nostalgic that might

appear to us, it a practical impossibility."

He charged that the United States had been isolated from allies by Mr. Nixon's "six-gun economic diplomacy" and failure to consult them, isolated from developing nations by governmental indifference, isolated from "reality" by Pentagon budgets whose size was equated with "national manhood and prestige," and isolated from "our own founding ideals" by a war in which he said the United States was "raining fire and death on the heads of helpless people all across the face of Indochina."

The Senator noted that he would assert his detailed Vietnam peace plan in a television address on Tuesday. He said that he was "reluctant" to give an over-all view of foreign policy today because so much of it hinged on a reversal of the attitude on which the American role in Southeast Asia had been based.

"To say that we are doing fairly well in foreign policy elsewhere around the world, except for Vietnam," he declared, "is to me very much like a man saying, 'I feel pretty well except for the cancer in my lung.'"