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President Lists His Ten Goals

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President Nixon yesterday set forth ten goals to which, he said, both presidential candidates should dedicate themselves in the next four years, regardless of the outcome of tomorrow's election.

In a nationwide radio address, Mr. Nixon said that these goals do not represent "campaign promises" on which any single man could deliver in a four-year span, but, rather, are ideal targets to which the victor in the 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."

REST

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 tonight'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 these aides, the President remains confident that the draft agreement reached with Hanoi represents a "breakthrough" toward a negotiated settlement and that final details will be resolved in the near future.

Moreover, it is the view of the people around the President, as well as Mr. Nixon

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himself, that 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 voting public.

The ten goals, as outlined in the President's speech yesterday, 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," and 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," that would provide quality education for all citizens while preserving the concept of "neighborhood schools."

- Economic prosperity — 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 "liveable America" governed by a sensitivity to the value of an ordered natural environment and "wiser use of limited natural resources."

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

CONDITIONS

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 in order that he may flourish in private enterprises and voluntary institutions.

The third would be to assure "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."

MORAL

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 emphasis on moral and spiritual values is characteristic of much of what he has said; so too, were the references to world peace, neighborhood schools and an economy that emphasized the dignity of hard work rather than a society which supports "welfare handouts."

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