

President's Interview Expected To Stir Russians to New Ideas

Kennedy's Statement That Soviet Will Never Again Be Invaded Is Viewed as Having Appeal for Public

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Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Nov. 28—Observers, commenting on publication by Izvestia of an interview given by President Kennedy to its chief editor, Aleksei I. Adzhubei, said tonight that the President's remarks would give the Soviet people considerable new information and stimulate some independent thinking.

The Izvestia interview represents the most comprehensive statement of the President's views on Soviet-United States relations to appear in the Soviet Union.

Some of the ideas put forward by the President were these:

¶No one will ever again invade the Soviet Union.

¶The United States is opposed to possession by West Germany of an independent nuclear striking force.

¶The Soviet Union prepared for and resumed the testing of nuclear weapons while negotiations for a test-ban treaty were in progress at Geneva.

¶The United States wants a negotiated settlement of the Berlin dispute that will help to consolidate peace between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Banner Headline Used

The discussion between the President and Mr. Adzhubei, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, was printed by Izvestia, the official Government newspaper, under a banner headline that read: "Interview of President of U. S. A., J. Kennedy, to the Chief Editor of the Newspaper Ivestia, A. I. Adzhubei."

The text was printed without subtitles and with the name of the President and interviewer in bold face at the head of their comments.

The United States Embassy was able to make only an incomplete check of the Russian text because of technical difficulties in the transmission of the English transcript from Washington.

There was no explanation of why the interview was published tonight instead of tomorrow. The White House had been informed earlier that the interview would be published to-

morrow. The text of a speech made by Premier Khrushchev Saturday to an agriculture conference in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk had been expected to occupy the space that was allotted today to the President.

The President's comments will be widely read in the Soviet Union.

Wide Readership Seen

Izvestia, which is a national newspaper, is reported to have a circulation of 4,500,000. It is an evening newspaper in Moscow and is printed in major centers all over the Soviet Union as a morning newspaper.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, did not make any mention of the Kennedy interview in its national dispatches until late tonight. The Moscow radio broadcast a dispatch from Washington quoting the President as having welcomed the publication of the text of the interview.

Tass, in an English transmission for foreign subscribers, selected the following quotation from the President's remarks as the introduction to an 1,800-word analysis of the text:

"I believe the Soviet Union

and the United States must live at peace with each other. Ours are big nations with vigorous populations and in both of our countries we steadily insure rising living standards for the people. If we are able to maintain peace for two decades, the life of the people of the Soviet Union and the life of the people of the United States will be much richer and happier."

The Tass analysis accused the President of taking "cover behind the old blind of the imaginary 'Communist menace.'"

It then went on to quote Mr.

Kennedy's charge that difficulties between the Soviet Union and the United States stemmed from Moscow's efforts "to communize the world."

The Izvestia editor approached his meeting with the President as more of a discussion than a question and answer period. This may have blunted the impact of Mr. Kennedy's statements on the Soviet public.

Mr. Adzhubei, the son-in-law of Premier Khrushchev, is the first Soviet journalist to obtain an exclusive interview with a President of the United States.

New Ideas for Russia

Publication of the interview will bring some new conceptions of Western attitudes to the Soviet people. Western views have been blacked out by the Kremlin's control over all information and communications media.

The texts of speeches by the President and summaries of his news conferences have been printed on occasion in the Soviet Union, usually in conjunction with some parallel statement representing Soviet views.

It was felt here that Mr. Kennedy had appealed most effectively to the sensibilities of the Soviet people when he declared that the strength of their country would bar another foreign invasion.

The Soviet people are still acutely aware of the wounds suffered in the Nazi invasion in World War II and have been responsive to their leaders' warnings of the danger of attack from the West.

They have been told repeatedly that the testing of nuclear weapons and a German peace treaty were essential because of an asserted threat of war posed by West German "revenge-seekers" backed by the Western powers.

President Kennedy noted the losses suffered in the war. He referred to the death of his brother and brother-in-law in the war in Europe, remarks that are expected to be received here with sympathy.

It will come as welcome news to the Soviet public that Mr. Kennedy is opposed to West Germany's becoming an independent nuclear power. Soviet propagandists have alarmed many here with the warning that the United States was on the verge of giving its consent to such an arrangement.

Interview Selling Rapidly

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters) —Copies of Izvestia featuring the Kennedy's interview sold rapidly tonight at Moscow newsstands.

Russians paid the equivalent of about 4 cents to read the Western view of the problems of war and peace.