

NIXON TALKS ON TV TO SOVIET PEOPLE AND HAILS ACCORD

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Says the Wartime Alliance
Can Be Inspiration for
Renewed Cooperation

SPEAKS FROM KREMLIN

NYTimes

Kosygin and Rogers Meet to
Work Out an Agenda for
Extended Trade Talks

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MOSCOW, May 28 — President Nixon told the Soviet people in a televised speech today that the memory of the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union "can serve as inspiration for renewal of cooperation in the nineteen-seventies."

He declared that agreements reached in the summit meeting with the Soviet leaders had helped to reduce the risk of war between the two countries and improved prospects for a peaceful world.

"As great powers, we shall sometimes be competitors, but

*Text of President's speech
is printed on Page 3.*

we need never be enemies," Mr. Nixon said.

His 20-minute address, telecast live from the Kremlin and transmitted by satellite to the United States, gave the citizens of this vast nation their first good look at the President, who has been carefully shielded from contact with the public during his visit.

Phrases in Russian

Audience rating surveys are not practiced in the Soviet Union, but the national television network is theoretically capable of reaching 140 million of the population of 247 million.

During the day, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin met for an hour to summarize their differences and work out an agenda for extended trade talks. United States officials said that the chances for specific agreements on new trade arrangements remained dim.

Mr. Nixon opened and closed his speech with Russian phrases, made a few folksy remarks and used proverbs and aphorisms, always dear to every Russian's heart.

Following Soviet television practice, the President's reading of his text was accompanied by a simultaneous translation, with the Russian superimposed on the tuned-down, but still audible English voice. The translation was prepared and read by Viktor M. Sukhodrev, the Kremlin's top interpreter for English, who has been with the President throughout his visit.

The initial reaction of a few Soviet listeners who were questioned after the broadcast was

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favorable, but some appeared puzzled why the President had not used the opportunity to explain his policy in Vietnam. The war in Vietnam was not explicitly mentioned in the speech.

Mr. Nixon spoke from the Green Room of the Great Kremlin Palace, just across a courtyard from the palatial quarters where he has been living during his Moscow stay.

Wears Flag Pin

Sitting at a small French Provincial marble-topped table, he held a typewritten text with both hands, looking frequently at the camera. He was dressed in dark blue suit and white shirt and wore a United States flag as a lapel pin.

It was the first time that a United States President had addressed the Soviet people over television from Moscow. Mr. Nixon spoke to the Russians in 1959 while visiting here as Vice President under Dwight Eisenhower.

A comparison of the two speeches revealed striking resemblances and several major differences reflecting the changed temper of the times.

Both in 1959 and today, the President appeared intent on persuading his audience that the United States was dedicated to peace.

"Soviet citizens have often asked me, 'Does America truly want peace?'" he said today. "I believe that our actions answer that question far better than any words could do."

Lists Peace Moves

He proceeded to list a reduction in the size of United States armed forces over the last three years and persistent efforts to reach agreements on a limitation of nuclear arms, a settlement on Berlin, the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and efforts to improve relations with both the Soviet Union and China.

On both occasions, Mr. Nixon made the point that the people of the Soviet Union and the United States, both large and diversified nations, were basically much alike.

"Our people, like yours, are hard-working," he said today. "Like you, we Americans have a strong spirit of competition, but also a great love of music and poetry, of sports and humor. Above all, we, like you, are an open, natural and friendly people."

But in contrast to his 1959 remarks, which vaunted the high standard of living in the United States and warned of the threat of Communist expansion, the President today omitted virtually all ideological comment. This seemed in keeping with an apparently tacit understanding that the two countries should focus their efforts on practical political and economic cooperation while acknowledging that basic ideological differences will remain.

In 1959, Mr. Nixon devoted

substantial portions of his speech to the personality of Nikita S. Khrushchev, his host, whom he described, for example, as "a self-made man who worked his way up from the bottom."

No Names Mentioned

Today, beyond referring to the "leaders of the Soviet Union" in general, Mr. Nixon did not engage in personalities. He thus helped to preserve the faceless collective image that the present Soviet leadership wishes to present in contrast to the highly personalized ways of Mr. Khrushchev.

The President, in fact, had a ready-made opportunity to mention at least Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, who was the source of one of the anecdotes used today. It is the story of a traveler who asks a woodsman for the distance to the next village but is not given the information until the woodsman has observed the length of the traveler's stride.

Mr. Nixon had mentioned to newsmen before his departure from Washington that the anecdote had been told by Mr. Brezhnev to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, during his secret visit to Moscow in April.

The President liked the story and used it today, without crediting the source, to create a simile about his talks here.

"In our talks this week with the leaders of the Soviet Union," he said, "both sides have had a chance to measure the length of our strides toward peace and security. I believe that those strides have been substantial and that now we have well begun the long journey that will lead us to a new age in the relations between our countries."

Alludes to Censorship

In contrast to the 1959 speech, which included a call for the free flow of information between East and West, Mr. Nixon made only a veiled allusion to information about the United States received by the Soviet People in their censored media.

"Most of you know our country only through what you read in your newspapers and what you hear and see on radio and television and in motion pictures," the President said. "This is only part of the real America."

Mr. Nixon ended on an emotional note, recalling the story of a Leningrad schoolgirl, Tanya Savicheva, during the city's siege in World War II when hundreds of thousands died, mainly of famine.

In Leningrad's historical museum are a few torn pages from her notebook, listing the dates on which members of her family died one after another during the terrible winter of 1941-42. The record ends with the words: "All are dead. Only Tanya is left." She was evacuated but died a year later of dysentery.