

Nixon, Brezhnev End
Summit, Declare Week's
Talks Moved World
Nearer a Stable Peace

SIGN COMMUNIQUE

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Soviet Leader Hails Progress in Talk to U.S. Audience

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SAN CLEMENTE Calif., June 24—President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev parted today with mutual declarations that their week of talks had moved not only the Soviet Union and the United States but the entire world further toward a durable, stable peace.

The President, after joining the Soviet leader in signing

*Brezhnev's speech, Page 18;
Nixon and Brezhnev
remarks, Page 19.*

their final communiqué, hailed the agreement Friday that committed both sides to refrain from use of force or threats of force against each other or any other nation. He termed it a landmark for the postwar era and said there can be peace only when "the weak are as safe as the strong."

Mr. Brezhnev, in extended farewell remarks from the flower garden of Mr. Nixon's ocean-front estate, also praised the pact on preventing nuclear war as a "happy moment" for all mankind and predicted that the rest of the world would welcome their "complete agreement" on several other issues as well.

Speaks on Television

Tonight, the 66-year-old head of the Soviet Communist party became the first Russian leader to address the American people on national television. He told Americans in a 47-minute taped broadcast of his warm satisfaction not only with what he termed the important political results of his visit to the United States but with the atmosphere of goodwill and what he termed "the trend for peace and détente" that he found here.

In his remarks in San Clemente, the Soviet leader raised the surprising prospect of another summit meeting as early as late 1973 or by February, 1974, saying that he looked forward to seeing President Nixon again in "six or eight months time as the President wishes."

This appeared to indicate that Mr. Brezhnev wants to persuade Mr. Nixon not only to go to Moscow but to agree to a full-scale East-West summit meeting at the final round of the European security conference, now in the preparatory stage in Helsinki, Finland. The tentative nature of his remarks suggested that while he personally was promoting this idea, Mr. Nixon might not yet have committed himself to it.

To Stop in Paris

Mr. Brezhnev's plans to stop in Paris on the way back to Moscow for meetings with President Pompidou also raised the prospect that he might want to urge France to support an East-West summit meeting and perhaps to try to overcome traditional French reluctance to join in such large gatherings by suggesting Paris as the site.

Mr. Brezhnev, who looked somewhat tired this morning, indirectly revealed that there had been hard bargaining between the Soviet and American delegations. He said they worked "until the early hours of this morning" completing the final communiqué. American

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

officials said the two delegations had not broken up until 1:30 A.M. and that the most difficult issues had been the Middle East and European security matters.

The communiqué will be issued tomorrow as Mr. Brezhnev flies from Washington to Paris. Today he flew from California to Washington to spend the night at Camp David. Mr. Nixon is remaining here for two weeks.

Urges Support of People

In his remarks at San Clemente, Mr. Brezhnev expressed "our deep appreciation and gratitude to all Americans who support what we have done and are doing and correctly appreciate our policies and our line of conduct." As if making an appeal to Congress to support more favorable tariff policies and credits for the Soviet Union, though he did not specifically mention these issues, the Soviet leader added that he "trusted" that the Administration's policies "will be supported by the people."

In the same expansive style that has characterized his public appearance all week, the Soviet leader raised his hand in an American farewell at the close of today's ceremonies and shouted, "good-by" in English to the officials gathered for the communiqué-signing and the public television audience. Later he joked and talked with the Skylab astronauts before leaving California.

Low-Key TV Talk

Mr. Brezhnev's broad-ranging, soft-spoken and relatively low-key television address emphasized what he termed the "historic significance" of the agreements signed during his visit.

"Mankind has outgrown the rigid cold war armor it was once forced to wear," Mr. Brezhnev said. "It wants to breathe freely and peacefully."

"And we will be happy," he added, "if our efforts to better Soviet-American relations help draw more and more nations into the process of détente—be it in Europe or Asia, in Africa or Latin America, in the Middle or the Far East."

Mr. Brezhnev continued: "The general atmosphere in the world depends to no small extent on the climate prevailing in relations between our two countries. Neither economic or military might nor international prestige gives our two countries any special privileges but they do invest them with special responsibility for the destinies of universal peace and for preventing war."

What was most important in his talks with President Nixon, Mr. Brezhnev said, was that both sides were firmly determined to make their improving relations "a permanent factor of international peace." Several times in his address, he returned to the theme of stable, long-term cooperation, especially in trade.

Moderate on Mideast

"Long-term and large-scale deals," he said, "are bound to yield real and tangible benefits to both sides."

He answered critics of huge American credits to help develop natural-gas fields in Siberia who say that such deals would benefit the Soviet Union primarily. Those who say such deals offer Moscow a one-sided benefit, he declared, "are either completely ignorant of the real state of affairs or deliberately turn a blind eye to the truth."

In his review of the inter-

national situation, the one specific "hotbed of dangerous tension" that Mr. Brezhnev cited was the Middle East. In a gently worded and carefully balanced passage, the Soviet leader said his country advocated that "justice should be assured as soon as possible" and that any stable peace settlement should both "restore the legitimate rights of those who suffered from the war and insure the security of all the peoples of that region."

This was moderate language for the Soviet position, balancing Arab demands for lost territory with Israel's security interests, and was seen as an effort to end the visit politely rather than as a basic shift in the Soviet position on a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Brezhnev's television appearance, broadcast in all time zones at 6 P.M., was granted in return for President Nixon's address to the Soviet people during his visit to Moscow in May, 1972, and the Soviet leader made several references to the important foundation that first meeting had made toward cooperation.

Wearing a blue suit with two medals and square, rimless glasses, and gesturing only once or twice during the talk, Mr. Brezhnev spoke in a serious

though friendly tone. His address was measured and realistic, emphasizing the benefits for both countries in their improving relations but not overlooking differences in the past. His was a more low-key speech than Mr. Nixon's address to the Soviet people.

Speaking in Russian, with a simultaneous translation into English, Mr. Brezhnev hinted more broadly than ever before at a behind-the-scenes Soviet role in promoting a Vietnam settlement by declaring that improvement in Soviet-American relations "undoubtedly played its useful role" in bringing the war to an end. Although he gave no details, diplomats have said that Moscow urged Hanoi to negotiate with Washington at times when it was reluctant.

'Must Trust Each Other'

He listed "tangible progress" made in a number of areas, from the inauguration of a regular passenger shipping line from New York to Leningrad, the opening of consulates in Leningrad and San Francisco, the establishment of special relations between pairs of Soviet and American cities, and increasing athletic exchanges, as well as the more-publicized agreements.

"To live in peace, we must trust each other, and to trust

each other, we must know each other better," Mr. Brezhnev said. "We, for our part, want Americans to visualize our way of life and our way of thinking as completely and correctly as possible."

In a passage that seemed pointed at hard-liners in his own country as well as Americans skeptical about reconciliation, Mr. Brezhnev observed that he and President Nixon had tried to look ahead because "those who do not look ahead will inevitably find themselves in the rear, among the stragglers."