

KISSINGER NOTES

RISK IN PRESSURE

Asserts U.S. Can Do Only So
Much Without Imperiling
New Ties With Soviet

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Secretary of State Kissinger warned yesterday that there were limits to the United States' ability to put pressure on the Soviet Union for change without running the risk of damaging improved relations.

Addressing his first news conference since becoming Secretary Saturday, Mr. Kissinger repeated the Nixon Administration's contention that more could be accomplished to ameliorate the lot of Soviet Jews and others over the long run by quiet diplomacy than by public polemics.

His remarks at the United States Mission to the United Nations came only an hour before the House Ways and Means Committee rejected the Administration's appeals and passed a tough measure that would bar the Soviet Union from receiving normal tariff treatment until there was unrestrained emigration of Jews and others.

The Secretary of State announced that President Nixon would meet at the White House tomorrow with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, to discuss the state of relations, which have recently been strained anew by Soviet attacks on dissident intellectuals and strong criticism of those moves by congress and American organizations.

Warning to Soviet Reported

When Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger met for dinner Monday night, Mr. Kissinger reportedly told the Soviet official that the Administration's trade efforts on behalf of Moscow were endangered by the outcry over intellectuals and continuing restraints on some Soviet Jews.

At his meeting with the press the new Secretary, who seemed at ease despite the 24 microphones in front of him, fielded questions ranging in subject matter from the Soviet Union to Nigeria without breaking stride.

He seemed most interested in reporting that progress had been made in discussions with Europeans on a set of declarations of principle that would be signed by President Nixon when he visits Western Europe either late this year or early next. The Secretary said the trip, "would certainly take place in the near future."

Mr. Kissinger said the Americans and Western Europeans were "well on the way" to achieving documents of "historical significance" outlining the course of political, economic and security relations on both sides of the Atlantic.

He went out of his way to praise the nine-nation European Common Market for producing a draft declaration being discussed with the Americans.

Talks With Europeans

Considerable time during three days in New York for the United Nations General Assembly meeting was devoted by Mr. Kissinger to Western European foreign ministers, including K. B. Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, who spokes for the Market countries.

Talks between the Market and the Americans resume here Saturday, Mr. Kissinger said, with Walter J. Stoessel Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, representing the United States.

Mr. Kissinger said he planned to visit London on Oct. 15 to give a speech and, while there, to consult with European foreign ministers.

On relations with the Russians Mr. Kissinger said that the United States had its own "deeply held" views about the human problems in the Soviet Union, but, he said, the question for American foreign policy is how much "overt acts" can bring about change, and if not what alternatives can be devised.

"There is a great tendency to assume that everything that has been achieved is now automatically perfect and can be drawn upon as a fixed capital, inexhaustively," he said, noting that the improved relations were still in a fragile state.

"We have taken the position that we would not as a government take a formal public position," he continued, "but we have also taken the position that so far as we have influence in other ways, to use it to the limit of our capability."

Through such quiet diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger said, the Soviet Union lifted an exit tax last year and also has allowed some hardship cases to leave.

To several questions about the Middle East Mr. Kissinger reiterated that the United States had no specific plan at the moment to overcome the deadlock but would use its influence for compromise.

He said that Congressional action that would force the United States to cut its force levels unilaterally would make it impossible to negotiate a mutual withdrawal of forces with the Russians and would lead to questions in the Atlantic alliance about American reliability.

Before returning to Washington last night, Mr. Kissinger met with Huang Hua, the Chinese representative, and with the foreign ministers of Brazil, Thailand, South Korea and South Vietnam. He also met with Chancellor Willy Brandt, who sees Mr. Nixon Saturday.