

# PRESIDENT WARNS POLICY OF DETENTE BARS INTERFERING

In Navy Graduation Speech  
He Says U.S. Cannot Play  
Role in Others' Affairs

STRESS ON DIPLOMACY

JUN 6 1974

Kissinger Says Soviet Tells  
Him Curbs on Emigration  
of Jews Will Be Eased

NYTimes

By PHILIP SHABECOFF  
Special to The New York Times

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 5—President Nixon, who will meet with Soviet leaders in Moscow later this month, declared today that his policy of détente precluded interference by the United States in the domestic affairs of other nations.

His remarks, in a commencement address to the graduating

*Excerpts from Nixon address  
are printed on Page 16.*

Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy here, were apparently an allusion to demands being made by members of Congress and other Americans that this country press the Soviet Union to ease emigration restrictions on its Jewish citizens.

In Washington this morning Secretary of State Kissinger told three Senators that he had received assurances from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, that restrictions on Jewish emigration would soon be further eased. [Page 12.]

The President may have had these assurances in mind when he said in his speech that the Administration seeks to carry out "humane principles" through private exchanges with other nations and added that "we achieve more results through diplomatic action than through hundreds of eloquent speeches."

#### Assurances Indicated

The President's speech thus seemed to be an assurance both to the Soviet leaders that he would not seek to intervene in their domestic affairs when he visits Moscow and to Con-

gress that he could achieve the goal of easing restrictions on Soviet Jews without resort to economic coercion.

"Eloquent appeals are now being made for the United States, through its foreign policy, to transform the internal as well as the international behavior of other countries, especially the Soviet Union," Mr. Nixon said.

But he warned that although foreign policy "must reflect our ideals and purposes," there were limits on what the United States could do.

"Not by our choice but by our capability," Mr. Nixon said "our primary concern in foreign policy must be to help influence the international conduct of na-

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

tions in the world arena. We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene in theirs."

"We cannot gear our foreign policy to the transformation of other societies," the President continued. "In the nuclear age, our first responsibility must be the prevention of a war that could destroy all societies."

Economic relations will be among the subjects discussed at the meeting in Moscow this month. Some members of Congress, led by Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, have sought to amend the Administration's trade bill to require that before any concessions are granted to the Soviet Union, Moscow change its policies on Jewish emigration.

Soviet leaders have charged that such demands are unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of their country.

President Nixon was warmly if not effusively greeted by the white-uniformed Midshipmen and their guests as he entered the Naval Academy's sun-drenched Navy-Marine Memorial stadium.

#### Some Refuse to Stand

A small group of demonstrators was the stadium entrance and a few of the graduating Midshipmen refused to rise for the Commander-in-Chief. But there was little other indication of the tensions that have accompanied the President since the Watergate scandal erupted.

In fact, the commencement exercises afforded the President several rare lighthearted moments. Several Midshipmen, coming on the stage to receive the President's congratulations presented an amused and somewhat startled Mr. Nixon with totems adopted for the occasion by their respective companies. These included a plastic

alligator, a small American flag, a frisbee, a toy airplane and a cigar, among other things. Mr. Nixon flipped the pink frisbee into the audience.

Ford Urges Strong Military  
Special to The New York Times

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 5—Vice President Ford called on the graduating class

of the United States Air Force Academy today to "provide the quality of leadership necessary to insure that our armed forces are second to none."

Speaking to some 25,000 people at Air Force Academy Stadium here, Mr. Ford called American military strength the key to world peace.

"The truce agreement just signed by Israel and Syria," he said, "is a tribute to American diplomacy and the judicious exercise of American power in support of United States policy."

The Vice President noted that the nations of the Middle East had turned to Secretary Kissinger for the "delicate negotiations" leading to the truce and to the President for guidance and wisdom "because they knew he could get the job done."

In his address to the 799 members of the Air Force Academy graduating class he gave guideposts for a complex world: duty, dedication and discipline. He urged the graduates to devote their lives to honor and integrity.



Photographs for The New York Times by MIKE LIEN

President Nixon tosses a Frisbee at Naval Academy commencement. At left is Mrs. Nixon. Frisbee was given him . . .



. . . along with a toy aligator, a pocket flag and other items by graduates representing academy companies.

1  
v  
C  
R  
k  
p  
n  
  
o  
n  
f  
c  
  
l  
l  
e