

Brezhnev Says End of Conflict In Indochina Will Help Detente

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MOSCOW, May 8—Leonid I. Brezhnev said today that he hoped the end of the wars in Indochina would lead to a further relaxation of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Communist party leader made the bid for accommodation in his first public comments on the Communist victory in Vietnam. He praised the "patriots of Vietnam" for having waged a successful "struggle against foreign interventionists and their henchmen."

Mr. Brezhnev avoided identifying the United States as an adversary of the Communists in Vietnam, in keeping with a recent policy here of not antag-

onizing the United States on the matter of Indochina.

Except for the refugee issue, the Soviet press recently has generally not criticized the Americans on Vietnam, evidently out of concern over Soviet-American détente.

The Kremlin leadership delivered formal congratulations to the Communist victors a week ago, but delayed doing so until more than a day after the fall of Saigon had become known here.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks seemed intended to reassure the United States that the Soviet

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To all who knew him, Abraham S. Brooks is everlasting in our memory. Advt.

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Union still wanted détente.

There has been some concern here that the United States might consider pulling back from its commitment to cooperation with Moscow as a result of the Communist takeovers in Vietnam and Cambodia.

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev did not hide the Kremlin's support of "national liberation struggles," as it defines conflicts like those in Cambodia, Vietnam and elsewhere.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke today to a benedaled audience in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses at a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Mr. Brezhnev used the occasion to send a message to Pres-

ident Ford in which he said "substantial positive changes have been achieved in Soviet-American relations as a result of efforts made by our countries."

During his five-minute speech, which was devoted largely to a retrospective look at the war, Mr. Brezhnev referred briefly to the European security conference that the Soviet Union wants to conclude quickly at a summit level. He suggested that "it would probably be good to have this European experience used in this or that form by states on other continents."

The party chief did not amplify his proposal. It possibly was an allusion to an Asian collective security system that Moscow has been trying to

put together as a hedge against China. Soviet officials have expressed concern recently about where the fast-moving events in Indochina may put them in comparison with their Chinese rivals.

Mr. Brezhnev confined his foreign policy remarks largely to Indochina.

"The elimination of the hotbed of war in Indochina creates conditions for further improvement in the international atmosphere," he said. "This will benefit the cause of international détente, including, we believe, détente in relations between our country and the United States of America."

He went on to stress the need for "concrete agreements" for cutbacks of "military preparations of states." Though he did not elaborate, Mr. Brezhnev may have had in mind the agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons that was tentatively outlined in his brief summit meetin with President Ford near Vladivostok and is now being negotiated by Soviet and American experts.

In turning to Vietnam, the Soviet leader contended that "attempts to suppress the liberation movements of people are doomed to failure."

"And the best proof of this," he said, "is the glorious victory scored by the Vietnamese people in the struggle against foreign interventionists and their henchmen."

"This victory crowns the long heroic struggle of the patriots of Vietnam. "It is the result of a skillful use by them of various forms of struggle: military, political and diplomatic."