

Soviet Giving Rationale for Nixon Visit

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MOSCOW, May 16 — The Soviet Union opened a publicity campaign today to justify its scheduled talks with President Nixon next week against the background of the mining of North Vietnamese ports.

In the first authoritative analysis of Mr. Nixon's visit, a leading television commentator alluded to unidentified forces that sought to deter Moscow from going ahead with the scheduled meeting.

But the Soviet Union, the commentator added, is "steadfastly keeping to its principle of peaceful coexistence despite the stormy course of international events and despite the twists and turns in the world situation."

The coexistence theme, which was echoed in an editorial in the Government newspaper Izvestia, was reportedly stressed at nationwide party briefings in preparation for President Nixon's arrival Monday.

Talks and Sightseeing

The President's schedule in Moscow, according to well-placed sources, will include several days of meetings with Soviet leaders and a state dinner in the 15th-century Faceted Hall, a Kremlin building where the Czars received foreign envoys.

Mr. Nixon is expected to attend a performance of the ballet "Swan Lake," in the Bolshoi Theater—a virtual must for visiting dignitaries—and to visit Star City, the residential and training compound of Soviet astronauts northeast of Moscow.

A day-long visit to Leningrad and an overnight stay in Kiev

have been included at the end of his tour.

Tonight's television commentary, by Viktor Shragin, who is believed close to Soviet policymakers, was the first official attempt to place the visit of the President in the context of world events.

The prospects of a Soviet-American leaders' meeting had been virtually unmentioned since April 26, after Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, met secretly in Moscow with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader. And it was only yesterday that the Soviet press published foreign reports that plans for the visit were going smoothly.

Quotes Policy Speech

For the theme of his commentary, Mr. Shragin quoted from Mr. Brezhnev's keynote speech at the 24th Congress of the Soviet party in March, 1971. The passage, which seemed particularly applicable to the current situation, was:

"Our policy has always combined firm rebuffs to aggression with a constructive line of settling pressing international problems and maintaining normal and, wherever the situation allows, good relations with states belonging to other social systems."

Alluding to the dilemma apparently posed for the Soviet leaders by recent events in Vietnam, the commentator said: "There are, of course, forces in the world that would like to stop the positive trend in international relations. These forces are not beyond urging upon our country a course of action dictated by the situation of the moment. But such attempts can not be successful."

In an evident effort to defend

the Kremlin's decision to go ahead with the talks, Mr. Shragin said: "The policy of the Soviet Union always has been, is and will continue to be a policy of peace, and those who seek mutually acceptable positive solutions of ripe international problems will always find in the Soviet Union a serious partner for negotiations."

In apparently continuing Kremlin moves to assure North Vietnam on Soviet policy, Vladimir N. Novikov, the Deputy Premier charged with foreign aid, has met with Vietnamese envoys in the last two days.

He conferred yesterday in the Kremlin with Dang Quang Minh, the representative of the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam, and today with Vo Thuc Dong, the North Vietnamese envoy.