

# NIXON CONFIDENT ON EVE OF HIS TRIP

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Says He Believes Russians  
Take 'Positive' Attitude

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WASHINGTON, May 19 — President Nixon said tonight that the main goal of his trip to the Soviet Union was to establish "a different relationship" between the two great powers so that they "work together rather than against each other."

Mr. Nixon, speaking to newsmen at a White House reception on the eve of his departure, said that on the basis of his extensive correspondence with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader — including a message delivered yesterday by Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin at a private meeting at Camp David — he had the impression that the Soviet attitude was also "posi-

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## Nixon, Confident on Eve of Trip, Sees a 'Positive' Soviet Attitude

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ive."

He said that in Moscow last month, Mr. Brezhnev told Henry A. Kissinger, the President's special assistant on national security, that the Soviet Union did not want a final account communicate that was full of empty rhetoric but to take "a step that is significant" during the weeklong summit meeting, which begins Monday.

Mr. Nixon cautioned newsmen not to build up hopes too high for this trip, because "significant differences" will remain between the two countries. But it was clear from his remarks that he expected considerable substantive agreements to emerge from his talks with Mr. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Alluding to previous Soviet-American summit meetings, and the so-called "spirit of Geneva," "spirit of Camp David," "spirit of Vienna," and "spirit of Glassboro," Mr. Nixon said that he hoped this summit would produce "not one of those spirits that comes and goes," but one that would yield "substance that remains."

Mr. Nixon said that he would have at least two opportunities to make major public statements. The first would be at the dinner planned for him by Mr. Brezhnev Monday night, and the second would be on Sun-

day, May 28, his last evening in the Soviet Union, when he will speak over Soviet television for 15 minutes.

He noted that during his first visit to the Soviet Union, in July, 1959, when he was Vice President, he also spoke over Soviet television. Mr. Nixon said that in the 1959 address, he had two audiences, Soviet and American, in mind.

This time, he said, he would devote his remarks primarily to the Soviet people in order to give "a true and accurate picture of the United States."

Outlining the areas of specific agreement that he expected to emerge from the Moscow talks, Mr. Nixon listed strategic arms limitation, trade, and space exploration as the main ones. He said, however, that "very difficult problems" remained in the strategic arms talks that would have to be resolved by him and the Soviet leaders.

He said that Vietnam would be discussed as well as other areas in which the United States and the Soviet Union had "conflicting interests."

Earlier in the day, top administration officials had said that the situation in South Vietnam had improved since North Vietnam's harbors were mined 11 days ago and American air strikes intensified.

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