

NIXON WOULD SIGN A NEW 'CHARTER' IN EUROPE IN FALL

Accord, Suggested in Speech
by Kissinger, Would Set
Policy of Western Allies

APR 25 1973

BREZHNEV PACT IS CITED

U.S. Proposal Is Generally
Welcomed, Although Paris
Voices Some Skepticism
NYTimes

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 24 —

High-ranking Administration officials said today that Henry A. Kissinger's call yesterday for "a new Atlantic charter" was meant to signal Western European leaders that President Nixon wants to sign a major document of agreed principles when he visits their countries later this year.

In separate interviews, the officials said that Mr. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, was not being "rhetorical" in his speech at an Associated Press meeting in New York.

Rather, they said, Mr. Nixon envisions a concrete new document emerging in coming months that will set forth the general lines that will govern inter-allied relations in future years.

Moscow Accord Is Noted

They said that Mr. Nixon contemplated a "new charter" similar in format to the "basic principles" that Mr. Nixon signed in Moscow last May with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader.

In the 12-point Moscow document, the two leaders pledged to conduct relations "on the basis of peaceful coexistence." The agreement included a number of agreed goals, such as more political, economic and cultural contacts.

One high official said that Mr. Nixon, in giving thought to his relations with the European allies—and Japan—decided to press for adoption of a document of principles to which all countries could adhere, similar to the Atlantic Charter, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill on Aug. 14, 1941.

[Among European leaders, Mr. Nixon's proposal drew generally welcoming reactions along with intense study. In Paris, some skepticism was voiced. Page 8.]

Discussed With Leaders

The ideas behind Mr. Kissinger's speech began to take shape earlier this year, the officials said. The proposal for a general document was discussed in broad terms with Prime Minister Heath when he visited Washington in early February and with Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy last week.

The officials said that now that Mr. Kissinger has made Mr. Nixon's idea public, it will undoubtedly become a subject of intensive discussion with other European leaders.

It will form a major part of the talks scheduled for early next month in Washington with Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, and with Pres-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1973

NIXON WOULD SIGN 'CHARTER' IN FALL

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

ident Pompidou of France. The time and place of the Nixon-Pompidou meeting has not yet been set.

According to the Administration expectation, the substance of the document—the new Atlantic charter—will be discussed this summer within the Western alliance through regular diplomatic channels, so that by the time Mr. Nixon makes what he has called "a grand tour" of Europe later this year, it will be ready for signature.

Sketches Broad Principles

"In broad terms," one official said, "President Nixon does not want to go to Europe and return empty-handed." The "charter" will allow him at least to accomplish something he regards as important as the "basic principles" signed with Mr. Brezhnev, he said.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Kissinger limited himself to broad principles in discussing

the new Atlantic charter.

"The United States proposes to its Atlantic partners," he said, "that, by the time the President travels to Europe toward the end of the year, we will have worked out a new Atlantic charter setting the goals for the future—a blueprint that builds on the past without becoming its prisoner; deals with the problems our success has created; creates for the Atlantic nations a new relationship in whose progress Japan can share."

One official said, "The idea was to be deliberately vague on specifics so that the Europeans can come up with their ideas and not feel they were forced-fed."

The White House was giving the initial press reaction from Europe considerable attention today, an official said. The heavy coverage given Mr. Kissinger's "Year of Europe" speech in the European press was viewed with satisfaction, he added.

With Congress in recess, there was little comment on Capitol Hill.

However, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said the speech was "most welcome at a time when the United States and its major allies in Western Europe are about to undertake an unprecedented series of summit meetings, which will be followed by crucial and difficult security, trade and monetary negotiations."

A spokesman for the United States Information Agency said that Mr. Kissinger's speech was broadcast live by the Voice of America to Europe and copies of the full text were sent to all embassies for local translation and distribution.

The official also said that West European correspondents in the United States had given the speech heavy coverage.