

BREZHNEV LEAVES U. S. FOR FRANCE

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Communique Cites Improved
Relations, but Notes Some
Issues Remain Unsolved

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WASHINGTON, June 25—

Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States ended today with a joint communiqué extolling his talks with President Nixon as a "further milestone" toward a major improvement in relations, but indicating that in such areas as the Middle East, differences remained.

The 17-page communiqué was issued simultaneously here and

*Text of U.S.-Soviet commu-
nique is printed on Page 18.*

in San Clemente, Calif., where Mr. Nixon remained after saying good-by to the Soviet Communist party leader yesterday.

After a night at Camp David, Mr. Brezhnev departed at about noon from Andrews Air Force base aboard his IL-62 bound for Paris, where he is to meet with President Pompidou before returning to Moscow later in the week.

The Soviet leader was seen off in a 21-gun ceremony by

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Vice President Agnew, who said that Mr. Brezhnev's visit had brought "all mankind closer to our shared goals of a true and lasting peace."

The final document included some new disclosures, such as the fact that East-West talks on force reductions in Central Europe are to start on Oct. 30.

Essentially, the communiqué was intended less to break new ground than to underscore in a formal way the cordiality that had marked Soviet-American relations in recent years and that was heightened during Mr. Brezhnev's time in Washington and San Clemente.

Progress was more evident in Soviet-American relations than in the solution of specific issues. On the Middle East, for instance, the communiqué said only that each side "set forth its position on this problem"—a diplomatic way of saying that nothing substantially new had evolved from the talks.

The communiqué, as amplified by Henry A. Kissinger at a news conference in San Clemente, made these significant points:



Associated Press

Henry A. Kissinger, adviser to President Nixon, commenting yesterday in San Clemente, Calif., on the week of talks between Mr. Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev.

EUROPE

Both sides hoped that the Soviet-backed conference on security and cooperation in Europe, which opens on July 3 in Helsinki, would "bring about a new era of good relations in this part of the world."

The two sides said that if progress was made at the foreign ministers' level, the conference might conclude at an unspecified time with a meeting of heads of government of all 34 participants, from Europe, Canada and the United States.

The communiqué also said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev "attach great importance" to the Western-backed negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in Central Europe, which will begin on Oct. 30 in Vienna. These talks, the documents said, must produce cuts in such a way as not to reduce the security of any of the participants. Until today, the exact date for the start of these complex talks, involving 19 countries, was not known.

MIDDLE EAST

Noting that this area was one of those in which an outbreak of fighting was possible, the two sides "expressed their deep concern" over the situation, but apparently reached no solution.

Mr. Kissinger said that this had been one of "the most complex areas" of discussion, and that "it is fair to say" the two sides did not agree on how the Middle East crisis

between Israel and the Arabs should be resolved. Both sides concurred, however, on the need to avoid a big-power conflict there.

At one point, Mr. Kissinger said, "You have no idea how close we came to war" because of the fighting in Jordan in 1970, when Syrian tank forces, advised by Soviet military men, crossed briefly into Jordan on the side of the Palestinians and then engaged in clashes with the Jordanian Army.

INDOCHINA

Nothing new was stated about the area that once put a severe crimp in Soviet-American relations. The communiqué expressed both sides' "deep satisfaction" at the Vietnam cease-fire agreement and "stressed the need to bring an early end to the military conflict in Cambodia in order to bring peace to the entire area of Indochina."

The Russians have had little influence in Cambodian affairs because they have not recognized the government in exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking, but have instead maintained their embassy in Phnom Penh, accredited to the Lon Nol Government.

SECURITY MATTERS

The agreement announced Friday to refrain from the use or threat of force in order to prevent nuclear war was "a historical landmark" in Soviet-American relations and "substantially strengthens the foundations of international security as a whole." The two superpowers said that they were ready to consider additional ways "of strengthening peace and removing forever the danger of war, and particularly nuclear war."

On the agreement to speed negotiations toward a permanent accord on limiting offensive strategic weapons, with a goal of the end of 1974, the communiqué said that the prospects were "favorable" for meeting that time limit. Mr. Kissinger said that he could also foresee an accord within 12 to 14 months, when Mr. Nixon plans to visit the Soviet Union again.

The communiqué also called for new efforts to conclude an agreement limiting chemical weapons, and, in deference to a long-standing Soviet proposal, said that a world disarmament conference might be held "at an appropriate time," but Mr. Kissinger suggested that this was not a high-priority item.

TRADE

The Soviet Union, as made clear by Mr. Brezhnev in his televised speech to the American people last night, has attached great importance to a long-term increase in trade. The communiqué said that both sides were aiming at a total of \$2-billion to \$3-billion over the next three years, a modest rise from current levels.

Moscow has been discussing with several American companies the possibility of long-term joint exploitation of Siberian natural gas for delivery to the United States.

The communiqué said that the United States would give "serious and sympathetic consideration" to any concrete deals that might emerge, but fell short of an outright endorsement of the potentially controversial transaction that could involve several billion dollars in Government-backed credits.

Agreements Listed

The communiqué also listed the agreements announced during Mr. Brezhnev's stay in the United States. A total of nine were signed, including the accords on speeding up the arms-control talks and on preventing nuclear war.

At his news conference, Mr. Kissinger was asked about how a future limitation on offensive armaments might affect multiple warheads, the so-called MIRV's.

He said that these weapons were an important consideration in any negotiations, adding that the problem was how to verify any limits written into a treaty.

It would be impossible, he went on, to verify a ban on production by independent, national means. But he said that it would be possible to check on the placement of MIRV's on existing missile launchers and on "improvements" in the technology.

In other words, he said that American reconnaissance satellites could tell something about changes in missile configuration and something about flight tests of new technology.

Basis of Agreement Suggested

This suggested that the United States might be seeking to get limits on the number of MIRV's deployed and on keeping their technology at agreed levels.

Before Mr. Brezhnev left San Clemente yesterday, he said that Mr. Nixon might visit the Soviet Union in "six or eight months," but Mr. Kissinger said today that this was not the date he would have predicted for that visit.

He said that 12 or 14 months was more likely.