

SEP 11 1972

Kissinger**Arrives****In Moscow**

SFChronicle

N.Y. Times Service

Moscow

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser and Vietnam negotiator, arrived here last night for talks with the Soviet leadership as Moscow gave renewed though routine assurances of support for Hanoi to North Vietnam's top negotiator.

The relative moderation of the Soviet statements to Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator who arrived here Saturday night, suggested that the Kremlin was not rejecting in advance any new approach on Vietnam that Kissinger might raise.

But release of the Soviet statement only hours before his plane touched down and before he begins talks with Party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Ke-

See Back Page

KISSINGER**From Page 1**

sygin, underscored Moscow's evident reluctance to be drawn into the role of peace broker in Vietnam for the Nixon administration.

GREETING

Kissinger, arriving from Munich, refused to give any clue to his specific purposes on his arrival at 10:15 p.m. local time. He was greeted by First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov.

"We are here to continue talking," was all Kissinger would say to reporters. He was quickly whisked off to a Soviet guest house in Lenin Hills, overlooking the Moscow river.

Virtually all issues which the White House said he came here to discuss — Vietnam, European security, strategic arms negotiations, and Soviet-American trade, foremost among them — are currently in a state of flux.

The approaching U.S. presidential elections give pressing urgency to the Vietnam issue for Mr. Nixon. The presence of Tho, with whom Kissinger has held several secret negotiations sessions in Paris, is taken as an indication that another meeting between the two negotiators is imminent.

THO

Despite some speculation that the two men might actually meet here, that seems unlikely. Tho told reporters Saturday night that he in-

tended to leave for Paris today, thus providing little overlap for a secret negotiating session here.

Moreover, the White House has refused to say that Kissinger will return directly to Washington after leaving Moscow Wednesday, strengthening expectations that he will go first to Paris for another negotiating session with Tho.

For the Soviet leadership, relations between East and West Europe and Soviet-American trade appear to be the most pressing issues to discuss with Kissinger, three and one-half months after Mr. Nixon's visit here.

The Kremlin is now only two months away from a major foreign policy milestone: an all-European conference on security and cooperation that will formally approve the postwar frontiers in Europe, admit East Germany into the European family of nations and possibly increase pressures for American military withdrawal from Western Europe.

CONFERENCE

The Soviets have been pushing to have the preparatory talks for this conference held in Helsinki on November 22. In May, Mr. Nixon gave his general assent but Washington has so far withheld approval of a specific date, insisting that separate talks aimed at reducing East-West military forces and armaments in Central Europe must begin either before or parallel with the Helsinki preparatory talks.

Moscow has said almost nothing in public about the timing and forum for force

reduction talks since the May summit, points that Kissinger will presumably be trying to settle here.

On trade, the Soviet leadership wants Washington to grant Moscow equal tariff treatment for its exports to the United States as well as large-scale credits through the export-import bank for industrial projects, within the framework of an over-all trade agreement.

DELAY

So far, the Nixon administration has delayed, insisting on settlement of Moscow's World War II lend-lease debts. Kissinger is expected to try to devise a way to break this deadlock during his talks here.

The trade issue has been complicated recently, however, by Congressional threats to withhold equal tariff treatment for Moscow unless it rescinds new emigration taxes being imposed on Soviet citizens with higher education. Although the rule applies to all Soviets, the largest group affected immediately are Soviet Jews seeking to go to Israel.

Soviet officials have also felt that despite American denials, Mr. Nixon was holding back on final approval of a trade package in hopes of getting Soviet help in persuading Hanoi to be more flexible in its terms for a Vietnam settlement.