

# MOSCOW HOPEFUL OF VISIT BY NIXON

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But Soviet Delegation Also  
Plans Capitol Hill Lobby  
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MOSCOW, May 10—Despite the uproar in the United States caused by publication of the edited Watergate Transcripts, the Kremlin has just enthusiastically told the Administration that Moscow is still looking forward to President Nixon's visit in the second half of June.

Privately, some well-placed Soviet party sources have inquired of Americans whether they think the President can survive until after his scheduled visit here. Moscow is also putting new emphasis on relations with Congress by preparing to send a delegation to Capitol Hill later this month.

But the American Embassy reported today that Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin personally told Arthur F. Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in a Kremlin talk Tuesday that the Soviet leadership was looking forward to meetings with Mr. Nixon in June.

#### Soviet Interest in Talks

A lengthy article in Pravda, which gave a glowing review to a new collection of speeches by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, also reaffirmed Moscow's serious interest in "Soviet-American talks at the summit level this summer."

For Moscow, a visit by Mr. Nixon—even embattled and facing impeachment—would serve as a demonstration that the nation survives despite the death of President Georges Pompidou, in France the sudden resignation of Chancellor Willy Brandt in West Germany and the difficulties of Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Canada—all of whom have figured importantly in Soviet detente policy.

Through its ambassador in France, Moscow has already made a controversial approach to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the potential conservative successor to the French presidency, and has begun its accommodation to Helmut Schmidt as the future West German chancellor. But Moscow has pointedly made no gestures toward Vice President Ford in Washington, deferring totally to Mr. Nixon.

However, plans to send a delegation to Congress reflect new respect among the Soviet leadership for the power and importance of that body, especially on such issues as trade and arms negotiations, which vitally affect Soviet interests.

#### Delegation to Congress

The delegation, which is to

depart May 19, will be headed by Boris N. Pounomarev, a high Communist party secretary and alternate member of the ruling Politburo. The mission was originally scheduled to arrive in Washington last Monday but Soviet sources said it was delayed by Mr. Ponomarev's illness.

The delegation, which evidently intends to lobby vigorously with Congress for relaxed American tariffs and major credits for Moscow, includes several high-ranking journalists, though all its members are technically participating as delegates to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

It includes Lev N. Tolkunov, chief editor of the Government newspaper Izvestia, who was recently host for Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts; Leonid M. Zamyatin, director-general of the Tass press agency; Yuri A. Zhukov, a veteran political observer of Pravda; Aleksandr B. Chakovsky, editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta, weekly publication of the Union of Soviet Writers, and Boris I. Stukalin, chairman of the state committee for the press.

#### Trade Discussed

Trade, credits and banking relations were reported the major topics discussed by Mr. Burns with Premier Kosygin and senior Soviet banking officials.

American officials reported that Mr. Burns, who serves on the advisory board of the Export-Import Bank, noted that to consider extending the huge credits needed for the Siberian natural gas deals now contemplated poses a problem for the Administration without fuller information on Soviet gold and other foreign exchange reserves.

Such financial information is routinely made available by other applicants for large bank credits all over the world. But the Soviet Union, which maintains tight secrecy on a range of economic information, has declined to make it available.

American officials said that high Soviet officials had indicated no change in Moscow's policy in response to Mr. Burns's entreaties.

The American Federal Reserve Board chairman was also reported to have encouraged Moscow to allow American banks to set up operating branch offices here.

Mr. Burns also discussed operations of the International Monetary Fund. Moscow is not a member, and some Western bankers have urged that as the Soviet Union increases trade with the West, it should consider joining.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, who arrived last Saturday on the same plane as Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communist party, departed today on a plane for Budapest, as did Mr. Hall.