



Leonid I. Brezhnev speaks in Russian and gestures to President Nixon as Viktor M. Sukhodrev, interpreter, listens. At left is Aleksei N. Kosygin, Soviet Premier. Scene yesterday was at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. United Press International

U.S. and Soviet Agree on Two New Consulates

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 3—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in principle today to open a pair of new consulates in New York City and Kiev.

The exchange, which had been anticipated, was announced in the joint Soviet-American communique signed today by President Nixon and the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The United States is currently represented by consulates in Moscow and Leningrad. The Soviet Union has consulates in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

In the communique today, both countries called for opening additional consulates "in two or three cities of each country," in response to increasing trade and tourism created by the new era of Soviet-American accommodation.

However, the consulates in New York City and Kiev were the only new ones immediately envisioned. The details of their simultaneous opening have to be negotiated, but American diplomatic sources believed that

the new offices might be functioning before the end of 1975.

The most recent exchange of consulates—in San Francisco and Leningrad—took place only a year ago, under a consular convention signed by both countries in 1964.

In the current discussions, the Soviet Union had suggested the Black Sea port city of Odessa as a site for the new American consulate because of increased American shipping.

However, the Americans had insisted upon the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, because of the considerable tourist, visa and other consular business that the present consulate in Moscow gets from the Ukraine. Kiev is the Soviet Union's third largest city, with a population in 1971 of 1,632,000.

The Soviet Union has been interested in a consulate in New York City to help cope with burgeoning Soviet-American trade. It is now represented in the city by only its United Nations mission.

Consulate Incident of '48

The Soviet Union has not had

a consulate in New York since 1948 when a Soviet school teacher named Oksana S. Kasenkina jumped from a third floor window of the Soviet consulate there on Aug. 12 rather than return home. Over Soviet protests she was taken from the courtyard at 7 East Sixty-first Street taken to Roosevelt Hospital and later asked for political asylum.

The Kasenkina affair became a major incident with the Soviet Consul General, Jacob M. Lomakin, striving to have her returned to Soviet custody and the United States refusing to turn over the injured woman.

Mr. Lomakin was ordered to leave the United States and the Soviet Union reacted by closing down its consulates in New York and San Francisco and demanding the closing of the American consulate in Vladivostok.

Mrs. Kasenkina became a United States citizen in 1957 and died in Miami in 1960.

Since 1948, requests for Soviet visas and other business customarily handled by a consulate had to be referred to the consulate in Washington,

and, according to a spokesman of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, there has been considerable inconvenience involved for Americans. The delegation receives a large volume of such requests and directs callers to Washington.

The Soviet mission to the United Nations from time to time has attempted to act for Soviet citizens who do not have United Nations connections, when incidents arise such as a police complaint. The United States delegation to the United Nations, however, has rejected such intervention, insisting the Soviet delegation has no consular function.

Oxford 'Tightens Its Belt'

OXFORD, England (UPI) — Government spending cuts have forced Oxford University to stop filling vacancies in its academic staff for the time being, the university announced. Vice Chairman N. J. Habakkuk said Government cuts had "disrupted financial planning" for the period up to the end of 1977.