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MEDIA REACTION ANALYSIS

WORLDWIDE TREATMENT OF CURRENT ISSUES

Nixon Moscow Arrival

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Research Service

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PRESIDENT NIXON ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Summary

Media in many countries reported President Nixon's arrival for the Moscow summit with banner headlines, front-page photos and video-taped coverage of the opening events.

Correspondents variously rated the warmth of the reception while noting that all three top Soviet leaders were at the airport.

The general expectation was of modest results in a sustained mood of conviviality. Only a few late reports picked up indications that some substantial progress on strategic arms control, including MIRVs, might be in prospect.

Many commentators remarked that such visits were becoming routine in a new superpower relationship. France-Soir of Paris said, "What a distance has been covered since Richard Nixon inaugurated the cycle of yearly summit visits with the Russians! ... Two years ago, detente was not yet certain..."

Several expressed concern about dangers in detente.

--The independent London Economist argued today that the idea that "there is no alternative to detente" was "meant to disguise from Mr. Nixon's critics in America how little he is likely to bring back from Russia in the way of solid agreement on important subjects...it conceals how little precise thinking anybody...has done about where it goes from here."

--Strongly anti-Communist Aurore of Paris said "no one can prevent Western public opinion from feeling, like American Congressmen, that East-West cooperation is a sucker's bargain."

Meanwhile, the apparent consolidation of West European sentiment behind Mr. Nixon following the NATO declaration in Brussels evoked additional judgments of a strengthened U.S. international role.

Milan's middle-of-the-road Il Giornale today called him "the statesman who--aside from the age-old story of Watergate--represents to Russia and the world the nation that has emerged unharmed politically and psychologically" from a series of recent international problems, and Turin's left-of-center La Stampa declared that he "signifies the importance of the U.S. world role."

Moscow TASS coverage of the first events and cooperation agreements said it was "noted that the continuing transformation of relations between the USSR and the U.S. meets the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and is an important element in the general process of relaxation of international tensions."

London: "Jovial Welcome"

British papers today headlined the "warm" and "jovial" welcome to President Nixon in Moscow. Correspondents reported that some progress on missiles and underground testing was possible during the visit. The London Economist warned about dangers in detente.

These were headlines:

"MR. BREZHNEV PUTS OUT THE FLAGS AS NIXON SUMMIT TALKS BEGIN"

(Times of London)

"MOSCOW TURNS ON A WARM WELCOME TO CAMOUFLAGE MISTRUST"

(Guardian)

"ARMS RACE WARNINGS SOUNDED AS NIXON ARRIVES IN MOSCOW"

(Financial Times)

"NIXON GIVEN THE FULL TROIKA TREATMENT"

(Daily Mail)

The Times reported that "President Nixon's first visit to the Soviet Union in 1972 began like a respectful but restrained and tentative testing of the waters of detente. His second coming began like a jovial reunion."

"Apparent Hope for MIRV Limitation"

The Financial Times' U.S. editor, Paul Lewis, wrote from Moscow that "it looks as if President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger are still hoping to make more progress towards a second SALT agreement that would include limitations on MIRVs at this week's summit meeting than they have indicated in the past. But there is little doubt that they are worried about opposition in Washington to anything they may agree here."

"Anxious About Attacks Spoiling Chances for Arms Agreement"

The conservative Daily Telegraph's Stephen Barber reported that "as President Nixon starts his summit visit to Moscow, the American Administration is seriously concerned with its credibility and with slowing down the nuclear arms race before it gets totally out of hand..."

"Dr. Kissinger is plainly very anxious lest Mr. Nixon's damaged credibility in Washington, exacerbated by the attacks on himself... should spoil the chances of getting a new agreement to slow down the arms race now before it reaches a new level of spending."

He said Soviet officials, while they "claimed to be confident that the policy of detente would be carried on" by Mr. Nixon's successors, "were, however, obviously worried about the possibility that Dr. Kissinger... might become the next casualty in Washington's witch hunt against the Nixon Administration."

"Where Does Detente Go From Here?"

The respected independent weekly London Economist, out today, argued that "it is not true that there is no alternative to detente as the Russians define it."

It declared that "if there is one thing Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev are earnestly agreeing about with each other this weekend at Oreanda, it is that there is no alternative to detente.

"That is the figleaf phrase of the moment. It is meant to disguise from Mr. Nixon's critics in America how little he is likely to bring back from Russia in the way of solid agreements on important subjects: It dodges embarrassing questions about who has gained most out of the detente so far; it conceals how little precise thinking anybody, even Mr. Kissinger, has done about where it goes from here.

"But it is becoming clear, as Mr. Nixon improvises his way through the third and trickiest of his annual meetings with Mr. Brezhnev, that it is not true. It is not true that there is no alternative to detente as the Russians define it, and as too many people in the West have allowed it to be defined; nor is it true that, if there is an alternative, it just means going back to the old, unregulated East-West confrontation of the 1950s..."

It said further that "two areas of cooperation, arms control and crisis management, are the acceptable face of detente... Mr. Kissinger, who can see the difficulties his Russian policy is running into as clearly as the next man, tries to defend it by arguing that the Soviet Government will gradually become so dependent on his envisaged network of agreements that it will in the end change its whole attitude towards the West.

"That is not the way it is going now, and history does not lend much support to Mr. Kissinger's theory; some of the biggest wars have been between countries that had signed a mountain of pieces of paper. The necessary changes in Russia will come when, and because, the flaws in the Soviet system force them upon the Soviet Government, not because that Government feels a sense of obligation to the West.

"The alternative to detente, as the Russians define it, is not a return to the brink-walking 1950s. It is to recognize where the possibilities for change in the Soviet Union really lie, and to direct the West's policies to helping to bring them about."

West German Emphases

West German papers today gave top play to the beginning of the Moscow summit. Reports stressed the "friendly" welcome for Mr. Nixon, Secretary Kissinger's caution against expectations of a comprehensive SALT agreement and FRG Chancellor Schmidt's statement that he is confident that Mr. Nixon would not conclude any agreements in Moscow that would damage German or European interests.

"Substantial SALT Progress Unlikely"

A byliner wrote today in Hamburg's right-center Die Welt that "substantial progress" on a new SALT agreement was "unlikely, although one may expect politically insignificant agreements which can be presented to the public as successes." One such agreement might be on the restriction of MIRVs. He concluded:

"As information from the Pentagon indicates, the U. S. is aware of Soviet efforts to use SALT I to overtake the U. S.

in regard to quantity, and to draw even in quality, of nuclear weapons."

"Signals New Developments in SALT, MBFR..."

A correspondent in center-right Handelsblatt, Duesseldorf, on the other hand concluded that the Moscow talks would mark further progress toward detente and "signal new developments not only in the fields of SALT, MBFR, CSCE but in trade relations as well."

"Can Repay Effort Despite Adverse Conditions"

Emile Boelte, Washington correspondent for Westedutsche Allgemeine, Essen, said the conference "is taking place in the shadows..."

"Things are much worse this time than in 1972 and 1973.... There are considerations of impeachment. There are doubts about Kissinger's performance. Liberal champions of detente have changed their minds. What point, therefore, can this meeting of the world's two most powerful men have under these circumstances?..."

"Kissinger... summarizes what is going on in Moscow more or less this way--the summit serves the progress of the U. S.-USSR dialogue on what is going on in the world, reduces the fear of nuclear confrontation...and stimulates efforts to arrive, by reason of the intertwined interests of the East and West, at a strengthened peace. Such a generalized agenda is difficult to cope with and not especially attractive to public opinion, yet the task will repay the effort."

Independent Frankfurter Neue Presse ran an analysis saying that both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev were "burdened with domestic problems," the former with Watergate while the latter was "confronted by mounting distrust among party leaders who have lost faith to some extent in the further success of his detente policy. Egypt's switch to the American camp has been detrimental to Brezhnev's prestige...."

"Notwithstanding... Nixon and Brezhnev will have to continue their efforts towards co-existence. The two mammoth conferences in Geneva will have to be brought to an end. Berlin

must not again become a bone of contention. The economically underdeveloped East bloc must be able to count on Western aid. And in the Middle East a new state-like nation for the Palestinians has to be considered."

"New Military Technology Limits Expectations"

A byliner in pro-Social Democratic Neue Rhein Zeitung, Essen, said that while the summit was "a good idea, ... clouds have gathered on the horizon." Asserting that fears were unfounded that pressures for success to counteract Watergate might result in concessions by President Nixon to Mr. Brezhnev without commensurate concessions in return, the writer declared:

"More important however, is the dramatic development in military technology that... threatens to burst all the existing bonds. Originally the two statesmen had hoped to conclude a new SALT agreement--now it would be a mark of progress if they conclude a firm agreement to make a new start on another round of negotiations.

"So there are only expectations of modest results... a limited agreement on underground nuclear tests, new arrangements on trade, plans for scientific as well as cultural cooperation. Yet all this remains... as far as peace is concerned, secondary--unless it is enough of a red light on the insane course of world armament."

TV: "Pentagon Will Not Support Nixon-Kissinger Position"

Washington correspondent Ingeborg Wurster of West German television declared last night that despite Mr. Kissinger's efforts to "smooth over the trouble that has arisen over the SALT I agreement, existing suspicions will burden the Nixon-Brezhnev talks.

"It also became clear last night that Nixon and Kissinger will take a position that does not have the support of the Pentagon... A rumor here has it that Schlesinger has threatened to resign. In view of the fact that most Senators and Congressmen and 52 per cent of the people were against the trip, one really wonders why it had to take place at this day and hour...."

Paris: "Cool, Less Relaxed"

French media today judged President Nixon's welcome to Moscow as somewhat cool, and speculated on the possible prospects for the summit meetings.

State-run French television networks ran film coverage of the arrival in Moscow. The first network judged that "the ambience was gay but perhaps less relaxed than for President Nixon's previous summit meeting. It seems that the Soviets have decided this year to show more restraint..."

Newspapers in Paris today echoed this theme. Moderately conservative Figaro spoke of a "qualified welcome" and a writer asked, "Has Watergate replaced Indochina?"

Financial Les Echos declared, "The cordiality of the official reception contrasted with the virtually total absence of popular demonstration."

"What a Change in Two Years!"

Adalbert de Segonzac reported from Moscow in mass-circulation France-Soir:

"What a distance has been covered since Richard Nixon inaugurated the cycle of yearly summit visits with the Russians!... Two years ago, the detente was not yet certain. On Thursday night, Brezhnev extolled detente and made it clear that it is irreversible and that the only problem is to consolidate it...."

"Brezhnev greeted Nixon as an old friend found again with joy... But the crowds were cool. It looked as though they were watching a burial, not a celebration..."

"A Thin Gruel"

French forecasts of the outcome of the meetings varied. Elite Le Monde said today:

"What was an event in 1972 almost seems to be routine in 1974.... The experts who have prepared the new summit have hardly any ground to explore any more. They have

pulled out of their filing cases a ten-year economic agreement and drafted a text prohibiting certain underground nuclear tests....

"After a two-year feast, it is a thin gruel that will appear on the menu, unless there is some surprising development."

A joint correspondents' report from Moscow in Figaro said that President Nixon "arrived in Moscow with a few solid trumps in his hand," specifying the Middle East journey and the "fine success" in Brussels, where "he has at last managed to reweld the Atlantic Alliance...."

"Brezhnev has the advantage of his power in Europe, of his fantastic warlike setup at the doors of the West.... But he must reckon with a major drawback: the weakness of the Soviet economy, which does not permit him simultaneously to maintain a gigantic army and to raise the Soviet people's standard of living as fast as he would like...."

"Detente a Sucker's Bargain?"

A note of caution was sounded today by Roland Faure in strongly anti-Communist Aurore of Paris. He said:

"Far be it from us to condemn detente, that is, the maintenance of and reinforcement of world peace. But as long as the iron collar which is strangling the Communist world has not been struck off, no one can prevent Western public opinion from feeling, like American Congressmen, that East-West cooperation is a sucker's bargain."

He added the view that "the green light given President Nixon in Brussels by 15 NATO countries should prompt him to show indispensable caution" in Moscow.

"Will Conceal Fact That Detente Is Marking Time"

A writer in intellectual-left Quotidien de Paris today predicted that "Nixon and Brezhnev will principally agree to conceal the fact that detente is marking time, by proclaiming loudly that it continues."

Communist Paper: "Real Progress Can Be Made"

Communist Humanite of Paris today foresaw "difficult negotiations" mostly because "for the past few months we have been seeing a toughening of the American negotiators' attitude, which coincided with a virulent campaign by the Pentagon and NATO..." It concluded:

"Despite these difficulties, due to the complexity of the envisaged measures and to the pressures by influential American circles opposed to the detente, real progress in the negotiations, or even partial agreements can be expected."

Vienna: "Soviets Trying to Fix Military Superiority"

Independent Kronen-Zeitung of Vienna remarked today that "the Kremlin boss-- urged on by the omnipotent military establishment--is endeavoring to fix the superiority of the Soviet army over NATO forces under detente auspices."

"The first SALT agreement was based on Soviet numerical missile superiority and greater technical perfection on the U.S. side. Since then the Soviets have made great efforts to catch up with MIRV. That is why the second round of SALT stalled... In the light of this situation, many U.S. critics feel that Nixon may be tempted to stray from the correct path because he urgently needs foreign policy successes..."

Commentator Hugo Portisch wrote today in the independent Kurier of Vienna: "A new nuclear arms race between the two superpowers is underway.... It is no longer enough to limit the number of missiles; their size, thrust and warheads will also have to be limited..." Portisch listed related factors and judged, "It is already questionable whether all of these are negotiable and verifiable."

Rome Radio: "Will Favor Peace"

State-controlled Italian TV last night stressed the "cordiality" of President Nixon's welcome to Moscow and quoted a Pravda editorial calling the meeting "a milestone toward world peace."

Government-run Italian radio declared this morning, "The current summit... will continue to strengthen the positive results of previous meetings...and will favor the development of relations between the two countries, reinforcing peace in the world..." A commentator stated:

"Brezhnev did not hesitate to criticize U.S. circles which would want a return to the cold war and hinder 'rapprochement' between Moscow and Washington..."

A Washington correspondent of the network said "U.S. critics mainly express fear that to improve his domestic position and obtain an agreement" the President "might tend to make concessions detrimental to U.S. interests which could, in turn, adversely affect the security of the Western world."

"Nixon a World Statesman"

A byliner for newly-launched middle-of-the-road Il Giornale of Milan today saw "this Moscow summit as the finish line of Nixon's diplomatic tour..." He observed that "until a month ago Nixon seemed to be the most precarious and unstable President in U.S. history" but that while he may still be vulnerable at home, he is "the statesman who--aside from the age-old story of Watergate--represents to Russia and the world the country that has emerged unharmed politically and psychologically from a succession of international tests that have exploded one after another since the autumn of 1973." He said in conclusion:

"Like a pair of Siamese twins, Nixon and Brezhnev are psychologically tied together. If the transatlantic umbilical cord that binds them should break, one of the pair would cease to live immediately; the other could survive a couple of weeks longer at most."

"Nixon Signifies U.S. World Role"

A Moscow correspondent for left-of-center La Stampa of Turin wrote today that there was "certainly political meaning in the fact that Brezhnev went personally

to the airport to welcome Nixon." He said "the third summit began in an auspicious climate that overshadowed the tense and nervous atmosphere on the eve of its opening."

The paper said in an editorial yesterday:

"If Nixon conceived of his trips abroad during the past weeks as a gigantic diversion from the domestic American crisis, his estimates were well-calculated... Nixon signified the importance of the U.S. world role.

"Watergate neither prevented the embrace of the Arab crowds nor the respect of the Atlantic allies. It will not prevent an adequate Soviet welcome in Moscow tomorrow. The U.S. flag waves in terms of political influence even where it was banned before, was unwelcome or regarded with suspicion."

"U.S. Business Already Linked to Moscow"

A correspondent in Moscow for independent-conservative Corriere della Sera of Milan characterized "the presence of Brezhnev at the airport as the first big novelty of this third summit." He foresaw that the meeting would conclude with a ten-year trade and economic cooperation agreement "similar to those already signed by the Soviet Union with France, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

"It is a fact that the world of American business and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement which goes beyond the conditional 'political' relationship that binds Washington to Moscow."

Zurich: "Congressional Reasons for Trip"

Washington correspondent Hans E. Tuetsch wrote today in Switzerland's independent influential Neue Zuercher Zeitung that "a high ranking official--and it may have been Kissinger himself" had told reporters en route to Brussels that if the U.S. did not go to the Moscow summit meeting, "it would amount to saying that we are not a functioning Administration." Tuetsch observed:

"That is the key to Nixon's making the trip despite inadequate preparation. Nixon's position has weak points as well on account of differences between the State Department and the Pentagon on SALT problems and on account of inadequate cooperation with the Congress--Kissinger obviously has concentrated too much on Senator Fulbright and his Foreign Relations Committee, and has neglected other Congressional leaders..."

The Hague: "Can Speak for All of NATO"

Conservative De Telegraaf of The Hague wrote today, "In spite of domestic difficulties, President Nixon is able to take a fairly strong stand vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. After the NATO conferences in Ottawa and Brussels he can, much more than his predecessors, speak on behalf of the whole of NATO. It is still true, and particularly in regard to the Soviet Union, that negotiations from a position of strength provide the greatest chance for results."

Copenhagen: "Declarations Easier Than Agreements"

Independent conservative Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen observed today, "Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow is not surrounded by suspense and worry as it was two years ago when he was at a critical point during the Vietnam conflict."

The paper added that present summit expectations "are smaller because difficulties in moving from understanding to cooperation are so evident. It is easier to arrive at agreement on declarations of principle than to transform principles in binding long-term agreements."

Helsinki: "Atlantic Pact Buried Differences"

Conservative Uusi Suomi of Helsinki said today that in Brussels "the Atlantic Pact buried the differences which, in our opinion, had been exaggerated for weeks."

Rio de Janeiro: "Propitious Time for Detente"

Conservative O Globo of Rio de Janeiro said yesterday:

"President Nixon returns to Moscow bringing in his baggage the new NATO charter and the success of his diplomacy in the Middle East. The Atlantic Alliance is reinvigorated and the American presence among the Arabs is reaffirmed with confidence and dollars. In terms of international prestige, no other opportunity could be more propitious for a new move by the U.S. President on the Soviet chessboard for expanding the detente policy."

"Nixon's Vision and Tenacity"

Moderate Jornal do Comercio of Rio de Janeiro declared yesterday: "No one can deny that Richard Nixon's vision and his tenacious willingness to confront international problems will always be remembered as evidence of his fertile efforts in favor of world peace. This alone will be sufficient to consecrate him to mankind's esteem and cannot be reduced by any domestic political problem within the U. S. "

Tokyo TV: "Off to a Smooth Start"

Japanese television networks gave top play today to President Nixon's arrival in Moscow and reported that "the talks got off to a smooth start. "

Brezhnev's Personal Appearance

Commentators in major papers read auspicious signs into Mr. Brezhnev's personal appearance at the airport.

Liberal Asahi of Tokyo pointed out that the Soviet Party chief Brezhnev "usually shows up at the airport to welcome leaders of socialist countries and those from friendly countries with status similar to the socialist states. This shows the Kremlin's great enthusiasm in welcoming President Nixon. "

The paper yesterday carried the prediction of a Moscow correspondent that the summit talks would "be aimed at stabilizing and reconfirming the U.S.-Soviet cooperative system, which has not been running so smoothly since last year's Middle East war. "

The correspondent asserted that although the Soviet Union "has an uneasy feeling about President Nixon's future" it believes that "if the rails for improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations are laid and consolidated, there will be no disturbance in these relations if a new President were to take over."

Moderate Yomiuri suggested today that the reason Mr. Brezhnev did not greet President Nixon at the airport two years ago was "out of consideration for North Vietnam, since the Vietnam war had intensified at the time. "

"U.S.-Soviet Cooperation Fixed in Soviet Minds"

Also commenting on the change in welcoming arrangements, moderate Mainichi remarked that it "clearly indicates the disappearance of the cautious and curious attitude of the Russian people toward President Nixon, who was once known as an anti-communist fighter. "

The paper added, "U.S.-Soviet coexistence has been fixed in the minds and livelihood of the Russian people, reflecting the businesslike character of the summit talks. "

Hong Kong: "Atlantic Allies Wary"

Conservative Wah Kiu Yat Pao asserted today that a summit agreement on economic cooperation would be meaningless without the approval of the U.S. Congress and that in such areas as SALT, European security, and mutual force reduction, Mr. Nixon must bear in mind "the wariness" of America's Atlantic allies.

The paper supposed that U.S.-Soviet cooperation in space technology, medicine, environment, agriculture, and marine research was proceeding smoothly.

The pro-Taiwan Express speculated yesterday that Mr. Nixon might follow his Moscow trip with a second visit to Peking to assure the Chinese Communists that there was no anti-China collusion between Washington and Moscow. The paper remarked that Peking need have no fear of such collusion since that would run counter to Mr. Nixon's present China policy.

Kuala Lumpur: "Possibility of Strengthening Detente"

The conservative Straits Times of Kuala Lumpur wrote today, "President Nixon flew to Moscow in the assurance that the Atlantic Alliance is more like its old self again, with the recriminations arising from the Middle East war decently buried, and the possibility of strengthening detente discernible, if not as luminous, as the Kremlin apparently thinks."

Referring to the Geneva peace conference in September, the paper pointed to Israel's readiness "to increase offensive operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian freedom front.... Whether Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can defuse this crisis certainly is questionable. But if hope of a Middle East settlement is to be preserved, they will have to disengage from conflicting positions."

"Detente Has Lost Its Gloss"

The editorially separate Singapore edition of the Straits Times today stated, "Two years after President Nixon's first journey of peace to Moscow, detente has lost some of its gloss." The paper also said that Soviet attitude may be influenced by "Brezhnev's fear that Mr. Nixon cannot deliver trade and credits because of political wrangles between the White House and Congress."

Ankara: "Europe Not Worried"

A columnist in Ankara's moderate Socialist Baris commented today that because the Atlantic declaration calls for consultation, "Europe will not be worried about an agreement between Nixon and Brezhnev contrary to Europe's interests."

Tel Aviv: "Superpower Tensions and Israel"

A byliner for independent Haaretz of Tel Aviv judged today that in Moscow "there is little chance that an agreement will be concluded on limitation of nuclear arms, extensive economic aid or the Middle East..." With respect to the last the writer said:

"The lack of Soviet self-restraint has taught the Americans a lesson... The struggle over control in the Middle East continues.... The Soviets will be more Arab than the Arabs themselves.... Even if they resume diplomatic ties with Israel, they will not return to Israel as friends..."

"As long as the Middle East is not divided between the specific spheres of influence of each of the superpowers... or no U.S.-Soviet condominium exists... Israel will continue to be the victim of tensions and competition between the superpowers..."

"Soviets May Be Taking Stock"

A byliner in independent Yediot Aharonot of Tel Aviv judged today that "there are signs that the Soviets have started taking stock in the Middle East... to estimate the general balance of forces," but "it is still difficult to talk about a new Soviet line or significant changes in Moscow's regional policy..."

Another writer for the paper commented:

"It is hoped that Mr. Nixon will tell the Soviets what he thinks about their support of the terrorist organizations... It is almost certain that he will ask the Russians to change their Middle East policy, at least on this issue... It is possible but not certain that the President will achieve positive results..."

Beirut Speculation

Independent an-Nahar of Beirut today deemed it unlikely that the two sides in Moscow would reach final agreement at this meeting on ending the arms race.

Conservative al-Hayat of Beirut said today that "with reference to nuclear weapons, Nixon wants a brilliant success with which to impress the American people now preoccupied by Watergate..."

Pro-Cairo al-Yom of Beirut predicted that the "U.S.-Soviet discussions will give special attention to the question of the Palestinian people" and declared its firm belief that "there can be no peace in the area without giving the Palestinians their legitimate rights."

Amman: Detente and Middle East Peace

Ad-Dustur of Amman warned today that failure to achieve true peace in the Middle East "will definitely cast a shadow on American-Soviet detente."

Moscow Reports First Results

Moscow TASS reported today that in the first session a wide range of subjects were discussed, adding that the two sides stated that "the agreements concluded between the USSR and the U. S. are being implemented, as a result of which the relations between the countries increasingly take on the character which meets the interests of peace. This in turn creates additional opportunities for their further development and becoming deeper.

"It was also noted that the continuing transformation of relations between the USSR and the USA meets the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and is an important element in the general process of relaxation of international tensions."

The news agency also reported today that President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev had signed a five-year agreement on Soviet American cooperation in the field of energy. Another report stated that Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Nixon had signed an agreement for cooperation in housing and construction. And a third report noted that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger had signed an agreement on cooperation in heart research

The agency circulated the texts of Mr. Brezhnev's and Mr. Nixon's speeches at the Thursday banquet in Mr. Nixon's honor. Moscow Radio domestic service broadcast a recording of Mr. Brezhnev's address.

No editorial comment on the summit meeting has been monitored.

Report on NATO Declaration Notes Peking Attention

A Moscow Radio broadcast in German on the NATO declaration signed in Brussels said Wednesday that "after a whole year of secret differences and mutual accusations, after numerous public clashes between the NATO partners, the long-promised new Atlantic charter was finally born."

The commentary said that the NATO leaders "could not ignore the changes" that had taken place in world affairs in the 25 years since NATO was founded, adding that "indeed, the former policy of strength in its classical, as it were, Dulles-Adenauer version, obviously is not popular now. But it must be noted that supporters of this policy still exist and they try, under different conditions to use somewhat different methods.

"Following the example of NATO Secretary General Josef Luns, the image of the ill-fated dual function of NATO was propagated. This says that on the one hand there is detente and on the other an intensification of armament. The same spirit is characteristic of the new Atlantic charter. But is it not clear that in the present case there are matters at issue that are mutually exclusive, that the arms race and detente are two processes in different directions?"

The commentary concluded with the assertion that Peking was "urging a continuation and even intensification of the arms race," noting that UPI had reported "repeated statements by Chinese leaders advocating the military strengthening of NATO."

Peking Attacks Brezhnev on Disarmament

Radio Peking domestic Mandarin service today broadcast a commentary entitled "A Mask of Falsehood" attacking Soviet Party chief Brezhnev for his claim, in an election speech, that the USSR "is persistent in its tireless struggle for concrete

progress in disarmament." Such statements by Soviet leaders, the commentary said, are merely "fine words, uttered time and again for no other purpose than to disguise themselves as the great sages of disarmament."

The commentary then referred to a 1974 yearbook "World Arms and Disarmament," published by the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, which "cites clear-cut facts showing that what the two superpowers are doing is by no means disarmament but large scale arms expansion...."

"With regard to the disarmament issue, Soviet revisionism has uttered a lot of hypocritical, beautiful words which are nothing but a mask for falsehood to cover up their arms expansion and the preparations in contending for world hegemony."

"U.S.-USSR Contention Intensifies"

Peking NCNA yesterday in its domestic service said that the Brussels NATO meeting came on the eve of Mr. Nixon's departure for Moscow "and at a time when U.S. -USSR contention in Europe is intensifying and the Soviet threat against Europe is daily increasing." It noted that President Nixon had "stressed that NATO must maintain its force at their proper strength" and had reaffirmed that there would be no unilateral reduction of U.S. forces without corresponding Soviet reductions in its forces in Europe.