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Quiet Red Visitors in Our Midst: Kosygin Son-in-Law, Mikoyan Son

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A gregarious, fortyish Russian, his crewcut black hair flecked with gray, sat last week in a relatively minor United Nations committee.

Not many diplomats were aware that he is a son-in-law of Russia's new Premier, Alexei N. Kosygin.

Nor was it generally known that he is one of the Soviet Union's top management men, whose decisions govern what comes out of Russia's factories, stores and laboratories.

He is Jermen M. Gvishiani, a man widely known to upper echelon American corporation executives, dozens of whom he conferred with during a stay in the United States that is scheduled to end today.

His visit is something of a high-point in soft-sell coexistence. Some top Russians come and go without any fanfare on what both Moscow and Washington obviously consider useful missions—but missions that would have been highly publicized a few years ago.

Another prime instance in Sergo Mikoyan, the 33-year-old son of Anastas I. Mikoyan, the Soviet Union's President and titular Chief of State, who is also in this country now, also traveling very quietly.

The young Mikoyan is a scholar on the staff of the Institute of World Economy and International Affairs, a research organization in Moscow. Here on a month-long trip that began Oct. 28, he has been calling on university faculty members and specialists in economic problems of underdeveloped countries.

Apart from his UN work, Mr.

Gvishiani had not other mission. He did not officially represent his government in talks with American executives and officials. Nor was he the unofficial envoy of his father-in-law, a role that Alexei Adzhubel often played for his father-in-law, Nikita S. Khrushchev, ousted as Soviet Premier on Oct. 14.

In fact, Mr. Gvishiani seemed to go out of his way to keep his family relationship out of the spotlight. There were indications that he held a strong dislike for the way Mr. Adzhubel had functioned as Mr. Khrushchev's portege and messenger. At any rate, Mr. Gvishiani made it clear that he was speaking only for himself.

But as a top-level planner in his own right, Mr. Gvishiani gave the impression that the new Russian regime will go considerably further than Mr. Khrushchev did in developing accords with the West.

A feeling was conveyed that the men now running the Soviet Union will work even more for expansion of trade and for more consumer goods, that economic policies will be substantially liberalized, and that any future rapprochement with Communist China need not adversely affect East-West ties.

Mr. Gvishiani's trip to New York, his third, was scheduled long in advance of the Soviet government shakeup. He was attending a session of the UN's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, an 18-man group of experts who do not represent their governments, but are appointed by the Economic and Social Council upon nomination by the Secretary General on the basis of

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