

LE FIGARO **الجريدة** **SCIENTIA**
Voice of Ethiopia *Ceylon*
RUDE PRAVO **Le Monde** **Daily News**
The Japan Times **The Manila Times**
Frankfurter Allgemeine **TANJUG**
The Times of India
AFRIQUE NOUVELLE **LA PRENSA**
NEW CHINA NEWS
DAILY EXPRESS **البعث** **The Daily Mirror**
EXCELSIOR **The Ethiopian Herald**
DIE WELT **আবদ বাজার** **THE YOMIURI**
GORRIERE DELLA SERA **சென்னை**

MEDIA REACTION ANALYSIS

Research Service

WORLDWIDE TREATMENT
 OF CURRENT ISSUES
Moscow Summit:
Expectations and Doubts
 No. 82 July 1, 1974

ИЗВЕСТИЯ **新華通訊社新聞** **ZYCIĘ WARSZAWY**
РАБОТНИЧЕСКО БОРБА
ДЕЛО **EL TIEMPO**
L'ESOR **THE STATESMAN**
JORNAL DO BRASIL **The Straits Times**
THE WORKER

Worldwide Treatment of Current Issues
is published by the U.S. Information Agency
for official use only.

Tel. : 632-4936

... Western Europe, p. 2

Asia, p. 11

USSR, p. 14

MOSCOW SUMMIT: EXPECTATIONS AND DOUBTS

Summary

As the Moscow summit neared its end, foreign media coverage reflected mingled expectation and doubt that a "breakthrough" on a strategic arms agreement was still possible.

The London Financial Times reported from Yalta that President Nixon and Party chief Brezhnev were "now hoping for a breakthrough," but the Manchester Guardian correspondent said it was "doubtful" that either "wanted an agreement on strategic arms limitation now."

Japan's NHK television said the talks "have entered the final stage after failing to reach agreement," and predicted that the final communique "will merely state that the SALT negotiations will continue."

Meanwhile, concern was widely expressed that U.S.-Soviet detente could be costly for other nations.

--The independent Times of London argued in an editorial that "a condominium can be as restrictive as a cold war."

--Moderately conservative Figaro of Paris reported that "Nixon and Brezhnev are not in Yalta to divide up Europe. Now they are dealing with the whole world."

--West Berlin's independent Tagesspiegel said that in Brussels "Nixon said he will respect Soviet interests without sacrificing those of Western Europe. This is... laudable... but it remains Nixon's secret as to how he will manage this."

--Italian TV said Mr. Nixon "ultimately... will have to explain to Western European governments exactly what the Kremlin is prepared to offer in exchange for rapidly concluding the European security conference."

Moscow TASS reported that Mr. Brezhnev had told newsmen at Oreanda that the talks with Mr. Nixon were "proceeding normally," that the two leaders had not yet discussed a wide range of agreements, but that they would continue talks after Mr. Nixon's return from Minsk, "so we still have time."

Moscow radio programs reviewing summit progress reiterated themes including the need to make "the process of detente irreversible..."

London: "Hope For a Breakthrough? "

British papers reported a sustained optimistic mood as the Moscow summit progressed, doubts and hopes about a nuclear "breakthrough" agreement, and expectations of further U.S.-Soviet summits. These were headlines today:

"MR. NIXON REPORTS 'A LOT OF PROGRESS' IN CRIMEA TALKS"
(Times of London)

"SUCCESS ELUDES SUMMIT"
(Guardian)

"HOPE BREAKTHROUGH IN NIXON SUMMIT TALKS"
(Financial Times)

"SMILING BREZHNEV GIVES NIXON THE VELVET TREATMENT"
(Daily Telegraph)

The independent Financial Times' U.S. editor, Paul Lewis, reported from Yalta that "speculation was mounting here (last night) that President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev are now hoping for a breakthrough in the deadlocked negotiations on nuclear disarmament and perhaps also in the European security conference as a result of their summit talks."

Lewis said Mr. Nixon's "freedom of maneuver is now more tightly limited than ever by the Watergate crisis. For however much he wants progress to strengthen his hand against impeachment, he knows that critics at home and allies in Europe are both watching hawk-eyed for the least sign of weakness in any agreement he makes.... Nevertheless, the Americans have made clear that, Watergate apart, they are now anxious for rapid progress on SALT...

"For their part, the Russians want a successful conclusion to the security conference that would endorse their present position in Europe."

"Agreements Expand Web of Pacts"

On Saturday, Lewis reported that "at the onset of their meeting the two sides once again appear anxious to give momentum to their talks, as they did in 1972." He added that the new agreements expand "the web of bilateral pacts that now exists between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, although none of them is individually of any great importance."

"Doubt Either Wants Breakthrough Now"

Hella Pick of the liberal Guardian reported today from Yalta that "after a day of intense discussions, President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev failed to achieve a breakthrough in the central negotiations of this summit meeting to limit multiple nuclear warheads...."

"It is, in fact, doubtful whether Mr. Nixon or Mr. Brezhnev wanted an agreement on strategic arms limitation now. Mr. Nixon, even before he arrived, seemed convinced that he would harm himself with Congress by making concessions to the Russians on this issue, especially in relation to multiple warheads.... The Russians are evidently pressing for the conclusion of the security conference and are seeking to persuade Mr. Nixon to recommend an East-West summit."

Personal Diplomacy and the TASS Translation

On Saturday she declared that "the Russians are leaving nobody in any doubt that they want to achieve some progress and that they will not let President Nixon go home empty-handed. The Russians are... suggesting that Mr. Nixon's negotiating strength has been reinforced by the show of solidarity which the Atlantic Alliance provided for him in Brussels... though there seems to be a tendency to interpret that as giving him the green light to take decisions here on behalf of the Alliance..."

"The TASS translation of Mr. Nixon's toast was somewhat ambiguous. It was interpreted by some as suggesting that Mr. Nixon was not necessarily indispensable to continued negotiations..."

"Our Man in Moscow"

A columnist in today's left-oriented London Sun observed that "like it or not, President Richard Nixon is also our man in Moscow. He is still the leader of what used to be called, without apology, the free world.... I cannot bring myself to believe that the President would trifle with the safety of the entire globe. Evidently the Russians take the same hopeful view, since they seem to treat Mr. Nixon as if he is still the most powerful man in the world, a respect not accorded to him by most of his countrymen. Perhaps he should be given the benefit of the doubted. Just so long as he doesn't come back with a cheap and easy triumph."

"Main News May Be a Further Summit"

Stephen Barber of the conservative Daily Telegraph reported today from Yalta that "Russian and American public relations men can of course be counted on to trumpet success, pointing to a plethora of trade, scientific and cultural agreements. But the main news out of Summit Three now looks like being a decision to hold Summit Four."

Barber also stated that "one has begun to detect a certain tension between" Secretary Kissinger "and the President. There is increasing talk of Dr. Kissinger's days in office being numbered..."

"Nixon-Brezhnev Interdependence"

Washington correspondent Henry Brandon reported from Moscow in the independent-conservative London Sunday Times that "if it were up to Brezhnev and the Soviet press, there is little doubt that everything possible would be done to help preserve Nixon in office.... The Kremlin, therefore, is staging a show-business type of summit that will demonstrate to Americans on their television screens how welcome and respected Nixon is in the Soviet Union, and show Russians that Brezhnev's detente policy, even if the results so far are unspectacular, is still alive and valid."

Brandon noted that "there is a great deal of camaraderie. Brezhnev, in particular, seems very much at ease.... Nixon is not such an extrovert but, quite clearly, he enjoys the vacation from Watergate and feels in his element at the negotiating table. The two men have one important thing in common--a kind of personal interdependence, a need for bolstering each other's position.... The mere thought that Jackson might have a chance of becoming the Democratic Presidential candidate for 1976 gives influential Russians the shivers."

"The Nixon-Kissinger Approach"

The independent Sunday Observer carried the observation of its diplomatic correspondent, Robert Stephens, that America's "primary aim" in detente "is not to change the nature of Soviet society, but to ensure the survival of the non-Soviet world..."

"The contribution of Nixon and Kissinger has been to systematize this approach more boldly and intelligently than ever before. They are trying nothing less than to create a more stable framework for the nuclear balance of terror...and to recognize that this process of framework-building has to go much further if it's going to be effective in stopping nuclear war..."

"The big change brought about by Nixon and Brezhnev is their agreement not simply to eschew nuclear war, but actually to consult and cooperate for two cardinal purposes: to stabilize their own nuclear balance and to prevent war-producing crises."

"Condominium Can Be Restrictive as Cold War"

The independent Times of London today carried a correspondent's report that "a rosy glow colors the Moscow atmosphere as President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev pursue their summit in Crimea. The mood of optimism is cultivated sedulously by official Soviet sources."

On Saturday the paper ran an editorial warning of dangers in a U. S.-USSR condominium. It remarked that "whatever the motive and whatever the substance of the agreements that emerge, the visit remains another landmark in the evolution of the special relationship between the Soviet Union and the U. S. The relationship is bound to be watched from Europe with some ambivalence.

"On the one hand it is clearly a good thing that the two most powerful nations on earth should be at peace and should work to consolidate that peace. If they succeed they make the world a safer place.... On the other hand, the more common ground there is between the great powers the better placed they are to dictate to the rest of the world and the more interest they develop in preserving the status quo.

"A condominium can be as restrictive as a cold war....What matters therefore is not so much the fact of detente as its nature--the extent to which it is based on a real convergence of interests between the great powers, on real respect for the interest of their allies, and above all on an ability to absorb change."

On areas of interest to the superpowers, the paper said "Mr. Nixon is unrealistic if he expects the world to stand still or either power to stop maneuvering for advantage. Both are hard at it in the Middle East now....In Europe, the Russians are trying to freeze the status quo because they do not trust history to go their way if left to itself....The Americans and the Russians want a quick end" to the CSCE conference "while the Europeans want to ensure more progress on human contacts between East and West. Mr. Nixon has shown himself somewhat wobbly on these matters and will be watched closely for signs that he is less dedicated to European interests than he should be..."

Paris: "A Second Yalta--to Divide the World"

French newspapers generally referred to a "second Yalta."

In a story datelined Yalta, Jacques Jacquet-Francillon remarked in moderately conservative Figaro of Paris that Washington officials were saying "just before the President's departure for the Soviet Union, 'We will not go to Yalta. The President... does not want to talk about a second Yalta.'" He asked whether "high officials in the White House are ignorant of geography... or if they were merely trying to kid us." He added:

"Nixon and Brezhnev are not in Yalta to divide up Europe. Now they are dealing with the whole world. The agreement they are trying to reach on the balance of terror is actually a partition of the world into two zones of influence..."

Strongly anti-Communist Aurore of Paris judged that "the insistence with which Soviet officials underscored that the meeting was taking place in Oreanda... a kind of suburb of Yalta" was "a naive attempt to avoid waking old ghosts." It added:

"Observers in Oreanda cannot avoid speaking of a second Yalta, and many Americans are wondering if their President... is not going to pay a very high price for peace to his East."

"No Resolution on MIRVs"

Adalbert de Segonzac reported in mass-circulation France-Soir that "in Oreanda, the beautiful landscape was not enough to erase the divergencies" between the two leaders "on the limitation of MIRVs...."

"After a day of difficult and sometimes bitter negotiations, the two statesmen reached an agreement that this most important part of their discussion was not possible to resolve for the time being. They still have three days to prepare a common document giving necessary instructions to the experts in charge of continuing the negotiations."

He speculated that "in order to give new impetus" to the continuing negotiations, "Henry Kissinger will undoubtedly come back to Moscow after his West European tour to explain the results of the third summit."

The correspondent also wrote that the "differences which, we are told, have existed between Nixon and Kissinger since the latter's threat to resign... seem to remain." He reported:

"Sunday morning, asked by journalists how things were going, Kissinger replied: 'No one tells me anything. I am always ten steps behind.' Undoubtedly it was a joke. But there was also a trace of bitterness in his voice."

"Watch Results of 'Personal Relationship'"

Intellectual-left Quotidien de Paris, in a Saturday article titled "False Notes in the Nixon-Brezhnev Duet," said Mr. Brezhnev did not want Mr. Nixon "to push too much the idea of his 'personal relationship' with Mr. Brezhnev." It added:

"We shall see on Monday, after the tete-a-tete on the shores of the Black Sea, whether their 'personal relations' have contributed anything concrete to East-West detente."

Bonn: "The Whole Kremlin Backs the Summit"

An editorial in pro-Christian Democratic Bonner Rundschau said today that in Moscow, "everything is being done to give Nixon the most prominent place on the stage, to treat him as a great statesman, to speak of his decisive contributions to improving Moscow-Washington relations.... All of this appears, in part, aimed at the public back home in America." By contrast, the article notes, "the U. S. media people here... reveal their abiding interest in Watergate," citing the example of Washington Post correspondent Robert Kaiser's questioning the TASS translation of Mr. Nixon's remarks about his "personal relations" with Mr. Brezhnev.

The paper noted that TASS had "gone out of its way" to explain that issue, and stated further that "even partisan American observers are now reporting a noticeable deepening of that personal relationship between the President and his host.

"Moreover, the Soviet Party chief is clearing the way for a broad Russian acceptance of the policy of a closer approach to America. This is seen in the manner that the whole Nixon-Brezhnev summit is flanked by the Kremlin's troika. In fact, the whole Politburo, including the chief ideologue Suslov, seem collectively to want--via joint television appearances and the like--to show that they affirm the new course."

"Kissinger-Schlesinger Dispute Hampers SALT Agreement"

Washington correspondent Herbert von Borch, writing today in Munich's independent Sueddeutsche Zeitung under the headline, "Explosive Thoughts on Limited Nuclear War," said that "a major difference in views between Kissinger and Schlesinger" was one reason that the summit conference would not produce an agreement on SALT II. Von Borch continued:

"In Schlesinger's view, no SALT agreement now is better than one which... would provide for limiting MIRV warheads without taking into account the disquieting problem of the superior 'throw weight' of the Soviet missiles. Kissinger considers such an agreement as conceivable."

"By contrast, Kissinger does not believe that it would be possible to restrict nuclear war if it ever broke out. Schlesinger also wants his 'counter-force' as a bargaining counter in the SALT negotiations. However, experience in all disarmament negotiations shows that any attempt to enforce disarmament by means of stepped-up armament simply leads to another turn of the screw. That is the core of the Kissinger-Schlesinger dispute."

Right-center Frankfurter Allgemeine noted today that the economic-technical-industrial cooperation agreement was subject to approval by Congress. It reported that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev "intend to conclude at least a basic agreement to continue efforts to reach agreement on strategic arms limitations and underground nuclear weapons tests. Brezhnev keeps pressing for a CSCE summit."

"Minor Agreements and Global Interests"

Left-center Frankfurter Rundschau on Saturday called the three agreements "of second-rate significance" but added that "Soviet leaders share the American view that the U. S. and the USSR are the only powers that have global interests, while the others have at best only regional interests.

"So far as detente is concerned, smaller countries profit from this situation. In the long run, however, ... if such summit conferences become routine, all countries not participating directly will have good reason to watch developments very closely."

TV: "Poorly Prepared Summit"

The European affairs correspondent of West Germany's first television network declared yesterday that "there is hardly anything more dangerous in foreign affairs than a poorly prepared summit conference...."

"President Nixon has ignored this principle, it appears, or perhaps he has sacrificed it to his personal advantage.... Such conduct may be permissible with his NATO partners.... In the present negotiations, much depends on what is more important to the President--his personal success at any cost, or his responsibility for the U. S. and the safety of Europe."

West Berlin: "How to Respect Europe's Interests?"

Independent Tagesspiegel of West Berlin said today that while the main issue of the Moscow summit was detente, "it is essential that both sides understand that the term means that neither will harm the other and will not raise issues which would be difficult for the other side to accept.

"In Brussels, Nixon said that he will respect Soviet interests without sacrificing West Europe's interests. This is a laudable intention, but it remains Nixon's secret as to how he will manage this."

Rome: "Nixon Laying Groundwork for Further Agreements"

Washington correspondent Marino de Medici wrote today in conservative Il Tempo of Rome that summit diplomacy had "changed its nature and is now stripped of its spectacular aspects, being conducted instead like a business negotiation." However, this transformation does not "prevent President Nixon from laying his groundwork for further agreements on nuclear armament and advancing detente, which is linked in turn to liberalization within the USSR and in Eastern Europe."

A correspondent in Yalta for center-left Il Giorno of Milan wrote that "apart from achievement of immediate results, these personal meetings at the highest level confirm the irreversibility of the great dialogue... Brezhnev wishes to keep the U. S. tied to detente even if the current President should have to leave."

"Will Have to Explain to Europe"

A Moscow-based correspondent for state-controlled Italian TV reported last night:

"Nixon must satisfy implacable critics at home. He must convince the U. S. public that he did not make this visit to the Soviet Union in the hope of rescuing himself personally but for the sake of a national objective. He will have to explain in detail to the powerful Senator Jackson the exact current status of the missile race and how many exit visas will be issued to Soviet Jews. Ultimately, he will have to explain to Western European governments exactly what the Kremlin is prepared to offer in exchange for rapidly concluding the European security conference."

Tokyo TV: "Final Stage Reached Without Weapons Agreement"

Publicly financed NHK television's correspondent in Oreanda reported "the Nixon-Brezhnev talks have entered the final stage after failing to reach agreement on restricting the use of offensive weapons centering on the MIRV problem."

The network said "there is a view that a limited agreement was reached on restricting the deployment of multiple warheads. However, it is believed, as expected, that a general agreement was not reached on restricting the use of strategic weapons." Because of this, it said, "A joint communique... will merely state that the SALT negotiations will continue."

Commercial Fuji television reported that "there is a strong possibility that the summit talks will end without reaching any agreement on SALT." The network added, "It can be said that President Nixon did not make any major concessions but by the same token he was unable to achieve any greater results than expected."

"Expect Underground Test Ban Agreement"

Moderate Yomiuri of Tokyo predicted today that "an underground nuclear test ban agreement will be concluded at the current summit talks.

"But this has become a difficult problem for the U.S. and the Soviet Union because it is inevitable that China, France, and India will ignore this agreement and carry out their own nuclear development."

The paper observed that the SALT problem "is very complicated because consideration must be given to the resistance of hawk factions in both countries and to China's future nuclear power."

On Saturday the paper wrote, "Both leaders are experiencing difficulties in finding ways to contain the forces which are criticizing U.S.-Soviet cooperation... This will be the greatest factor in determining the course of the summit talks... If the opposition faction in the U.S. is not contained, it will become difficult to carry out further development of U.S.-Soviet relations. This reflects President Nixon's weak position at home." On this point, it said, "Brezhnev will be Mr. Nixon's benefactor."

"USSR Wants to Catch Up on MIRVs"

Of the state of the summit talks leading liberal Asahi suggested today that "there is a basic deadlock between the two sides because the Soviet Union has also developed the MIRV warhead and is anxious to catch up with the U.S. in this field."

"Economic Agreement Unimpressive"

Yesterday the paper said the economic agreement would benefit U.S.-Soviet economic exchanges. But it noted, "Since the economic agreement was virtually the same as the one worked out at the U.S.-Soviet trade and economic committee meeting in Washington in May, it can be said that it was a 'show' to demonstrate the results of President Nixon's visit..."

It added that "the new agreement as a whole can be said to be as unimpressive as an unfinished painting, because it bypasses the problem of U.S. credit." The paper judged that "whether U.S.-USSR economic exchanges can further expand along with the tide of detente will depend on the future of the Jewish problem in the Soviet Union."

Singapore: Economic Agreement and Congress

The Singapore edition of the Straits Times observed today that despite the U.S.-Soviet economic agreement signed on Saturday, "wider political questions affecting Soviet-American trade have to be resolved by the U.S. Congress."

The paper described the trade bill currently before Congress and said that "legislation has been stalled because some Senators insist that the trade bill should contain a provision obliging the Soviet Union to permit unrestricted Jewish emigration in return for U.S. trade and credits. Mr. Brezhnev has very correctly argued that this is an attempt to interfere with the Soviet Union's internal affairs...and Mr. Nixon has said this is beyond the scope of detente. Old prejudices die hard, however."

Sydney: "Careful Steps to Detente"

Today's independent Australian of Sydney, in an editorial headed "Why Brezhnev and Nixon Are Smiling," said both men were "instruments of history." The paper remarked:

"If the present goodwill had not existed, it would have had to be invented."

Stressing limits imposed by factions in both the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the paper concluded, "Given these limits, it is understandable and even desirable that this era of negotiation should move only slowly toward a deeper detente, for the process must be carefully consolidated along each step of the way. If Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev do consolidate this step, their summit will have been a success, and we can look with hope to the next one."

Indian Headlines

Indian media gave prominent coverage to the Moscow summit.

Headlines today read: "We Have Made Much Progress--Nixon" (independent Tribune, Ambala); "Big Two Discuss Missiles" (influential Hindusthan Times, New Delhi); "Brezhnev and Nixon Meeting For More Than Four Hours" (Kalantar, Calcutta).

Tehran: "Pressures on U.S., Soviet Leaders"

Today's English-language Tehran Journal asserted that "pressure is mounting on U.S. and Soviet leaders to come up with something more revolutionary than the ten-year pact."

The paper observed that "President Nixon's attempts to personally associate himself with recent diplomatic developments in the Middle East have at times appeared as trying to hide his domestic problems under these successes. The Russians... seem to have ignored this and have taken the realistic step of beginning a dialogue with Democratic leaders."

Tel Aviv: "Personal Friendship No Long-term Guarantee"

Semiofficial Davar of Tel Aviv declared today that "personal friendship between politicians does not guarantee long-term relationships between states" and that "the third summit is far from becoming a hallmark of the 'historic turning point' toward peace for generations to come..."

Kenya: "Big-Power Chit-Chat"

The pro-Western East African Standard of Nairobi today expressed doubts about the summit, while admitting that "it is not easy to obtain agreement from people

who think that each is out to knock down the other. It is, obviously, much easier to reach agreement on such matters as Soviet-U.S. housing and heart research."

The paper remarked, "Mr. Nixon, beset by major worries on the domestic front, is undoubtedly trying to rescue some of his image by bringing about the old tour de force. But it should not be assumed automatically that the world is going to look upon the chit-chat of the big powers as meaningful to anybody but themselves."

Santiago: "Togetherness Favors Soviets"

Today's conservative El Mercurio of Santiago said that "moderate world public reaction" to the summit was explained by the fact that "Nixon and Brezhnev have already explored their areas of easy agreement..."

In a separate commentary the paper remarked that "Soviet interest is greater than American in continuing the present experiment in 'togetherness.' The Kremlin has more to gain from an intensification of commerce and an exchange of technology." The article alluded to the favorable advance publicity in Russia for the meeting and concluded, "The eagerness of the Soviet Union to reduce Western accusations of violations of human rights in Russia is significant."

Moscow Plays Brezhnev Remarks to Newsmen

Moscow TASS reported in its English and Russian services that in remarks to newsmen at Oreanda Mr. Brezhnev had said the talks with Mr. Nixon were "proceeding normally," that they had not yet discussed a wide range of agreements but would continue talks after Mr. Nixon's return from Minsk, "so we still have time."

Themes in Radio Output

Several themes were stressed in Moscow radio programs reviewing the summit conference. The programs included the Sunday "Observers' Roundtable," with representatives of Izvestia, All-Union Radio and central television, and the "Thinking Out Loud" show broadcast to North America. These were among themes developed:

--Summit meetings: The meetings are an important element in international relations which help in the transition from the cold war to constructive negotiations" as evidenced not only in the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meetings, but also in Mr. Brezhnev's meetings with French, West German, Indian and other leaders.

--The 1972 and 1973 U.S.-USSR summits: These produced over 20 important documents, of which the SALT I agreement "marked the beginning of the solution of the most important problem of our time, that is, reducing arms, and ultimately, disarmament." The effort is supported by the Soviet people, and, as Senator Percy stated, by the U.S. people.

--The 1974 summit: The present summit is proceeding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Allegations such as those made by The New York Times that this summit was poorly prepared are refuted by the facts of the Kissinger-Gromyko meetings in Moscow in March, the Nixon-Podgorny meetings in Paris, and the Nixon-Gromyko meetings in Washington during the UNGA meeting. Furthermore, USCP leader Gus Hall refuted The New York Times' point when he asked in a recent article why "concessions" to the USSR in reduced arms and armaments and expanded trade 'should make The New York Times frantic."

--Agreements at this summit: One should not judge this summit by the number of accords reached, for "the emphasis shifts from the need to conclude more and more new agreements to seeing that the old ones are carried out, and this requires creating a favorable atmosphere for practical cooperation." The agreement signed Saturday and the three agreements signed Friday contribute to making "the process of detente irreversible, which the Politburo of our Party's Central Committee sees as the cardinal problem."

--The "professional skeptics." People like The Washington Post's Robert Kaiser see the summit meeting "dominated by the course of domestic events in the U.S.... an extraordinary assertion which lies entirely on his individual conscience." The U.S. News and World Report uses an invalid argument that detente is supposed to be "more advantageous to the USSR than to the U.S.," but even Time magazine "points out that many of the complaints of those who are opposed to detente are unfounded...based on false premises...."

"Nobody loses in detente, except for the leaders of the military-industrial complex.... The beginning of the essentially provocative campaign against the Administration by Senator Jackson and a group of politicians engaged in obstruction was timed to coincide with President Nixon's trip to Moscow... But as... Brezhnev said at the Kremlin reception in Nixon's honor, the policy of such figures, whether they realize it or not, has nothing in common with the interest of the peoples. Rather, this policy is evidence of the unwillingness or incapacity of its adherents to survey soberly the realities of the present world."

Department of Commerce Statement

Moscow TASS Sunday reported in its English service the U.S. Department of Commerce statement welcoming the signature of the U.S.-USSR agreement on cooperation in the fields of economics, industry and technology. TASS also reported the joint Ziegler-Zamyatin press conference at Oreanda.