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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1975

Letter and telegram tally  
concerning the President's  
failure to meet with Alexander  
Solzhenitsyn

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*(approved to not meeting  
with S.)*



PLEASE CREDIT ANY QUOTES OR EXCERPTS FROM THIS NBC RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAM TO "NBC'S MEET THE PRESS."

M E E T   T H E   P R E S S

Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1975

GUEST:

ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN,

Author, The Gulag Archipelago.

MODERATOR:

Lawrence E. Spivak

PANEL:

Hedrick Smith - New York Times

Norman Cousins - Saturday Review

Peter Lisagor - Chicago Daily News

Bill Monroe - NBC News



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MEET THE PRESS

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1 MR. SPIVAK: Our guest today on MEET THE PRESS is the 1970  
2 Nobel Prize winner for literature, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

3 Mr. Solzhenitsyn was exiled from his native Russia in  
4 February, 1974, two months after publication in the West of his  
5 book, The Gulag Archipelago, which details the Soviet internal  
6 security and prison system.

7 Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who resides in Switzerland, is completing  
8 a month's visit to this country. He will speak in Russian with  
9 simultaneous interpretation.

10 We will have the first question now from Bill Monroe of  
11 NBC News.

12 MR. MONROE: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, you have criticized U. S.  
13 policies of trade and detente with the Soviet Union. What about  
14 the possibility that those very policies of commercial  
15 political and cultural contacts leading to a gradual relaxation  
16 of tension have made possible inside the Soviet Union what you  
17 described two weeks ago as a liberation of the human spirit now  
18 occurring there?

19 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: The liberation of the human spirit among  
20 members of the younger generation from the rubbish of Communism  
21 started a long time before the word detente started to be used  
22 and has absolutely no connection with detente. This liberation  
23 started as a result of internal processes. The attempt to get  
24 out from under the Communist tyranny became worn out. In my  
25 recent addresses I have said that you, perhaps accidentally, some



1 of you perhaps on purpose, are not in fact helping this  
2 process of liberation, but in fact are helping to bury us  
3 alive in the ground because you are helping those who are  
4 oppressing us. You are creating conditions which enable them  
5 to oppress us in a much easier way.

6 MR. MONROE: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, you have advocated what  
7 might be described as a "get tough" policy with Russia, but when  
8 the U. S. Congress tried to use trade restrictions to force  
9 the freer emigration of Jews, that appeared to backfire and  
10 now the number of Jews being allowed to emigrate has gone way  
11 down. Isn't it possible that the United States did more harm  
12 than good in this case by interfering with what the Soviets  
13 regard as their internal affairs?

14 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: No, that is not how it is. To say that  
15 this policy of attempting to influence emigration, to say that  
16 this was harmful would not be correct. I would say that it was  
17 not successful because -- for opposite reasons; it wasn't  
18 sufficiently strict, sufficiently persistent and particularly  
19 because it wasn't sufficiently broad.

20 Let me remind you that in 1973, before the Jackson  
21 Amendment, there was a Wilbur Mills Amendment or preparation  
22 which was formulated in such a way that it followed not to have  
23 trade with the Soviet Union until liberties are introduced  
24 there, and then for some reasons which are not entirely unknown  
25 to me this was quickly narrowed down and it emerged as the Jackson

1 Amendment. But the question of 250 million persons in  
2 the Soviet Union, or even broader than that, a question which  
3 related in fact to all the persons under Communist rule in  
4 eastern Europe was in fact reduced to a question of affecting  
5 several thousand persons who might have wanted to emigrate.

6 Because the demand was in this way narrowed down it became  
7 less a question of principle and for this reason was less  
8 successful.

9 Furthermore, in the course of these two years the  
10 Soviet Union was able to find other sources of loans from  
11 the West, not from the United States, and therefore the trade  
12 agreement was not going to be as beneficial to them as they had  
13 thought it to be. But I would say the policy was not a mistake  
14 but it was too narrow. It should have been a broader policy  
15 and we should have been more persistent.

16 (Announcements)

17 \* \* \* \* \*



1 1 MR. SMITH: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the last time we met in  
2 Zurich you told me when you were in Russia you yourself  
3 censored some of your major works perhaps to get them  
4 published in the Soviet Union. I wonder if you could  
5 tell the millions of Americans who have read your  
6 Cancer Ward and your First Circle what you left out, why,  
7 and when they may have a chance to read those portions  
8 they haven't read yet.

9 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: There were no changes in the Cancer  
10 Ward. That is printed in its true form. Unfortunately I am  
11 sorry that it was at such a time when I could not have any  
12 influence on the translators. The trouble with Cancer Ward  
13 now is that it was poorly translated and it will have to  
14 be retranslated. As regards First Circle, it is true. There  
15 is in fact a true version, a true copy of it with a  
16 slightly different line of development relating to the way  
17 it actually was, and there was in fact a historical effect at  
18 the basis of this book, but I avoided presenting  
19 this historic event in my edition of this novel as I presented  
20 it to the Soviet magazine, \_\_\_\_\_ so the Soviet  
21 editor would not have known what to do with it. There  
22 is a true version of this book and this will be shortly pre-  
23 sented to the English or the American reader. The trouble  
24 is we do not have time simply to translate and issue  
25 you every book which I have already prepared. The trouble



1 is in English, you do not have a sufficient number of high  
2 class interpreters interested in this work. That is why  
3 I am delaying the publication of my work, simply to wait  
4 until I can find interpreters who can handle it. There are  
5 many more of these in the French language than there are in  
6 English.

7 MR. SMITH: In August 1914 I believe you said there was  
8 a chapter about Lenin which was left out. When will we see  
9 that?

10 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: Very shortly, I think, very  
11 shortly. Lenin was one of the main historical figures.  
12 You could say almost a key to the whole historical  
13 development of the Russian revolution and very shortiy  
14 you will see this matter and with some additional chapters  
15 as well.





1 MR. COUSINS: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, one literary and one  
2 political question: You have said in one of your interviews  
3 that the best way to know a country and its people is through a  
4 great book. What great book written in the United States has  
5 enabled you to understand the United States and the American  
6 people?

7 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: I didn't quite put it that way. I am  
8 not quite sure what you are referring to. I did say that a  
9 historic experience, or an experience of whole periods is  
10 best transferred from one people to another through art.

11 You have in mind no doubt my Nobel Prize lecture.  
12 Therefore, if any people is to avoid repeating the severe and  
13 difficult experience of another, this will be through having  
14 been warned and this warning is stressed on through art, in  
15 particular, through literature. In my Nobel Prize lecture  
16 I didn't have in mind my own personal experience at all. I had  
17 in mind transferring the experience of a whole people to  
18 another people. By some peculiar historic change our country,  
19 Russia, despite its historic backwardness by comparison with  
20 the West, has been forced to undergo such spiritual  
21 experiences, such spiritual burdens, has had to undergo such  
22 growth that it has now, I think, more experience than any other  
23 country in the world. That is to say what our country can  
24 communicate to the West is a voice from the future. That is what  
25 I had in mind in my lecture. I didn't have in mind the question



1 of personal experience with some specific book.

2 MR. COUSINS: Since coming to the United States, you have  
3 warned the American people about their association with the  
4 Soviet Union. In your letter to the Russian people recently  
5 you also warned the Russian people about Western ideas about  
6 association with the West and I would assume certainly the United  
7 States.

8 Now, what Western ideas other than Marxism did you have in  
9 mind when you cautioned the Russian people about ideas?

10 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: I am terribly sorry, Mr.Cousins, that  
11 you are not correctly interpreting this matter and are not  
12 drawing the correct conclusion from it. The letter to my  
13 people was never written by me at all. I wrote a letter to a  
14 group of leaders in the Soviet Union. That must be the letter  
15 which you had in mind.

16 MR. COUSINS: That is it.

17 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: A letter to the Soviet leaders.

18 MR. COUSINS: That is correct.

19 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: I in no way warned against Western  
20 ideas. My whole letter had as its purpose, if possible, to  
21 liberate them from their captivity in Marxism.

22 Now, I know there is a very slight likelihood that this  
23 would actually be successful but still I tried to make the  
24 attempt.

25 This letter of mine, unfortunately, was, in the West, so



1 incorrectly interpreted and in such a superficial and hasty  
2 way that I am not even surprised that now, a year and a half  
3 later, you should ask a question like that.

4 Let me just give you an example. My principal appeal  
5 to leaders was to withdraw from all the occupied territories and  
6 to liberate everything which we have seized. Then the Western  
7 press had finally sort of headlined that Solzhenitsyn is an  
8 imperialist. That is how they interpreted this letter of  
9 mine.

10 MR. LISAGOR: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, American officials,  
11 including the President of the United States, have said that  
12 the Soviet Government has not been cheating on the Arms  
13 Agreement with the United States. Yet in your speech here in  
14 New York the other day you said the U. S. Government was being  
15 constantly deceived; that the Soviets were making illegal use  
16 of radar and cheating on the size of missiles and warheads.

17 What evidence do you have of that, which the American  
18 officials do not have?

19 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: In my address I said "ask your nuclear  
20 specialists." Particularly quite recently, Mr. Laird, the former  
21 Secretary of Defense of the United States, wrote an article  
22 from which I took these data. If he is not a specialist in  
23 this matter, I don't think he would have been your Secretary of  
24 Defense.

25 The whole spirit of Soviet diplomats, when they enter

1 into a negotiation is one of preventing, monitoring, preventing  
2 verification. To leave as much space for ??? as possible.  
3 I think that is such a well known fact, proven by the experience  
4 of so many decades that there is no reason to have any  
5 doubt about it.

6 I said that their signatures are not guaranteed by  
7 anything except the smiles upon their faces. Therefore, there  
8 is no guarantee; there is no guarantee by social control, social  
9 monitoring; there is no control from the Parliament or from the  
10 press and therefore they can become a dead letter at any moment.

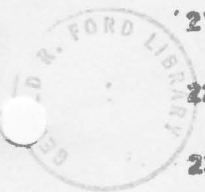
11 The purpose is to have some strict monitoring or strict  
12 control over what they do. I could even indicate to you what  
13 magazine Mr. Laird's articles appeared in, if you like.

14 MR. LISAGOR: I know about that article, Mr. Solzhenitsyn.  
15 I would like to ask you a question now about Mr. Cousins' question  
16 earlier about your letter to Soviet leaders in which you are  
17 at least quoted as saying that Western democracy has experienced  
18 a great decline, perhaps its last decline.

19 Now, if that is a correct quotation, and since a democracy  
20 is in decline, we know your views on Communism. What kind of a  
21 political system do you favor? Do you favor a return to some-  
22 thing like a benevolent czar in Russia?



1           MR. SOLZHENITSYN: Let me stress that this word "decline"  
2 was used in my letter with respect to  
3 the will of the statement, the will of the state as a  
4 whole was in decline. If whole states capitulate to a group  
5 of two or three bandits -- and I am sure you will agree with  
6 me here -- that is not in any way to their credit. If  
7 terrorists can issue such demands which require the West  
8 German Chancellor to liberate the murderer, I am sure  
9 you will agree that this can in no way indicate the  
10 strength of will of this leader. If a few European  
11 countries find themselves in protracted governmental crisis  
12 in which the fate of the country is to satisfy a very tiny party  
13 or group of members, you can agree that this is not proof that this  
14 state or system is in fact flourishing, but I always,  
15 especially since I have come to the West, I always  
16 give an example of Switzerland which is the oldest  
17 democracy in the world, so far as I know, and it is  
18 absolutely flourishing. It functions beautifully. I  
19 would say that it functions perfectly noislessly  
20 without sensationalism, scandal. It is practically unknown  
21 who is doing what. Everything functions absolutely effortlessly.  
22 Thus I say that democracy is not at its end at all. What I  
23 did say was that there is a decline from the will and in the  
24 self confidence of democracies, and my purpose, somehow to  
25 inspire them, inspire their will, make their will more self-  
confident



1 and more firm. You used the word "return," and with  
2 reference to what I myself might propose. I think you  
3 might have read this book which is on sale in the United  
4 States. You as journalists probably should have had this  
5 a month and a half ago. If you have read this book you will  
6 know it is in no way a question of returning to something.  
7 There is no returning in history. It is a question of  
8 us and humanity as a whole, reaching, as I said,  
9 a major turning point in history, a major spiritual  
10 turning point which is higher than any of the political  
11 questions which we might be discussing here today. This  
12 spiritual turning point is not a movement backwards, but  
13 it means a movement, a sort of spiral type of  
14 movement. I compare this only with the change from the  
15 Middle Ages to the modern age, and it is a major spiritual  
16 crisis which is on us now, and these people in addition to  
17 myself, the people listed in this book are now under threat,  
18 they are under threat of prison for expressing their thoughts  
19 and I think it gives this book particular weight. I could  
20 develop this at great length, but I don't want to take up  
21 too much time with it.



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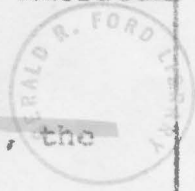
MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Solzhenitsyn, may I ask you a question?  
President Ford has indicated that he is willing to meet  
with you and I know that a great many Americans would like the  
answer to this. Would you like to meet with him?

MR. SOLZHENITSYN: You know, Mr. Spivak, there is some  
kind of misunderstanding, I think, in connection with the ques-  
tion of whether or not I visit the White House. I am not here  
as a guest of the American Government. I was not invited here  
by the American Government, but by the AFL-CIO, and my purpose  
was to appeal, not to the American Government, but to the  
broadest possible audience. That is to say, to American society  
as a whole, and I am tremendously grateful to Mr. Meany for  
having given me this opportunity.

Of course, it is true, television and particularly your  
television didn't give tremendous support to this because my two  
addresses I made remain more or less in the confines of the  
rooms where I made them but shortly the American Federation of  
Labor will have these two addresses of mine printed and it is  
my hope that the

american society will become acquainted with them. That  
was my purpose in coming here. It was not to visit the American  
Government.

Now, I have an invitation from a group of Senators, the  
Senate of the United States has shown me every possible  
consideration, particularly in the last year and a half, and



1 ~~I have accepted this invitation very willingly and on Tuesday~~

2 ~~I will meet the Senators in the Capitol.~~

3 MR. SPIVAK: We have less than two minutes. I would  
4 like to ask you one more question: You have been in this country  
5 now for a month. Has your visit here in any way changed your  
6 impression of the United States?

7 MR. SOLZHENITSYN: Yes. As a matter of fact, it has greatly  
8 broadened and deepened my impressions, somehow made them  
9 come alive. What could I say about the United States when I was  
10 in the Soviet Union?

11 I could only say what I heard over your radio and sometimes  
12 from your newspapers, although I didn't have much contact with  
13 them, I must say. I must say that I am very pleased that I  
14 came, not to Washington or New York directly, but had a  
15 chance to visit three states in the west and three in the east  
16 before I came to these cities. On the basis of these seven  
17 states which I visited and what I saw in the American heart-  
18 land, I was extremely encouraged. I saw the strength of your  
19 people. I saw the generosity, their tremendous magnanimity,  
20 their tremendous confidence in themselves and their capacities.  
21 These capacities I think might be greater even than you realize  
22 themselves. I am delighted I was able to make this trip.

23 MR. SPIVAK: I am very sorry but our time is up. Thank you,  
24 Mr. Solzhenitsyn, for being with us today on MEET THE PRESS.

25 (Next week: The new Secretary-General of the ORGANIZATION  
???? ????  
OF AMERICAN STATES, Mr. Alahandro Orfila.







R A

SOLZH 7-15

NIGHT LD

BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- EXILED RUSSIAN AUTHOR ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN WARNED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TUESDAY THAT PROJECTED U.S. DIPLOMATIC ACCORDS WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES "WILL BURY AND PACK DOWN STILL-BREATHING BODIES IN A COMMON GRAVE."

AS THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION LAUNCHED THEIR JOINT SPACE MISSION, THE BEARDED NOBEL PRIZE WINNER MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN ADDRESS ON CAPITOL HILL IN WHICH HE SAID HE WAS BRINGING TO AMERICA A WARNING "FROM THE FUTURE" WHICH HAS GROWN OUT OF "THE ENORMOUS SUFFERING" OF THE RUSSIAN PAST.

REFERRING OCCASIONALLY TO A TYPEWRITTEN SCRIPT, SOLZHENITSYN CALLED ON THE UNITED STATES TO SUMMON "GREAT MEN" -- NOT JUST "EXCEPTIONAL MEN" -- FROM WITHIN ITS MIDST TO EXERCISE WORLD LEADERSHIP.

ONCE AGAIN, THE SOVIET EXILE MADE A MOCKERY OF THE CURRENT U.S. POLICY OF DETENTE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AS SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER, IN A MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH IN MINNEAPOLIS, CHALLENGED CRITICS TO FIND AN ALTERNATIVE TO RELAXATION OF TENSIONS WITH MOSCOW.

AND HE SPOKE AS THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION LAUNCHED MEN INTO SPACE FOR THE FIRST BI-NATIONAL SPACE LINKUP THURSDAY.

SOLZHENITSYN ALLUDED TO THE CONCLUDING PHASE OF THE EAST-WEST CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY WHICH PRESIDENT FORD IS EXPECTED TO ATTEND IN HELSINKI, FINLAND. HE SAID:

"IN THESE VERY WEEKS, WHEN AN AMICABLE AGREEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC SHOVELS WILL BURY AND PACK DOWN STILL-BREATHING BODIES IN A COMMON GRAVE, I TRIED TO EXPLAIN TO AMERICANS THAT IN 1973 -- THE TENDER DAWN OF DETENTE -- WAS WHEN THE STARVATION RATIONS IN SOVIET PRISON CAMPS WERE MADE EVEN THINNER."

ONCE AGAIN, SOLZHENITSYN DENOUNCED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS AS "LOATHESOME," SAYING:

"WHOEVER CAN DO SO, VOTES WITH HIS FEET (AND FLEES THE SOVIET UNION) FROM MASS VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION."

SOLZHENITSYN WAS INVITED BY SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON, D-WASH., AND 24 OTHER SENATORS TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. JACKSON INTRODUCED SOLZHENITSYN AS A "FEARLESS DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

THE RUSSIAN PAID SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE SENATE WHICH HAS VOTED TO GRANT HIM HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP UNDER A PROPOSAL OFFERED BY SEN. JESSE A. HELMS, R-N.C., WHO STOOD BESIDE HIM ON THE PODIUM.

DUPLICATE TO B-WIRE POINTS

UPI 07-15-07:12 PED



N073

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ADV 2:15 P.M. EDT  
KISSINGER LEAD (TOPS N56)  
BY RICHARD E. MEYER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (AP) -- CALLING THE APOLLO-SOYUZ SPACE FLIGHT A SYMBOL OF PROGRESS IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER TODAY DEFENDED DETENTE AS A "MEANS TO REGULATE A COMPETITIVE RELATIONSHIP" AND CHALLENGED ITS CRITICS TO COME UP WITH A BETTER ALTERNATIVE.

IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO RECENT WARNINGS BY EXILED SOVIET AUTHOR ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN, KISSINGER TOOK NOTE OF "COURAGEOUS VOICES" REMINDING THE UNITED STATES "OF THE NATURE OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND OF OUR DUTY TO DEFEND FREEDOM."

"THERE IS NO DISAGREEMENT" ABOUT THIS, HE SAID. BUT, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE UPPER MIDWEST COUNCIL OF MINNEAPOLIS, KISSINGER SAID CRITICS OF DETENTE MUST ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

"WHAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE THAT THEY PROPOSE? WHAT PRECISE POLICIES DO THEY WANT US TO CHANGE? ARE THEY PREPARED FOR A PROLONGED SITUATION OF DRAMATICALLY INCREASED INTERNATIONAL DANGER? DO THEY WISH TO RETURN TO THE CONSTANT CRISES AND HIGH ARMS BUDGETS OF THE COLD WAR?"

"DOES DETENTE ENCOURAGE REPRESSION -- OR IS IT DETENTE THAT HAS GENERATED THE FERMENT AND THE DEMANDS FOR OPENNESS THAT WE ARE NOW WITNESSING? CAN WE ASK OUR PEOPLE TO SUPPORT CONFRONTATION UNLESS THEY KNOW THAT EVERY REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE HAS BEEN EXPLORED?"

KISSINGER CITED SPACE FLIGHT AS AN AREA IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION SAW THEMSELVES "IN ALMOST MORTAL RIVALRY" 15 YEARS AGO.

"TODAY'S JOINT MANNED MISSION IN SPACE . . . IS SYMBOLIC OF THE DISTANCE WE HAVE TRAVELED," HE SAID.

ON A CAMPAIGN-STYLE SWING THROUGH THE MIDWEST TO BUILD SUPPORT AT HOME FOR THE FORD ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY, KISSINGER SAID MONDAY NIGHT IN MILWAUKEE THAT "THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ARE UNDERMINING THE UNITED NATIONS."

IN A SPEECH TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE'S INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS, KISSINGER ACCUSED THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF EXTORTION BY "CONFRONTATION . . . LOPSIDED, LOADED VOTING, BIASED RESULTS AND ARBITRARY TACTICS."

07-15-75 13:22EDT

Ron

N074

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WASHINGTON ENERGY LEAD (N51) INSERT AFTER 7TH GRAF:

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN SAID TODAY THAT FORD WILL SUBMIT HIS PROPOSAL TO CONGRESS ON WEDNESDAY.

THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, ETC. 8TH GRAF

07-15-75 13:23EDT

N075

R

SALYUT

MOSCOW (AP) -- WHILE SPACESHIP LAUNCHINGS FOR THE SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT MISSION CAPTURED WORLD ATTENTION TODAY, THE TWO-MAN CREW OF THE SOVIET SPACE LAB SALYUT 4 SPENT A QUIET 52ND DAY IN ORBIT MAKING ROUTINE MEDICAL TESTS.

PYOTR KLIMUK AND VITALY SEVASTYANOV TESTED THEIR CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS TO MEASURE ANY EFFECTS OF THE LONG-TERM SPACE LAB EXPERIMENT, TASS REPORTED.

THE SALYUT 4 IS A SEPARATE MISSION DESIGNED TO FURTHER SOVIET DEVELOPMENT OF ORBITING SPACE STATIONS. THE SOYUZ COSMONAUTS WHO WILL LINK WITH THE AMERICAN APOLLO, HOWEVER, MAY HAVE SOME RADIO CONTACT WITH THEIR SOVIET COLLEAGUES.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RULED OUT ANY KIND OF JOINT EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SPACE LAB THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE ADDED TO THE CAREFULLY PLANNED SOYUZ-APOLLO FLIGHT PLAN.

THE SOVIETS HAD NOT ANNOUNCED IN ADVANCE HOW LONG SALYUT 4 WOULD BE MANNED, AND IT WAS REVEALED ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT IT WOULD REMAIN ALOFT FOR THE DURATION OF THE SOYUZ-APOLLO FLIGHT.

BUT SOVIET OFFICIALS, ON THE EVE OF THE SOYUZ LAUNCH, RULED OUT ANY ADDITIONS TO THE SOYUZ-APOLLO PLAN. THEY SAID THE TWO SPACE LAB COSMONAUTS WOULD RETURN TO EARTH "IN THE LAST 10 DAYS OF JULY."



Just

'DOES DETENTE ENCOURAGE REPRESSION -- OR IS IT DETENTE THAT HAS GENERATED THE FERMENT AND THE DEMANDS FOR OPENNESS THAT WE ARE NOW WITNESSING? CAN WE ASK OUR PEOPLE TO SUPPORT CONFRONTATION UNLESS THEY KNOW THAT EVERY REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE HAS BEEN EXPLORED?'

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07-15-75 13:22EDT

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SALYUT

MOSCOW (AP) -- WHILE SPACESHIP LAUNCHINGS FOR THE SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT MISSION CAPTURED WORLD ATTENTION TODAY, THE TWO-MAN CREW OF THE SOVIET SPACE LAB SALYUT 4 SPENT A QUIET 52ND DAY IN ORBIT MAKING ROUTINE MEDICAL TESTS.

PYOTR KLIMUK AND VITALY SEVASTYANOV TESTED THEIR CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS TO MEASURE ANY EFFECTS OF THE LONG-TERM SPACE LAB EXPERIMENT, TASS REPORTED.

THE SALYUT 4 IS A SEPARATE MISSION DESIGNED TO FURTHER SOVIET DEVELOPMENT OF ORBITING SPACE STATIONS. THE SOYUZ COSMONAUTS WHO WILL LINK WITH THE AMERICAN APOLLO, HOWEVER, MAY HAVE SOME RADIO CONTACT WITH THEIR SOVIET COLLEAGUES.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RULED OUT ANY KIND OF JOINT EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SPACE LAB THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE ADDED TO THE CAREFULLY PLANNED SOYUZ-APOLLO FLIGHT PLAN.

THE SOVIETS HAD NOT ANNOUNCED IN ADVANCE HOW LONG SALYUT 4 WOULD BE MANNED, AND IT WAS REVEALED ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT IT WOULD REMAIN ALOFT FOR THE DURATION OF THE SOYUZ-APOLLO FLIGHT.

BUT SOVIET OFFICIALS, ON THE EVE OF THE SOYUZ LAUNCH, RULED OUT ANY ADDITIONS TO THE SOYUZ-APOLLO PLAN. THEY SAID THE TWO SPACE LAB COSMONAUTS WOULD RETURN TO EARTH 'IN THE LAST 10 DAYS OF JULY.'

THE TWO-MAN SOYUZ AND THE THREE-MAN APOLLO PLUS THE MANNED SALYUT MAKES A TOTAL OF THREE AMERICANS AND FOUR SOVIETS IN SPACE AT THE SAME TIME.

WHILE THAT IS QUITE A SPACE CROWD, IT ONLY EQUALS THE SEVEN SOVIET COSMONAUTS PUT INTO ORBIT DURING THE PERIOD OCT. 11-18, 1968, IN A JOINT SOVIET EXPERIMENT. AT THAT TIME TWO COSMONAUTS WERE ABOARD SOYUZ 6, THREE IN SOYUZ 7 AND TWO IN SOYUZ 8 FOR TESTS ON ORBITING LABORATORIES.

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