

'Firsts' on Mideast Trip

Nixon administration officials argued that while Kissinger deserves all the plaudits he received for bringing off the Syrian-Israeli agreement, the President also played a major role.

They said that he sent several significant messages during the negotiation to Brezhnev and to Arab leaders and was in frequent telephone communication with then-Prime Minister Golda Meir. Furthermore, these officials affirmed reports that the President insisted that Kissinger persevere on one or two occasions when progress seemed to be impossible.

Although a few voices have been raised on Capitol Hill against the President's

foreign travels at a time when he is under the darkest possible cloud at home, the outcry has been muted.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) has said that the Moscow summit "should really be deferred till this (impeachment) matter is cleared up one way or another," and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) has said that the President may settle for "a quick fix" in arms control in Moscow rather than admit to a failure at this crucial time in the impeachment drive.

But Mr. Nixon has made his decision to embark on the trips and, an even greater outcry against them would not have stopped him. He obviously hopes that

they may produce results that will help him stay in office.

Kissinger to Meet W. German Minister

Reuter

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in West Germany Tuesday while President Nixon stops over in Salzburg, Austria, on his way to the Middle East.

The State Department said the meeting, at an undisclosed location near the Austrian border, would take **the place of a meeting** that had to be postponed because of Kissinger's month-long stay in the Middle East.