

By Max Frankel
N.Y. Times Service

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In the last week Henry Kissinger gave more news conferences than President Nixon held all year, and the President's national security adviser set something of a record for the sweep and lucidity and even humor of his articulation of policy issues.

Some samples:

On the triangular diplomacy with Moscow and Peking — "We will not discuss one of them in the capital of the other. We recognize that they have serious differences with each other on a number of issues — one of them being the border dispute, the other one being an ideological conflict over the interpretation of Leninist doctrine, with respect to which our competence is not universally recognized."

On the desirability for change in big-power diplomacy — "In traditional diplomacy, the aim was, through an accumulation of small advantages, to gain a qualitative edge over other countries. In the nuclear age, the most dangerous thing to aim for is a qualitative edge over your major

Teamsters Chief Gets An Apology

Delegates to the Service Employees Union convention here issued a public apology yesterday for booing Teamsters Union president Frank Fitzsimmons at a banquet Wednesday night.

Boos and light hissing overrode light applause for Fitzsimmons' support of President Nixon's war policies.

The national convention yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution expressing a "sense of shame and embarrassment" at the incident.

The 450,000 - member union has major government and hospital worker locals in the Bay Area.

rivals. Therefore the constant attempt to accumulate petty advantages creates such an atmosphere of insecurity and such an enormous danger that the world

may not be able to live with it."

On the reliability of Soviet pledges of restraint — "We have laid out a roadmap. Will we follow this road? I don't know. Is it automatic? Absolutely not. But it lays down a general rule of conduct which, if both sides act with wisdom, they can, perhaps, over a period of time, make a contribution. At this point it is an aspiration. We would not have signed it if we did not believe there was a chance for implementing this aspiration."

The Russians, like the Chinese, made no effort to hide their admiration for Kissinger's contributions and talents.

When the President's aide had to leave the meeting of the top leaders in Moscow last week for a side negotiation on the arms treaty, Leonid Brezhnev said he had instructed his own staff to be very conciliatory, so that failure would be Kissinger's fault. Mr. Nixon joined in the banter by remarking that if the session fails "we will send him to Siberia." Whereupon the Soviet leader quickly replied, "We will let him come to Siberia."

Only one serious passage of the Kissinger news conferences has been mysteriously dropped from the offi-

Summit Trip

cial White House transcripts. This is the section in which he explained an informal agreement under which the United States planned to make a "unilateral statement" saying that the conversion of any land-based nuclear missiles to mobile land missiles would be regarded in Washington as contrary to the spirit of the new accord, which limits the number and types of offensive weapons.

Mr. Nixon and Brezhnev spent considerable time on this subject, exchanging observations that conversion to

mobile missiles that could be moved about on railroad tracks was tantamount to the construction of forbidden defenses. It would make the land weapons comparable to the now limited submarine-based missile in that they would be difficult to locate.

For some unexplained reason, the Russians refused to write this prohibition into the agreements, although they signaled no intention to build mobile missiles. It was finally agreed that Nixon would make a special stipulation of the American interpretation of the accords.