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## NIXON VISIT BRINGS PRIDE IN POLAND

But Officials Seem Worried  
About Reaction of Allies

By JAMES FERON

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WARSAW, June 4—A Warsaw taxi driver asked his British passenger last Thursday if he had been in Victory Square the day before when President Nixon was engulfed by a chanting throng of thousands.

The passenger, a journalist, said he had been, and asked the driver if he too had been there. "Yes," he replied, "but did you see how it appeared in Zycie Warszawy?" He then read this paragraph from the newspaper's account:

"After the laying of the wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and before departing Victory Square, President Richard Nixon stopped, got out of the car and greeted a group of Warsaw citizens and workers of the American Embassy together with their families who happened to be there. The gesture of the President was accepted warmly."

Then the driver smiled and added: "If it had been Brehznev we would have been given the whole story."

### Low Key Approach

The incident illustrated one aspect of the reaction here to Mr. Nixon's visit: A desire by the authorities to identify it throughout as dignified and low key, even to overlooking a dramatic exception, while praising its diplomatic and economic achievements.

The pride that is evident in comments by officials and in published commentaries appears to be laced with a measure of concern that Poland may have appeared to her Communist allies, especially in Moscow, to have moved too closely to the United States.

An editor, commenting on the visit, said: "We are obviously proud that Mr. Nixon should choose to come here as well as to Moscow, but there is also the danger that some of our friends might think we are taking a

separate line."

A leading commentary in Zycie Warszawy sought to dispel this notion, however, by saying that, "if we state at the outset that the visit opens a new chapter in the relations between Poland and the U.S.A., we mean that the path to this development was paved by the results of the historic Moscow agreements."

The communiqué issued on Thursday, the newspaper continued, confirmed the need for a European security conference — "a Polish initiative" introduced in 1964—and "welcomed the treaty between Poland and West Germany and its stipulation concerning borders."

### Phased by Recognition

Thus the communiqué signed by Mr. Nixon and Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist party leader, became "the first international document which takes a position on the treaty," the newspaper asserted.

Officials were pleased to have Washington's endorsement of the treaty, especially in view of its ratification in Bonn with a qualifying declaration saying it only provisionally defined Polish-German frontiers.

Officials said they were satisfied with the formation of a Polish-American economic commission, the first such body in Eastern Europe, although it might play a lesser role than expected by the Poles in solving their trade and technology problems.

On a broader level, the President's trip to Poland evoked pride that Warsaw, like Moscow, could be the site of East-West talks. A young woman who recently graduated with an architectural degree spoke of "Mr. Nixon's journey for peace," a phrase used by the President that she said she had heard on the radio.

### All About Mrs. Nixon

A scientist who watched the full television coverage of the

visit said wryly: "It was interesting to learn all about Mrs. Nixon though we still don't know anything at all about Mrs. Gierek."

A Russian economist who is studying here was asked to compare the Warsaw visit with the Moscow one. He said he had not seen Mr. Nixon's reception in the Soviet capital but added: "It could not have been as open as here."

He said many people he worked with had wanted to come to Victory Square, the only motorcade stop mentioned in Polish newspaper articles on his schedule, "but they were not able to do so."

Party members had reportedly been told to stay off the streets and others, including teachers, were said to have discouraged a large turnout. But 200,000 to 300,000 showed up anyway around the city and there was no attempt by the police to keep people away from the route except for Castle Square near the Old Town, the only walk scheduled for Mr. Nixon.

The visit ended on a personal note, caught again by television cameras. As Mr. Nixon started up the ramp to his plane, he paused to say casually to Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz: "See you in Washington."

Translated by the television announcer, the comment was probably welcomed by many viewers as evidence of their Government's new and stronger links with the United States.