

Officials and Citizens Abroad Call Outcome

Many Hail Achievements During Years of Power

By PETER KIHSS

The ending of the Nixon Presidency was widely viewed abroad yesterday as a praiseworthy working of American democracy.

There were expressions of hope that United States foreign policy would continue unchanged. Some concern was voiced over the advent of a leader untried in foreign affairs. There was praise for the accomplishments during the Nixon years.

Ugo La Malfa, political secretary of the Italian Republican party, which supports the Center-Left coalition Government, said the Washington developments indicated "the strength of democratic institutions in the United States as well as the moral commitment of the American people and their leaders."

In Greece, a senior official of the new Government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis said:

"I think it's a good thing. It puts your politics on a sound basis now. That's good for you, and it's good for the whole world."

'Brilliant Period' Has Ended

Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister of Israel, said: "A brilliant period in international relations has ended in domestic collapse."

"All of us in Israel will continue to have an appreciative sentiment toward Mr. Nixon even in this hard time for him," he added.

Israel's Defense Minister, Shimon Peres, told a Tel Aviv audience that his Government was confident of continued bipartisan support of Israel in the United States Congress.

But Arie Eliav, a Labor Party Deputy in the Israeli Parliament, voiced concern, as did others, that the Soviet Union might take some action in an "explosive situation."

Some Arabs indicated wariness of Vice President Gerald Ford as successor to President Nixon, noting Mr. Ford's support of Israel when he was in Congress. A source close to the Palestinian guerrilla movement in Beirut asserted, "Ford is more Israeli than the Israelis."

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said President Nixon's international policies had been, "by and large, good for the world." Mr. Nixon's policies toward Canada, he added, "always tended toward fairness and understanding."

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, earlier yesterday had voiced hope that President Nixon would "overcome the difficult moment" and not resign. Nevertheless, he added, "Whatever happens, as said by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, relations with the outside world will not undergo any change."

The Soviet people were informed by Moscow's main evening television news program, without comment, that

Mr. Nixon had called Vice President Ford to the White House to disclose his intentions.

Soviet Focuses on Détente

For the time being, official emphasis in Moscow has been on interpretations that détente would survive despite Mr. Nixon's resignation.

In China, the official press agency, Hsinhua, has been ignoring the Washington crisis. However, a publication called Tsan Kao Shao Hsi, a daily compendium of items from foreign publications, has described the events promptly, briefly and factually.

The official Chinese view, as prescribed recently by Premier Chou En-lai, is that the United States scandals are an internal affair, according to a dispatch, from Peking yesterday by John Burns, of The Toronto Globe and Mail.

An elaboration of this view by other Chinese officials, Mr. Burns added, has sometimes suggested that the sort of skulduggery involved in the Watergate affair is to be expected in a "corrupt capitalist society."

Reports from Tokyo said the Government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka was believed to be relieved that Mr. Nixon would

not be making a trip to Japan as planned.

Among the sharp criticisms of Mr. Nixon were the comments of The Montreal Gazette, which described him in an editorial as "a foul-mouthed power-monger, destroying for personal aggrandizement the authority of the Constitution he was sworn to uphold."

The Ottawa Journal, speculating that Mr. Nixon might be called as a witness in future trials related to the Watergate affair, asserted, "It would seem a miscarriage of justice if Mr. Nixon's testimony helped to convict people with whom he himself planned the obstruction of justice in Watergate's coverup."

The reaction of most citizens, as reported by correspondents of The New York Times and news agencies, was perhaps summed up in the comment on Mr. Nixon by Alain Toraure, a Paris chiropractor:

"That he can be pursued and forced to resign—that's democracy. Here in France we have our scandals, but we hush them up. In the United States, Nixon started using the office of the President to try to cover up, but it wasn't enough."

José María Armero, president of the Spanish news agency, Europa Press, said "It will tell politicians everywhere to be more honest because it shows how they can be found out."

Vigor of Democracy

"The American system," he added, "with all its controls, has functioned—parliamentary

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of U.S. Crisis Tribute

to Democracy



Associated Press

Vice President Ford presenting the Medal of Honor to Mrs. James Murray of Tuckahoe, N. Y., for her son, S. Sgt. Robert C. Murray, one of seven servicemen honored posthumously at Blair House in Washington.

control, the press, the courts."

The Paris newspaper *France-soir* said the world was seeing "the vigor and the effectiveness of the machinery of American democracy."

"A parliamentary system supported by the judicial mechanism and spurred by the press represents a force far greater than the powers concentrated in the White House," it added.

The French state television network carried a report from its Washington correspondent, who said:

"President Nixon, despite Watergate, has restored America and its currency to the center of the planet. In history he probably will be noted as a great President because of his achievements."

Thierry Maulnier, a member of the French Academy, wrote an article concluding, "America will discover afterward it has sacrificed one of the greatest Presidents in its history."

Dr. Clovis Maksoud, a Lebanese who recently returned to Beirut from a six-month tour in the United States as a special representative of the Arab League, said:

Praise by London Journal

"The separation of the executive, legislative and judicial authorities in the United States has proved its usefulness."

"None of them can have exclusive control over a state," he added.

In London, the *Economist* said of Mr. Nixon:

"He extracted the American Army from the Vietnam war on better terms than the Communists ever offered to Lyndon Johnson, even if those terms were still highly unsatisfactory."

"He has also extracted the United States from the intolerable burden of an overvalued, fixed-rate dollar, and thereby given America more freedom of action in the present worldwide economic crisis than it would otherwise have had."

Leading Mexican newspapers—*Novedades*, *Excelsior* and *El Herald*—saw Mr. Nixon's resignation as democracy bringing a President to task.

The moderate newspaper *Ovaciones* declared that his Latin American policies had been "highly damaging, except for those dictatorships and military regimes."

One of Brazil's leading political commentators, Carlos Castello Branco, wrote that American democracy was demonstrating "the vigor of the division of powers," and disapproving a political view of the "deification of the executive power" in the 20th century.