

VIETNAM PULLOUT BY MAY FORESEEN BY G.O.P. LEADER

Scott Says Nixon's Decision
to Visit China Before Then
Points to a Withdrawal

FORMAL TIES EXPECTED

Britain and Peking Reported
to Be Holding Talks on
Exchange of Envoys

JUL 19 1971

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18—

Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, said today he believed that President Nixon's announcement that he planned to visit Peking by May, 1972, indicated that there would be no American combat troops left in Southeast Asia by that time.

The Pennsylvania Republican said that he expected the President to define at a meeting with Congressional leaders tomorrow the connection between the Vietnam war and his bold move toward normalization of relations with Communist China.

He added that he expected Mr. Nixon to tell the bipartisan group that he would not "betray" Taiwan and that "the Russians are full well informed of what we are doing."

Formal Ties Foreseen

Although he took a strong personal stand in favor of supporting Taiwan at the United Nations and elsewhere, Mr. Scott said that an exchange of missions with Communist China—a "consul general but probably not full diplomatic recognition" could come out of the President's trip.

Mr. Scott made his remarks on the Issues and Answers program of the American Broadcasting Company.

News dispatches from Peking today said that Premier Chou En-lai had announced the Britain and China were currently discussing the raising of their diplomatic relations to the am-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

G.O.P. Senate Leader Predicts Vietnam Pullout by Next May

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

bassadorial level. Since 1950, Britain and China have had ties at the chargé d'affaires level.

From London it was reported that British thinking appeared to be moving toward stronger support of seating Peking in the United Nations.

President Nixon flew back here today from the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Henry A. Kissinger, his chief adviser on foreign affairs, and other key officials.

Speaking to reporters who traveled with them, Mr. Kissinger again declined to say what plane he had used to fly to Peking. The Associated Press reported from Saigon that Mr. Kissinger had traveled with his aides on a scheduled flight of Pakistan International Airways and that he had used a foreign passport. A stand-in closely resembling Mr. Kissinger had been left in Hawalpindi, Pakistan, the report said.

Administration officials would not comment on the report. Pakistani newsmen reported two days ago that Mr. Kissinger had traveled on a Pakistani plane.

Besides meeting Congressional leaders tomorrow, the President will explain his foreign policy initiative to the members of his Cabinet, most of whom are believed to have been unaware of Mr. Kissinger's conference with Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, and its dramatic results.

Briefing for Envoys

Mr. Rogers and other State Department officials will start an extensive round of meetings with foreign ambassadors tomorrow to inform them of the Administration's intentions. One of the first meetings will be with the Chinese Nationalist Ambassador, James C. H. Shen, who lodged an angry protest at the State Department on Friday.

Mr. Rogers is due to announce within the next few days the position of United States will adopt at the United Nations this fall in the show-down vote on Chinese representation.

Informed sources said today that the announcement might come tomorrow. Several Asian ambassadors scheduled to meet with Mr. Rogers will make a point of raising the issue because the American stand is likely to influence their own position on the matter.

The Japanese, for instance, have been in the forefront of an effort to save Taiwan's seat in the United Nations. The government of Premier Eisaku Sato, it is felt, could not afford to continue this effort if the United States decided to acquiesce in the expulsion of Taiwan. The risks of doing so, both at home and abroad, would be too great.

The Administration is said to be anxious to announce its stand publicly before it becomes known piecemeal as a result of Mr. Rogers's consultations with the foreign ambassadors.

Senator Scott, asked about Taiwan on television, said that he personally, if he were a delegate to the United Nations, would vote in favor of the retention of its seat by Nationalist China.

"I realize this is an almost intolerable position, but I am not ready to change it," he said, adding that a solution might be adopted "with or without the vote of the United Nations."

Asked about the political impact at home of the President's plans to visit Peking, Mr. Scott said that it added to the Administration's already impressive record on foreign policy and thus had the effect of making the economy the main issue in 1972.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, appearing on the Columbia Broadcasting System program "Face the Nation," also predicted that the economy would be the principal election issue. He conceded that "if the President performs some miracle in connection with Red China," it would make it more difficult for a Democrat to defeat him.

McClosky's Stand

Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr., Republican of California, appearing on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press," expressed doubt that the President's trip would shorten the Vietnam war. He declared that he would continue his own Presidential campaign because it was important to keep the issue before the public. Many men could die in the war between the date of the first primary and the election, he said.

Meanwhile, officials here expressed the hope that the President's decision to visit Peking would lead to the early release of the four Americans, two civilians and two officers, who are being held prisoner on mainland China.

One civilian is Richard Fecteau of Lynn, Mass., whose 20-year sentence expires in November next year. The other is John Thomas Downey of New Britain, Conn., who is serving a life sentence. Both were condemned on charges of espionage after their plane was forced down on Nov. 29, 1952, on a flight from Korea to Japan. They were civilian employees of the United States Army.

Nixon Back From West

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—President Nixon returned from San Clemente, Calif., today, ending a 12-day stay at the Western White House that reached its high point Thursday night by his announcement he will visit China.

The President waved to a crowd of about 30 that had gathered at Andrews Air Force Base to welcome him back. His jet landed at 5:30 P.M. Smiling and waving, he waded into the crowd and shook hands with all he could reach.

Mrs. Nixon exclaimed, "Everybody's very excited, east and west."