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'China Wouldn't Accept Massive Economic Aid'

By Milt Freudenheim

PARIS — (CDN) — A leading French member of parliament says China never would accept the American "Marshall Plan" Andre Malraux proposed to President Nixon.

The President on Tuesday invited Malraux, the writer and former French culture minister, to Washington for advice before he left for Peking.

Met Chou

Malraux's advice was that anything other than an offer of massive American economic aid like U.S. Marshall Plan aid to Europe would be "meaningless talk."

Aymar Achille-Fould

member of a parliamentary delegation that met Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese officials in Peking last month, thinks otherwise.

"At every one of our 25 official meetings during our 11 days in China, we heard Mao's saying: 'We organize ourselves first and then act with our own strength,'" he said.

"How could anyone expect China to put aside that fundamental belief and to accept a Marshall Plan with its implications of some kind of dependence?"

He said China seems "like a huge ship with a crew of 750 million men and women

dedicated to doing everything possible using what is available on board."

Trade Balanced

China's foreign trade is in strict balance, he said, it pays cash for foreign products and buys only those that are absolutely necessary.

Chou told the French group, "Mr. Nixon is welcome in China because he expressed the wish to come. He suggested a meeting in Washington, but we never go where Taiwan is represented."

He said his country's ambassadorial talks at Warsaw with the United States showed the need for contacts at a higher level.

Achille-Fould, who is secretary of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, said in an interview that Chou spoke candidly about the 1 million Soviet troops on China's northern borders, including 300,000 in Mongolia.

No War Talks

Chou said China would not discuss solutions for the Vietnam war with Nixon and rejected a new Geneva conference with big-power guarantees for Indochina. "If anything is said about Vietnam, it won't be revealed.

"Judging by the many visits between Hanoi and Peking recently, I concluded

that the North Vietnamese have been very worried about the Nixon trip. The Chinese seem anxious to reassure them," Achille-Fould said.

The French assembly deputies also met North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

He attacked the Nixon eight-point peace plan as "an election maneuver" and said of the Nixon-Mao meetings: "One is always at liberty to talk with anyone, but our business is our business."

Soviets Feared

In a two-hour talk with Chou and an 11-day visit to China, he was impressed by Chinese fear of Soviet encirclement.

"They still are digging air raid shelters and trenches in the smaller cities in the interior. They worry about the Russian push in Vietnam, in Bangladesh, the Russian talks with Japan about Siberian investments and on Japan's claims in the Kurile Islands."

(The Kuriles once were Japan's but she lost them to Russia in the World War II settlement.)

Chou minimized the Nixon visit, possibly because of Hanoi's sensitivity, describing it as an operation for U.S. domestic politics.

Achille-Fould doubts that China will give the U.S. President much to take home, but he sees the simple fact of the trip as already having accomplished its purpose with American voters.