

China Believed to Favor A New Move to End War

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HONG KONG, June 22—An American source expressed the belief here today that China would like to see some serious negotiations to end the war in Vietnam. The source added that the Chinese might favor an approach more effective than that at the Paris meetings, which have produced little results.

These comments came on the eve of a three-day meeting of the chiefs of American diplomatic missions in the East Asian and Pacific area. They also came as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, was nearing the end of a visit to China. Vietnam is believed to have been a prime subject in Mr. Kissinger's talks with the Chinese.

The mission chiefs are expected to discuss a wide range of regional topics. Diplomats from 16 countries, including Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, India, Australia and New Zealand, will attend the meeting, which will be presided over by Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Views on Offensive Noted

The Washington contingent also includes Deputy Under Secretary of State William B. Macomber, Jr. as well as Frank Shakespeare, director of the United States Information Agency.

Adm. John S. McCain, Commander in Chief, Pacific, will be the leading military representative present.

The American source, who spoke on condition that his name would not be disclosed, said that China and the Soviet Union had shown a lack of enthusiasm in their support for the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

The source said that the Chinese favored more astute and subtle methods than the "juggernaut" that North Vietnam had launched across its border into South Vietnam.

North Held Disappointed

In launching their offensive, the source said, the North Vietnamese were counting on "uprisings, defections and splits in the South Vietnamese Government," he said. However, the people had tended to rally to the Saigon Government and the North Vietnamese forces had been "gravely disappointed," the source added.

Discussing the results of President Nixon's visit to China, the source said that the United States had achieved a very satisfactory position, because it was able to maintain its relationship with Taipei, while having an expanded dialogue with Peking.

At the same time, the United States can send a representative to Peking, thus gaining access to top men like Premier Chou En-lai, the source said, pointing out that this increased mutual perception.

The source said that there were also advantages from the Chinese point of view, and therefore the basis existed for a better relationship—"something that should last for some time."

The source asserted that China was seeking an improved image around the world and no longer going in for subversion on a large scale. As a result, the source added, governments do not feel so threatened by China now as in the past.

Of the internal situation in China, the source said that Peking was working hard to give the appearance of domestic unity. While things are not boiling under the surface, there was a certain "jockeying for power," the source said.

Dike Attacks Charged

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PARIS, June 22—North Vietnam appealed to world opinion today to halt what it called a "premeditated" effort by the United States to destroy its dike system and flood the country in the coming months.

Vo Van Sung of the Hanoi delegation here read a statement at a news conference charging that from April 10 to June 10 the United States attacked dikes 68 times, dropping 665 bombs along the Red River and other waterways.

The statement asserted that 32 portions of dikes and 31 hydraulic works had been seriously damaged, while a large number of civilians working on repairs and reinforcement of the dikes had been killed or wounded by antipersonnel bombs.

Mr. Sung asserted that the American aim was to spread death and famine among the civilian population and lower its morale. "The possible rupture of the dikes in North Vietnam during the season of cresting rivers would threaten millions of inhabitants and create the danger of submersion of hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated land," he said.

Mr. Sung indicated that most of the bombs had fallen not directly on the dikes, but close to them. He asserted that this was an effort to weaken the dike structure so that it could not resist the water pressure when the rivers rose in July and August.

'Vengeance' Is Charged

He linked the air threat in the dike region to what he said was a search for "vengeance" by President Nixon. He said that President Nixon was rankled by what was termed the failure of Vietnamization in South Vietnam.

There has been nothing in the terms employed by North Vietnamese spokesmen recently to suggest any softening of Hanoi's negotiating position as a result of the diplomatic and military pressure they have publicly protested. Today, while expressing obvious worry, Mr. Sung described the Vietnamese people as "persevering in their patriotic struggle for independence and freedom."