

Administration Aides See Enhanced Relations With China as 'Dividend' of Truce  
Continued Growth in Tie With Soviet Is Expected

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Nixon Administration officials believe that a more rapid development of relations with China may turn out to be one of the major "dividends" for Washington from last week's Vietnam settlement.

The officials, who have been interviewed in recent days, said they also expected American ties with the Soviet Union to continue growing now that the "irritant" of Vietnam had been removed.

But it was evident from the conversations that the officials believed the peace agreement would have a more profound and immediate impact on relations with Peking, which have been developing at a relatively slow pace since President Nixon's trip to China last February.

#### Both Played a Role

In a general way, both Moscow and Peking were credited by officials with playing a role in bringing about the Vietnam settlement. Their willingness to receive Mr. Nixon in spite of the war was believed to have contributed to a sense of political isolation in Hanoi and to have strengthened the position of those in North Vietnam who argued for a negotiated agreement.

The Russians were said to have been active in the last few months in assuring Hanoi that Washington was genuinely seeking an agreement, and in relaying similar information about Hanoi to the White House. Moscow was not asked to mediate any specific points in the settlement, the officials said.

Less is known about what Peking did specifically, but the prevailing view—as expressed by William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs—was that China pushed for an accord to curb Moscow's and Hanoi's influence in Indochina.

Officials also said they felt that the Vietnam settlement gave the United States increased flexibility in its diplomatic dealings, not only with Communist nations but in Europe and other areas as well. There has been some speculation at the State Department, for instance, that Mr. Nixon might decide to travel to Europe this spring.

The relations between Washington and Peking were cited by several officials as almost certain to improve markedly as a result of the Vietnam settlement.

One specialist said that Premier Chou En-lai had told many recent visitors that Vietnam was the main stumbling block to an increase in China's cultural exchanges, trade and political contacts.

Washington's continued recognition of the Nationalist Government on Taiwan was cited by many officials as probably ruling out establishment of formal diplomatic ties with Peking. But another official said that China had recently become more flexible on the Taiwan issue and added: "I wouldn't say Peking is wedded to anything."

Mr. Sullivan, appearing on "Meet the Press" over the National Broadcasting Company network on Sunday, said in reference to the cease-fire that "it is very clear that the attitude of China has had a great deal to do with the way in which this situation has worked out."

He said that when Mr. Nixon decided May 8 to mine North Vietnam's harbors, "he produced a situation in which North Vietnam became 100 per cent dependent upon China for the provision of its equipment."

"Everything coming from the Soviet Union had to transit Chinese territory," he said.

#### 'Four Balkanized States'

He continued: "Nothing could go through the waters and come into Haiphong overseas. This means that China's preoccupation with Soviet encirclement came into play. This means that China's feeling that it would rather have four Balkanized states in Indochina rather than an Indochina that was dominated by Hanoi and possibly susceptible to Moscow, came into play."

Mr. Nixon and his adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, discussed the Vietnam situation this morning at the White House with the South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, who flew here with Secretary of State William P. Rogers after Saturday's signing in Paris.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, repeated what he said yesterday—that fighting was expected, and that the United States wanted the cease-fire accord "scrupulously adhered to."

William J. Porter, who had served as the chief American delegate to the regular Paris talks, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "peace is a probability" in Vietnam, but after years of hostility "it won't happen overnight." He said the United States would decide whether to give aid to North or South Vietnam on how they observe the agreement, a view expressed previously by Mr. Kissinger.