

Peking Denounces U.S. Vietnam Moves

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By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
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PEKING, Friday, May 12—The Chinese Government early today condemned the new United States air and naval operations against North Vietnam.

In a statement made public just after midnight, the mining of North Vietnamese harbors by the United States and expanded bombing were called a "grave new step" that "grossly violates the freedom of international navigation and trade and wantonly tramples upon the Charter of the United Nations and international public law."

The Chinese Government reaffirmed its full support of Hanoi and reiterated that "the

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vast expanse of China's territory" was North Vietnam's "reliable rear area." That support, China made clear, will continue so long as the war goes on.

Yesterday, in its first official response to the latest United States military actions in the war, Peking termed President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors a "dangerous move" and a "flagrant provocation against the people of Vietnam and the world over." That statement appeared in an article in the official newspaper Jenmin Jih Pao.

The Foreign Ministry telephoned correspondents at 1 A.M. today to advise them that the government statement was being issued. Correspondents hurried through the vast empty streets of Peking to the Foreign Ministry where information officers distributed mimeographed texts of the declaration, which was already being broadcast.

Asked if the statement was being conveyed by diplomatic channels to the American Government, officials said that it was simply being made public by Hsinhua, the official press agency.

China Bars U.N. Role

By ROBERT ALDEN
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 11—China today rejected any role for the United Nations in attempting to end the war in Vietnam.

Huang Hua, the Chinese delegate, in a letter to Secretary General Waldheim and the President of the Security Council, said that "the Vietnam question has nothing to do with the United Nations."

George Bush, the United States representative, is the President of the Security Council this month.

At the same time, Mr. Huang called the mining of the entrances to North Vietnamese ports by the United States "an open violation of the freedom of international navigation" and "a further expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam."

The Chinese representative termed the United States military action "a grave provocation to the Vietnamese people as well as the peoples of the world."

"These acts of aggression on the part of the United States are absolutely impermissible by international law and the U.N. Charter."

Action by Council Unlikely

While the Chinese letter dims the prospects for action on Vietnam in the Security Council, it does not mean that the matter could not be debated since the Vietnam question has been on the agenda of the Council since 1966. It has lain dormant since then.

But in the last three days, Secretary General Waldheim has taken a strong initiative to bring about a Security Council meeting on Vietnam. He has conferred with all 15 members of the Security Council to explore the possibility of his convening a meeting.

Today, despite the rebuff by Peking, both Britain and the United States indicated that, while they would not take the initiative to call the Security Council into session, they would be willing to participate if such a meeting were called.

The British, however, favor a reconvening of the 1954 Geneva conference, which arranged the cease-fire in Vietnam. The Soviet Union and Britain were co-chairmen of that conference and yesterday, for the third time, Britain urged the Soviet Union to agree to the resumption of the conference.

Mr. Bush conferred with

Secretary General Waldheim after the Chinese letter had been received. After the meeting, Mr. Bush said that the Chinese letter "certainly isn't very encouraging."

The letter was delivered to

Mr. Waldheim at 7:30 A.M. and was followed by visit from Mr. Huang two hours later.

In his letter, Mr. Huang attacked the United States justification for the mining of North Vietnamese harbors and the in-

tenaification of the air war. The United States maintains that the attack on South Vietnam "demonstrates with great clarity" that North Vietnam seeks "to disrupt the orderly withdrawal of United States forces."