

# Hanoi Appears to Rebuke Both Moscow and Peking

'Important Editorial' Seems to Criticize Their Relations With U.S. and Rejects Compromise as Way to End War

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—North Vietnam, in what it called an "important editorial," seemed today to rebuke both the Soviet Union and China for allowing relations with the United States to weaken their support for Hanoi's cause.

The article appeared to reject any suggestion that North Vietnam soften its negotiating position on the war, and it chastised those "who are departing from the great, all-conquering revolutionary thoughts of the time and who are pitifully bogging down on the dark, muddy road of compromise."

Printed in Nhan Dan, the official North Vietnamese-Communist party paper, the editorial was broadcast in several languages including English by North Vietnam and was monitored by the United States Government.

The State Department's experts on Vietnam were giving the 2,000-word text close study, because it seemed to underscore Hanoi's uneasiness with President Nixon's visits to the Soviet Union and China this year and the apparent improvement in Washington's relations with Moscow and Peking.

Washington has also received diplomatic cablegrams in recent months that have reported comments by Soviet and Chinese officials critical of what they term Hanoi's rigid negotiating position.

These reports have led to conjecture within the Government that Hanoi might be under some pressure from its chief allies to ease its stand and work out a compromise.

The editorial, however, seemed to indicate that Hanoi

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was prepared to resist any such advice.

The editorial also suggested that Hanoi was warning its allies that it would fight on alone if necessary, rather than give up its struggle "to achieve a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam."

Like many such documents, the Nhan Dan editorial was written in the language peculiar to Communists. Neither China nor the Soviet Union was mentioned by name, but the allusions were clear to experts.

In past months, Hanoi has published commentaries that also indicated unhappiness over the United States ability to deal cordially with Hanoi's main allies. But those implicit criticisms had died out lately, a State Department expert said. It was a matter of conjecture why Hanoi chose to revive the criticism today, he added.

### Equilibrium Criticized

Hanoi said that the United States was seeking "an equilibrium" of the "big powers"—a reference to the Soviet Union and China—to use "as a shield to give United States imperialism complete freedom of action in checking, by means of violence, the national liberation movement, first of all hurling back the patriotic struggle of the nations on the Indochinese peninsula."

Indicating its distrust of the improved relations between Washington and the Communist powers, Nhan Dan said: "The policy of genuine reconciliation among various countries must be based on the respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and terri-

torial integrity of all nations, big or small.

However, for the U.S. imperialists, reconciliation is but a Machievellian policy to materialize designs of aggression, enslavements, subversion and peaceful evolution by new methods.

"In other words, to carry out the Nixon doctrine, U.S. imperialists have applied the policy of reconciliation toward a number of big powers in the hope of having a free hand to consolidate their forces, oppose the world revolutionary movement, suppress the revolution at home, bully the small countries, break the national liberation movement, while not relinquishing its plan to prepare a new world war."

### Peaceful Coexistence Assailed

Hanoi went on to criticize Communist countries that give preference to peaceful coexistence, asserting that such a policy benefits only "the narrow, immediate interests of a country" and not the revolutionary movement.

In what was interpreted here as criticism of both Peking and Moscow, the editorial said that "the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism manifests itself first of all in revolutionary deeds, not in empty words."

It said that under some conditions, a policy of reconciliation might be useful, but "if out of the narrow interests of one's nation, one tries to help the most reactionary forces avert the dangerous blows, just like throwing a lifebuoy to a drowning pirate, that is a cruel reconciliation beneficial to the enemy and not beneficial to the revolution."

This appeared to be a reference to Mr. Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow earlier this

year. The visits were generally seen as a setback to Hanoi's efforts to focus world attention against the United States.

Nhan Dan concluded the editorial by asserting that "we Communists must persist in revolution and should not compromise."

"We are fighting staunchly and tricky nature more clearly," it said.

North Vietnamese statements in recent days have expressed concern at Western reports that a settlement of the war may soon be reached at the Paris talks, and the emphasis on "no compromise" seemed part of Hanoi's campaign to deny those reports.

In another broadcast today, the Hanoi radio said that such reports were part of "a psychological-war tactic employed by Nixon against the campaign platform of the Democratic party."

"This untenable fraud not only draws contempt from the world public but also enables them to recognize Nixon's cruel and tricky nature more clearly," it said.

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