

# Bombings Condemned By Moscow, Peking

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The Soviet Union yesterday condemned what it called "brutal bombings" by the United States in the Hanoi-Haiphong region, and China re-pledged assistance to the Vietnamese peoples in their "struggles against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs."

These statements from both major Communist capitals stopped short, however, of projecting any overt action in the newly deadlocked Vietnam negotiations and the resumption of American bombing of the North Vietnamese heartland.

The Soviet and Chinese reactions to the impasse in Vietnam were regarded inside the

Nixon administration as evidence that no firm course of action yet has been decided upon in either Moscow or Peking.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, virtually labeled its comment an interim statement by saying, "the governing circles of the Soviet Union are giving the most serious consideration to the situation created by the step-up in U.S. military action against the DRV (North Vietnam)."

The Nixon administration treated the indignation expressed in the Communist capitals as a passing storm.

White House press secretary

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## VIETNAM, From A1

Ronald L. Ziegler said the administration expects no abandonment of the remaining strands of diplomatic contact between the United States and North Vietnam in Paris since the halt of the substantive negotiations last week between presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho.

North Vietnamese delegation chief Xuan Thuy in Paris yesterday left question marks dangling over Hanoi's participation today in technical talks left over from the Kissinger-Tho negotiations, and a Thursday session of the formal Paris peace conference.

"We will expect these meetings to occur as scheduled," said Ziegler.

The White House flatly denied a charge yesterday by Xuan Thuy that Kissinger, on the last day of his talks with Tho, on Dec. 13, asked for "126 changes" in the original nine-point peace settlement with North Vietnam that was negotiated in October.

"It's untrue," a White House spokesman said of the Xuan Thuy claim. Administration officials indignantly said later that nothing remotely resembling 126 demands for changes was asked by Kissinger at any time in the resumed November-December round of negotiations, that no new changes at all were asked for on Dec. 13, and that about eight issues in disagreement were narrowed down to one basic point as Kissinger said last Saturday.

These sources expressed bafflement about what North Vietnam could be counting to

add up to 126 changes.

With both sides still keeping the disputed text secret, and accusing each other of renegeing on the original agreement, no outsider could fully judge the counter-claims.

The Nixon administration showed no sign of preparing to disclose the details. On the contrary, a State Department spokesman acknowledged yesterday that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has advised senior aides that "those government officials who may be privy to certain details of the negotiations ought to exercise certain constraints" about them, and uninformed officials should avoid "uninformed speculation."

From Moscow, Robert G. Kaiser of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported that the Tass statement yesterday on the bombing was longer than the very brief accounts in the Soviet press on the bombing itself. World Communist leaders are in Moscow now for the 50th anniversary celebrations of the U.S.S.R., and the resumption

of the American bombing and mining of North Vietnam therefore comes at a delicate point when the Soviet Union will be reviewing its world relations.

On the basis of these statements, the Soviet Union comment yesterday was considered cautious and moderate.

The Tass statement said the American air strike on Monday subjected the capital of Hanoi and the port of Haiphong "to massive bombing and strafing raids" with "victims among the civilian populations. . ."

"The new escalation of military operations by the U.S.A.," said Tass, "can only be regarded as an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese side in order to compel it to accept the American terms for a Vietnam settlement."

"This particular decision of Washington flagrantly disagrees with numerous protestations made by the U.S. leaders about their wish to seek mutually acceptable solutions for the remaining uncoordinated problems. No pretexts, invented in a bid to justify the brutal bombings, can hide the fact that we are faced with new aggressive actions" by the United States.

Tass said the "Soviet people are indignant in their condemnation of the new piratic acts" and "demand immediate stoppage of the actions and speedy signing of the agreement on stopping the war. . ."

The Peking statement was more oblique, and was not centered on the bombing, but was in the form of an anniversary message sent to the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Vietcong), signed by Premier Chou En-lai and acting president Tung Piu-wu.

This message hailed the NLF, on its 12th anniversary, which Peking said has "waged protracted and indomitable struggles against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs and won splendid victories." The "running dogs" epithet was a favorite of Peking's in the years prior to the turnabout improvement in U.S.-China relations marked by President Nixon's trip to Peking last February. Considerably softer language has prevailed since then.

## U.N. Assembly Chief Hits War 'Escalation'

From News Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 19  
—Poland's Deputy foreign minister, Stanislaw Trepczynski, warned today that the "new escalation" of the Vietnam war "jeopardizes the future of detente and carries the

grave risk of increase tensions in international life."

The statement was prepared for delivery tonight in the closing session of the 27th U.N. General Assembly, over which Trepczynski has presided.

In linking the renewed American bombing of North Vietnam north of the 20th parallel to the process of big power detente, the Polish official went far beyond the official statements that have thus far emerged from Peking or Moscow. It also went far beyond the bland tone that is normal in the summations of assembly presidents—a tone echoed by Trepczynski in the rest of his statement.

On Vietnam, however, Trepczynski said that "a horrible war continues to be waged against a small nation fighting for its survival." The "new

escalation of this war," he added, comes just when "peace in Indochina is possible."

Earlier in the day, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called in George Bush, the U.S. ambassador, to express his concern at the bombing escalation.

A Waldheim aide said that the secretary general believed that the effect of the bombing, rather than increasing pressure on Hanoi for negotiation concessions, is more likely to "bring us further away" from a settlement.

American officials here would confirm only that Bush and Waldheim discussed the new U.S. bombing. But the Americans apparently took the view that Waldheim was doing in an inoffensive manner, what he was obliged to do as secretary general.