

# Excerpts From the Kremlin Address of Soviet Leader

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MOSCOW, Dec. 21—Following, in official translation, are excerpts from an address by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, at a celebration in the Kremlin Hall of Congresses today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

In Washington the Vietnam war is described as the longest in American history. That is true. It should be added, however, that it is also the dirtiest of all the wars known in American history.

Now the world has become witness to new American imperialist crimes in Vietnam. Apart from the fact that, resorting to various unsavory maneuvers, the United States is artificially delaying the conclusion of an agreement on terminating the war, it some days ago resumed bombing towns and mining ports in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Grave responsibility devolves on the United States Government for these barbarian acts and for the bloodshed that it continues to inflict on the Vietnamese people. Like all peace-loving states, like all the peoples of the world, the Soviet Union angrily and resolutely condemns these acts of aggression.

It is clear to everyone by now that the United States military adventure in Vietnam has failed. And no new outrages can break the will of the heroic people of Vietnam or shake the determination of their friends to give them every possible support and aid in their just struggle of liberation.

No matter what senseless

brutalities the modern colonialists may commit, imperialism no longer possesses its former ability to dispose of the destiny of the peoples unimpeded. The socialist cause is invincible, the national liberation movement cannot be overcome. In our time the international solidarity of the socialist states, all revolutionaries, all fighters for peace and progress, has become a tremendous force.

Much could be said of our military, economic and other aid to fighting Vietnam. But our Vietnamese friends, the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, speak of it much more convincingly.

One other point needs to be stressed. We have always regarded it as a central objective of the Soviet Union's foreign policy to work for the elimination of the seat of war in Indochina. This is why we give our Vietnamese friends active assistance in their efforts for a just peace settlement.

In sum, we are translating our international solidarity with the people of Vietnam into concrete deeds all along the line. And we shall spare no effort to preserve and and strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Now, a few words about our present relations with China or, rather, about China's attitude toward most of the socialist states.

It is more than 10 years since the leaders of the People's Republic of China have taken the line of fighting the U.S.S.R. and in effect, the entire socialist community,

which they continue to regard as the main obstacle to their great-power designs.

Speaking bluntly, what does Peking's foreign policy amount to today? It amounts to absurd claims to Soviet territory, to malicious slander of the Soviet Social and political system, of our peace-loving foreign policy. It amounts to undisguised sabotage of the efforts to limit the arms race and of the struggle for disarmament and for a relaxation of international tension.

It amounts to continuous attempts to split the socialist camp and the Communist movement, to foment discord among the fighters for national liberation, to range the developing countries against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Lastly, it amounts to unprincipled alignments on anti-Soviet grounds with any, even the most reactionary, forces—the most rabid haters of the Soviet Union from among the English Tories or the revenge-seeking elements in West Germany, the Portuguese colonialists or the racists of South Africa.

What can one say about this policy?

We hold that it is unnatural for relations between socialist countries, that it acts against the interests not only of the Soviet, but also of the Chinese, people, against the interests of world socialism, of the liberation and anti-imperialist struggle, against peace and international security.

The Chinese leaders allege that they are disturbed by some threat emanating from the Soviet Union. If these statements are not hypocritical, it is impossible to un-

derstand why in this case China has not replied to our proposal, repeatedly made since 1969, to assume clear, firm and permanent commitments ruling out an attack by one country on the other.

The Soviet Union has neither territorial nor economic claims on China. We want to see China a flourishing socialist power, and to work shoulder to shoulder with her for peace, against imperialism. But when this is to come about depends on China herself.

The negotiations held with President Nixon in Moscow this spring were a big step forward in the development of Soviet-American relations.

What is especially important is that both sides have jointly defined the principles of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., and that they did so by virtue of their conviction that no foundation other than peaceful coexistence is possible for these relations in the nuclear age. This, precisely, is the principal meaning of the pertinent Soviet-American document signed last May.

If the two countries will really follow the course charted jointly during the Moscow negotiations, then, we think, new substantial steps in the development of Soviet-American relations for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and for universal peace may become possible during further contacts.

However—and this should be clearly emphasized—much will depend on the course of events in the immediate future, and, in particular, on what kind of turn is taken on the issue of ending the war in Vietnam.